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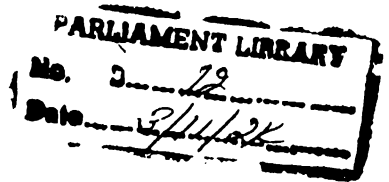
**NOT TO BE ISSUED**

Tuesday, December 21, 1999  
Agrahayana 30, 1921 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Second Session**  
**(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 19)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 50.00*

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## CONTENTS

[Thirteenth Series, Vol. III, Second Session, 1999/1921 (Saka)]

No. 17, Tuesday, December 21, 1999/Agrahayana 30, 1921 (Saka)

| SUBJECT   | COLUMNS                 |
|---|-------------------------|
| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS   |                         |
| *Starred Questions Nos. 321—322 .....   | 12—19                   |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  |                         |
| Starred Questions Nos. 323—340 .....  | 19—74                   |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 3174—3403 .....                                      | 74—476                  |
| PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE .....  | 447—509                 |
| MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA<br>AND<br>BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA — LAID ..... | 509, 593—95,<br>643—644 |
| CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE                       |                         |
| Situation arising out of crisis in Jute Industry and NJMC .....               | 529—559                 |
| Shri Rupchand Pal .....   | 530                     |
| Shri Kashiram Rana .....  | 530                     |
| Shri Basudeb Acharia .....  | 537                     |
| Shri Hannan Mollah .....  | 541                     |
| Shri Priya Ranjan Dasgupta .....  | 543                     |
| Shri Tarit Baran Topdar .....   | 546                     |
| MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 .....  | 560—566                 |
| (i) Need for early completion of railway Over bridge in Mumbai, Maharashtra   |                         |
| Shri Kirit Somaiya .....  | 560                     |
| (ii) Need to provide more facilities at Faridabad railway station             |                         |
| Shri Ram Chander Baidya .....   | 560                     |
| (iii) Need to declare Jaipur airport as International Airport                 |                         |
| Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava .....  | 561                     |
| (iv) Need for early revival of sugar mill at Nawabganj, Gonda (U.P.)          |                         |
| Shri Braj Bhushan Sharan Singh .....  | 561                     |

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

| SUBJECT   | COLUMNS        |
|---|----------------|
| (v) Need to deploy adequate para military Forces in Gujarat to ensure that Christmas Festival is celebrated peacefully in the State<br>Shri Pravin Rashtrapal .....                             | 561            |
| (vi) Need for early clearance of all pending property conversion cases from lease hold to free hold in Chandigarh<br>Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal .....  | 562            |
| (vii) Need to ensure that potato growers in U.P., particularly in Farrukhabad district get remunerative price for their produce<br>Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh .....                             | 562            |
| (viii) Need to accord sanction to the proposal of the Govt. of Bihar for establishment of Industrial Development Centre in Distt. Munghyr<br>Shri Brahma Nand Mandal .....                      | 563            |
| (ix) Need for early conversion of Poona-Akola-Khandawa metre gauge rail line into broad guage<br>Kumari Bhavna Pundlikrao Gawali .....  | 563            |
| (x) Need to provide financial assistance to State Government of U.P. to solve acute drinking water problem in Banda and Chitrakut districts<br>Shri Ram Sajivan .....                           | 564            |
| (xi) Need to provide financial assistance to State Government of Tamil Nadu to rejuvenate Central-State seed farm in Mel Chengam village in Thiruvannamalai district<br>Shri D. Venugopal ..... | 564            |
| (xii) Need to set up another commission to probe 1984 anti-Sikh riots<br>Shri Zora Singh Mann .....   | 565            |
| (xiii) Need to take steps to improve the financial condition of Tamil Nadu<br>Shri P.H. Pandiyan .....  | 566            |
| <b>STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION FOR ENHANCING THE RATE OF CUSTOMS DUTY .....</b>  | <b>566—574</b> |
| Shri Yashwant Sinha .....   | 566            |
| Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi .....  | 567            |
| Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan .....  | 570            |
| Shri Shanta Kumar .....   | 571            |
| Amendments—Negatived .....  | 573            |
| Resolution—Adopted .....  | 573            |

| SUBJECT  | COLUMNS             |
|--|---------------------|
| RESOLUTION RE : APPOINTMENT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE .....  | 574                 |
| RESOLUTION RE : RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA AGREEING TO ASSOCIATE<br>THEIR MEMBERS WITH THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE ..... | 575                 |
| MOTION RE: REFERENCE OF PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES AND FARMERS'<br>RIGHTS BILL TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE .....                   | 575—578             |
| MOTION RE: REFERENCE OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION BILL TO<br>JOINT COMMITTEE .....  | 578—581             |
| DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193  |                     |
| RE : FUNCTIONING OF PRASAR BHARATI .....   | 581—593,<br>595—643 |
| Shri S. Jalpal Reddy .....   | 581                 |
| Dr. Nitish Sengupta .....  | 586                 |
| Shri Rupchand Pal .....  | 595                 |
| Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy .....   | 602                 |
| Dr. Girja Vyas .....   | 610                 |
| Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora .....  | 612                 |
| Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh .....  | 614                 |
| Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix D' Souza .....  | 618                 |
| Shri K.P. Singh Dao .....  | 620                 |
| Shri Rashid Ahvi .....   | 622                 |
| Shri T.T.V. Dhinakaran .....   | 624                 |
| Shri Dharam Raj Singh Patel .....  | 625                 |
| Shri Suresh Kurup .....  | 625                 |
| Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav .....  | 626                 |
| Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale .....   | 629                 |
| Shri Trilochan Kanungo .....   | 631                 |
| Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat .....   | 632                 |
| Shri Arun Jaitley .....  | 633                 |
| BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  |                     |
| Fourth Report .....  | 643                 |

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 21, 1999/Agrahayana 30, 1921 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Q. No. 321—Shri Arun Kumar.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM RAJ SINGH PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, firstly, consensus must take place over the Women Reservation Bill, only then discussion will take place...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be done in the 'Zero Hour' which is to take place after Question Hour...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM RAJ SINGH PATEL: Unless the consensus takes place over Women Reservation Bill. The House will not function...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is Question Hour. After Question Hour, there will be Zero Hour. You can take it up at that time. Please resume your seats.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM RAJ SINGH PATEL: Women Reservation Bill is a national issue and an issue concerning the people...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Women Reservation Bill can be taken up in Zero Hour, not now. This can not be raised in Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I appeal to all of you to resume your seats. Please do not interrupt now.

[Translation]

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL (Jalesar): It can not be without evolving the consensus, the very nature of Indian democracy and Lok Sabha will change...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seats.

[Translation]

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL: Sir, notice has already been given in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It can be taken up during 'Zero Hour' after Question Hour.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can take it up after Question Hour. Do not interrupt like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 'Question Hour' is not to make noise but to ask Questions. Thousands of rupees are spent for conducting it. It is not proper to disturb it.

\*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am going to take it seriously. I will not leave you like this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, you resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I had told you that it cannot be taken up during 'Question Hour' but during 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should speak after the 'Question Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go to your places. I am on my legs.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you do not go to your seats, I am going to take this matter seriously.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I seriously view your behaviour in this fashion stalling the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not want to interrupt the proceedings of the House in any way, but the Question is that the kind of conspiracy which is being hatched in regard to amend the Constitution, is not related to majority or minority issue. If the Constitution is reviewed, what will be its result was somehow indicated by hon. Shri Chandra Sekharji other day. It is the review of the entire Constitution and it is not an issue of making minor changes in it. With the kind of draft this Bill has, this Bill, if passed, will stay here for 100 to 200 years. Hence it

was only after considering it seriously I had said that the Government should introduce the Bill only after evolving a consensus in this regard. It was also promised by Prime Minister. For it we had also written a letter to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister and I had also been forced to write to the Election Commission that it should also play a part in it. I will also tell all the Members sitting on treasury benches that which constituencies of U.P. will become reserved seats on the basis of alphabetical order or rotation basis. I would like to say to my friends from Bharatiya Janata Party and Congress that if you do not oppose it in the name of discipline and do not bring amendment in it...(Interruptions) you have made a lot of sacrifice in your life, you have also been jailed, and have also faced physical assault, what will you do of that leader when you will not be allowed to enter in Lok Sabha. Therefore, we had made a simple demand that only ten percent reservation should be made for women. From everywhere in the world and even in the countries from where democracy has taken its roots whether it is America or England, nothing of this sort has taken place till now. Recently the World Women Conference was organised in which it was decided that women do not need reservation. Then, there are so many problems before us including the poverty and the problems faced by the farmers but no preference is given to those. These kind of controversies are being created everyday in order to draw the attention of the country and a conspiracy is being hatched to frame controversial laws. I would like to urge upon all the hon. Members that they should work in close co-operation by moving away from the dictatorial manipulations of their leaders in order to work for the welfare of the country and the society and discuss in this regard. Until this Bill is amended whether it be regarding the Muslims, backward classes or any other class, nothing should be done in this regard...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singhji, will you allow me to speak in this House?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We will follow your instructions, but by saying us only handful...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, you ask your Members to resume their seats.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We will not tolerate it. I want to appeal to the hon. Members and reiterate as

to what will you do of those leaders when they will even lose their right to sit in Lok Sabha. Hence, unless a consensus is evolved over it, Prime Minister should withdraw his statement in which he has expressed his intention to move this Bill in the current session itself and firstly a consensus should be evolved over the Bill seeking to review the Constitution and only then it should be moved in the House...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, I am on my legs. Please resume your seat. You are a senior Member.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday we took up this issue of introduction, consideration and passing of the Bill. We are not opposed to any idea to be incorporated in the Bill. But we want the Bill to be discussed. It is always an attack to frustrate the cause of women. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I ask you to go to your places. Please go to your places. I ask the Leaders and the Chief Whips to request their Members to go to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The matter raised is not in the List of Business at present.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The matter that has been raised now in the House is not even listed in today's List of Business. You are deliberately wasting the time of the House. I warn you not to continue like this. For Heaven's sake, please go to your respective places. Please do not stall the Question Hour. You are wasting the time of the House, and thousands and thousands of rupees. I would request Shri Mulayam Singh to ask his Members to go to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I tell you that the matter that you have raised is not listed in today's List of Business. Why are you taking up this matter now? It is not even listed in today's List of Business. You can raise it in the 'Zero Hour'. Why are you wasting the time of the House?

I ask you to please tell your Members to go to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go to your places.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is very simple that first we should be given assurance that the bill will not be presented until there will be general consensus on it. He should rise to say so. We will accept it...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am asking them to go to their seats. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and Shrimati Margaret Alva, you are also interrupting.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you not got to your places? I ask you to go to your seats. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, will you please ask your Members to go to their seats?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not allow Parliamentary Affairs Minister to give reply.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unless you go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

\* Not recorded.

\*Not recorded.



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, put off the cameras. Please put off the cameras. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

Nothing is going in records. Even cameras are also off. Speak whatever you want to speak.

...(Interruptions)\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not going to oblige you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rudy, nothing is going on records and cameras are also off

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you aware of the expenditure incurred on asking a question? You are wasting the time of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh I have told you that it is Question Hour, you just ask your members to raise this issue during Zero Hour. You will get the chance to speak during Zero Hour. Let the Question Hour be continued. Ask your members to go back to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we fully respect the Chair...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. Please do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the floor to him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singhji, please ask your party members to go back to their seats. This issue can be raised during Zero Hour. Let the question hour continue.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we respect the orders given by you. We fully agree with the directions given by you. However, today it is your responsibility also to give us protection. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That's why I have asked you. To fulfil my duties, I request you to ask your members to go back to their seats and raise this issue during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What will be done in Zero Hour?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not make noise during Question Hour, you are a senior member. You are leader of your Party.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are the leader of your party and a very senior member of the House. You should at least consider the fact that it is the Question Hour. Please let the Question Hour continue and raise this issue during Zero Hour.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You just ask the Government to present this bill with the consensus of the House. This is what we want to say...(Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would like to know about the Government's opinion in this regard and thereafter we will raise this issue during Zero Hour...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, you will get time after Question Hour. Half an hour of the Question Hour has already been wasted. Only half an hour is left. Please let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first the Government should give reply in this regard. You just ask them to give some reply...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, you are asking this to me. You know that it is Question Hour and such questions can not be asked during this period. Yesterday also, I had given you the opportunity to speak. Today also I will give you that time to raise this issue during Zero Hour. It is the Question Hour, let it be continued. You are aware that crores of rupees are spent on collecting the information asked in the questions. The country has to bear a huge loss if you will not let the Question Hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am asking you to tell your members to go back to their seats.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I humbly request you whether it is the question of money or anything else, we will not let the Question Hour continue. Today, our rights are being violated. Therefore, this issue is more important than money ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It means that you are deliberately doing it so that the House could not function.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are trying to prepare grounds for the election in Uttar Pradesh on the pretext of opposing preservation of Women Reservation Bill...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, we are in favour of introduction of the Women's Reservation Bill. They can raise their objections during 'Zero Hour' and not in Question Hour. We are in favour of it. This is not the system.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Shri Mulayam Singh was in favour of passing the Women Reservation Bill when Shri Devegowda and Shri Gujral's Government was in power. Now what has happened, why are they opposing it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh ji, this matter was raised in the meeting of Business Advisory Committee, but Committee had not admitted it. You are also aware that since Question Hour is going on, this matter can be raised in 'Zero Hour' also and I will provide you time in 'Zero Hour' to speak, but still you are encouraging your party Members to raise this matter, thereby causing interruptions in the smooth running of the House. This is not proper. Therefore, I appeal to you to tell your party members to be patient

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the time of debate held on the occasion of Golden Jubilee year in the House, all parties had agreed that they would not disturb the Question Hour. All Members had appended their signatures to this effect. Shri Mulayam Singh ji was also among the signatories...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The matter which you are raising is not before the House. You are deliberately wasting the time of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am finally telling you that this matter is not before the House. You are deliberately wasting the time of House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This matter is not in today's list. I have already told you that I will provide you an opportunity to speak in zero hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you mean by all this? You are wasting the time of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before taking any action I would like to say that you should tell your party members to go back to their seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how will the House run if you get annoyed?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The matter is not of annoyance. This matter is not in the list.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told you that you will get an opportunity to speak in Zero hour, still you are raising the matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Do not get annoyed. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is not of annoyance or anger.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The hon'ble Minister has assured to introduce it in this session...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A few days are still left of the session. It is not in today's list. Had it been in today's list, you could have stopped the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Do not get angry...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told you that an opportunity will be provided in Zero Hour.

But I will not give you an opportunity to speak before 'Zero Hour'. I am requesting you for the last forty minutes to ask your Members to go back to your seats. You have not at all listened to it. I have also asked you to raise the matter and I will provide you chance to speak in 'Zero Hour'. You have not listened to this also. This is not in today's list, then what is the urgency? Does this mean that you will not let the House function?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We are ready to follow the directions issued by you, but hon'ble Prime Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs have already announced. ...(Interruptions) The Women Reservation Bill will be presented after evolving consensus on it. Therefore, it should be complied with.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if Mulayam Singh ji is speaking on this issue, an opportunity to speak should also be provided to us...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Telecasting of Advertisements

\*321. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecasting of advertisements are meant to increase the sale of various products through the media;

(b) if so, whether authenticity of the product is not required for being advertised by the public media;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to confirm the authenticity of the products before telecasting/broadcasting of any product?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) All India Radio and Doordarshan are only a medium for conveying the advertisements from the makers of the products to the consumers, and as such, All India Radio and Doordarshan are not directly responsible for authenticity of the claims made in the advertisements. However, All India Radio and Doordarshan take care that manifestly misleading or erroneous claims are not made through advertisements on All India Radio and Doordarshan.

\*Not recorded.

The Advertisement Code of All India Radio and Doordarshan, *inter-alia*, provides the following safeguards:—

- (i) No advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved, e.g. cure for baldness, skin whitener, etc.
  - (ii) No advertisement shall contain the words 'Guarantee' or 'Guaranteed' etc., unless the full terms of the guarantee are available for inspection by the Director General, All India Radio/Doordarshan, and are clearly set out in the advertisement and are made available to the purchaser in writing at the point of sale or with the goods; in all cases, terms must include details of the remedial action available to the purchaser. No advertisement shall contain a direct or implied reference to any guarantee which purports to take away or diminish the legal rights of purchaser.
  - (iii) Advertisers or their agents must be prepared to produce evidence to substantiate any claims or illustrations. The Director General reserves the right to ask for such proofs and get them examined to his full satisfaction. In case of goods covered by mandatory quality control orders, the advertiser shall produce quality certificate from the institutions recognised by the Government for this purpose.
- (d) It is primarily the responsibility of the advertiser and the advertising agency to ensure the authenticity of the products which is being advertised over All India Radio and Doordarshan. In case of any complaints or reports on contravention of the Code received by Prasar Bharati, this would be referred, in the first instance, to the Advertiser's Association(s) concerned with the request for suitable action. If any advertising agency deviates from the approved advertisement and an aberration is noticed, the advertisement is immediately withdrawn and the agency is black-listed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I warn the Members not to indulge in this type of activity in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as has been stated that it is primarily the responsibility of the advertiser and the advertising agency to ensure the authenticity of the products. I would like to know from the Government whether responsible...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I take serious note of the misbehaviour of all these Members, I want it to go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR: I would like to ask whether the Government will take responsibility to ensure that good quality products are made available to the consumers in this materialistic era?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: As far as quality is concerned, there are other laws to deal with it, like Consumer Protection Act, M.R.T.P.A. etc. If there is any complaint in regard to the products, the consumer can take action under these legislations.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR: This has been mentioned in your written reply. But in this materialistic era, consumer is not very enlightened. The interest of consumer cannot be protected, if it is left only to him. Therefore, media should also pay some attention in this regard. We want that media should also be vigilant in this regard. I feel that consumers interests are being ignored in the advertisements which are being telecast these days, because consumers are not aware of it. Media does not bother about our culture. In advertising, the basic ingredients of the products are ignored and the attention is not paid to protect the rights of the consumers. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will test the authenticity of the products before telecast of the advertisements?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Doordarshan and All India Radio has evolved its own Advertising Code in regard to advertisements. Every advertisement is reviewed before the telecast and it is seen whether it is suitable for consumers or not.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, my question relates to the telecasting of advertisements by non-banking companies including the Sun TV. These companies came out with sugar-coated words to the public that they will offer 36 per cent interest per year with gold coin, and the people got enamoured by this and they believed it to be true. So, they invested all their moneys believing that those advertisements will be true, and they lost their moneys.

Will this Government take action against these types of telecasting done in TVs? Will the Managing Director of the Sun TV be criminally liable and culpably liable? Sir, there are TV Channels in Tamil Nadu which carried out these advertisements. One is the Sun TV. Those TV Channels are receiving huge advertisement charges and are becoming unlawfully enriched.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, as far as the All India Radio is concerned, there is no instance which has been brought to our notice where such advertisements have been carried out.

With regard to the private Channels also, there is, in the Cable Network (Regulations) Act, an advertisement code and, all private Channels, particularly, the encrypted Channels are bound by it. However, I may concede to what the hon. Member is saying. There is one lacuna in that law that Channels which are free to air without a encryption are not bound under the Act by that Code itself.

11.48 hrs.

*(At this stage, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, Shrimati Kanti Singh and some other hon. Members came and sat on the floor near the Table)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to ask a question. They are talking about telecasting and advertisements. But these private TV Channels are overloaded with this advertisement process, and are earning a huge amount of money. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the TV Channels of Doordarshan are in a position to compete with these private Channels, and secondly, whether they have any capacity to apply their codes, which are being applied to the Doordarshan matters, to these private Channels also.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The very role of Doordarshan and All India Radio is slightly different from the private Channels inasmuch as Doordarshan and All India Radio are not purely commercial organisations. They have to develop and are developing as public service broadcasters. However, when you speak about the Code, as I have answered earlier, Doordarshan and All India Radio have their own programme and advertising Code. Similarly, under the Cable Network (Regulations) Act, there is a Programme and Advertising Code which applies also to the private Channels, but there is one lacuna, as I said that, to Channels which are free to air, this Code has not been made applicable under the Act itself.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Sir, in the reply given by the hon'ble Minister it has been stated that All India Radio and Doordarshan take care that manifestly misleading or erroneous claims are not made through advertisements on All India Radio and Doordarshan. People trust advertisements shown on Doordarshan and as you have stated that the Government will take care in this regard. The former Minister had also stated that the Ministry is going to set up some regulatory authority for it but one year has since passed. You have also said something about it in Jaipur and I request you to include private channels in it. I would like to know as to by when the Government will take measures about it. What provisions will be made in this regard and what is the system to check the misleading erroneous advertisements?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have already stated in my reply that Doordarshan is not allowed to telecast such advertisements. This code is strictly followed in case of Radio. The only lacuna in the law is that Advertising Code of Cable Network Act does not apply to private channels which are free to air. We are preparing Broadcasting Bill and we will try to remove this lacuna under this law.

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Though there is a Code of Conduct adopted by Doordarshan for telecasting the advertisements, yet the general impression is that Doordarshan and All India Radio are profit-making Departments. They are not taking care for the advertisements which are harmful to health and which have implications which affect the Indian people. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposed to formulate any Code under which no products which will have harmful or ill effect are advertised and whether Government had issued orders in regard to tobacco products. I suppose these are at

present prohibited for advertisement. Products like wine are still telecast which are harmful to general public. If so, whether the Government had identified such products which have been advertised and what steps the Government is taking in this regard?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I may, through you, inform the hon. Member that under both the Codes which are applicable to Doordarshan and All India Radio and also applicable to private Channels, the Code in fact reads that no advertisement relating to promoting cigarette, tobacco products, liquor, wine or other intoxicants is allowed to be made. Therefore, on Doordarshan and All India Radio Channels, these are not advertised. As far as private Channels are concerned, they are also not permitted to be advertised under the Code except, as I said, there is one lacuna in law that on free to air Channels, this Code has not been made applicable and we are trying to look into that lacuna in law also.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, in private channels, in advertisements, obscene pictures are being displayed, which is against our Indian culture. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to put a ban on obscene pictures being displayed in the private channels.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: As I have already clarified, under the Codes applicable to Doordarshan and also to private channels in India, anything which is obscene or goes against decency is not permitted to be telecast. Since there was a lacuna in the law that free to air channels were not coming within the purview of this law, we have, in the past, used our power under the Cable Network Act to ban some channels, particularly one channel which was telecast from Russia and was totally obscene.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the free to air channels are also releasing their programmes through private cable operators. The Government will be able to exercise its control on them also if it properly applies the Cable Operator Act on Private channels. Hon'ble Minister, Sir, may I know whether a ban will be imposed on the advertisement regarding fake phone by taking initiatives by discussing the matter with owners of private channels for preparing a code of conduct for them?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: In the context of the question raised by the hon'ble Member, I would like to tell that there is a proviso in section five and six which says that broadcasting and advertisement codes will not be applicable on free to air channels. This proviso will have to be removed by making amendment in the law. The

Government is aware of it. We are trying to solve this problem through the new broadcasting law.

*[English]*

#### National Health Care Agenda

\*322. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare 'National Health Care Agenda' for the 21st Century;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) In view of the significant epidemiological and demographic changes in the country since 1983, when the first National Health Policy was formulated, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has undertaken an exercise to revise the National Health Policy.

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Sir, it is a completely vague answer. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Khan, you ask your Supplementary.

..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Sir, health is wealth. So, I would like to know what exercise the Government has undertaken to revise the National Health Policy in the year 2000, which is knocking at the door.

The next part of my question is this. Fifteen diseases like cholera, malaria, etc. are in the list of the national programme. What steps has the Government taken to combat these diseases?

What is the policy of the Government about the ancient systems of medicine like Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani, Sidha and so on?

What is the drug policy of the Government? Though it is outside the purview of this Ministry, I would like to know it because if you have to formulate a national programme, you have to combine them. What steps have you taken in that regard?

What steps have you taken regrading the arsenic problem in West Bengal, geogenic system and thalasaemia?

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: To achieve the goal of 'Health for all', a network of rural health infrastructure comprising 1,36,818 sub-centres, 22,991 primary health centres and 2,712 community health centres have been established throughout the country under the basic minimum services to provide preventive, promotive and curative health care in rural areas.

12.00 hrs.

Additionally, there are National Health Programmes to control malaria, TB, leprosy, blindness, AIDS, cancer, iodine deficiency, disorders, mental health and family welfare programmes.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### Fertilizer Projects

\*323. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Investment Board has asked the Government to reconsider its decision to set up four mega fertilizer projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the final decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) On 10.4.99, Government had given 'in principle' approval to the following four urea projects of Public Sector Undertakings/ Cooperative Societies, subject to investment appraisal of these projects by the Public Investment Board (PIB):—

- (i) Expansion of Hazira plant of KRIBHCO in Gujarat.
- (ii) A new area plant to be set up by KRIBHCO at the existing site of FCI's Gorakhpur Plant in Uttar Pradesh.
- (iii) Expansion of Thal Plant of RCF in Maharashtra.

- (iv) A grassroots urea plant to be set up by IFFCO at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh.

The PIB in its meeting held on 9.7.99 considered the above mentioned projects after taking into account their implications on the quantum of subsidy as well as the larger issue of food security of the country and recommended limited additions to indigenous capacity through phased implementation. The recommendations of the PIB are under Government's examination, in the context of Government's policy relating to food security and the need to contain the outgo on account of subsidy.

### Per Capita Expenditure on Public Health

\*324. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita expenditure (in term of constant 1996-97 prices) on public health during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the per capita expenditure on prevention of diseases during the said period;

(c) the per capita expenditure on medical facilities in India as compared to other Asian countries;

(d) whether expenditure on medical facilities in India is much less as compared to these countries;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide better medical facilities to the citizens;

(f) the funds earmarked and achievements made during each of the last three years, State-wise and Scheme-wise; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide more assistance to the State Governments to tackle the major diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) A per information furnished by the Central Statistical Organisation, *per capita* Government expenditure on health State-wise at current prices for the periods 1994-95 to 1996-97 is at Statement I. Total *per capita* expenditure on health for this period year-wise is given at Statement IA.

(c) and (d) Per capita health expenditure for the year 1990 in India and some of the Asian Countries, as given in the World Health Report, 1995 are at Statement II.

(e) to (g) Public Health is the State responsibility under the Constitution. Sectoral allocations for Government of India are made by the Planning Commission keeping in view the over all resource position and the priorities of other sectors. However, to provide better medical facilities a comprehensive network of rural health infrastructure comprising 136818 sub-centres, 22991 primary health centres and 2,712 community health centres has been set up as on 30.06.1998 under Basic Minimum Services. In the urban areas, health facilities are provided through

sub-divisional and District Hospitals/tertiary level Hospitals and institutions run by voluntary and private organisations.

To provide more assistance to the State Governments to tackle the major diseases, external assistance has been mobilised for implementing the National programmes for Malaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Blindness, AIDS and Reproductive and Child Health. Secondary health systems are also being upgraded in selected States with World Bank assistance.

Central assistance provided to States/UTs in respect of major health and family welfare programmes during 1996-97 to 1998-99 are at Statement III & IV respectively.

### Statement I

*Per Capita Government Expenditure (Current & Capital) on Health by States for the years 1994-95 to 1996-97 at current prices*

| Sl.No. | State/UTs         | Total Govt. Expenditure Health |         |         | Population in Lacs as on 1st October |        |        | Per capita Govt. Expenditure (Health) |         |         |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|        |                   | (Rs. Lacs)                     |         |         |                                      |        |        | (Rs.)                                 |         |         |
|        |                   | 1994-95                        | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1994                                 | 1995   | 1996   | 1994-95                               | 1995-96 | 1996-97 |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                              | 4       | 5       | 6                                    | 7      | 8      | 9                                     | 10      | 11      |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 46580                          | 51560   | 62437   | 705.08                               | 716.87 | 726.24 | 66                                    | 72      | 86      |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 2691                           | 3708    | 3405    | 9.83                                 | 10.19  | 10.57  | 274                                   | 364     | 322     |
| 3.     | Assam             | 13909                          | 17642   | 19944   | 240.48                               | 245.24 | 249.72 | 58                                    | 72      | 80      |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 33729                          | 36419   | 39141   | 911.11                               | 924.79 | 939.93 | 37                                    | 39      | 42      |
| 5.     | Goa               | 3205                           | 3762    | 4885    | 13.29                                | 13.75  | 14.21  | 241                                   | 274     | 344     |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 31730                          | 38536   | 44681   | 443.05                               | 451.78 | 459.27 | 72                                    | 85      | 97      |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 9932                           | 11424   | 12739   | 179.36                               | 183.7  | 187.61 | 55                                    | 62      | 68      |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 10526                          | 12645   | 14939   | 58.22                                | 60.12  | 60.91  | 181                                   | 210     | 245     |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 16699                          | 16722   | 19418   | 86.8                                 | 89.59  | 90.58  | 192                                   | 187     | 214     |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 33467                          | 37613   | 40961   | 480.86                               | 489.65 | 497.61 | 70                                    | 77      | 82      |
| 11.    | Kerala            | 28734                          | 34557   | 38189   | 304.24                               | 308.04 | 311.85 | 94                                    | 112     | 122     |



| 1     | 2              | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6          | 7          | 8          | 9   | 10  | 11  |
|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 12.   | Madhya Pradesh | 38316  | 39789  | 55464  | 718.24     | 734.83     | 749.76     | 53  | 54  | 74  |
| 13.   | Maharashtra    | 63309  | 70505  | 91425  | 843.47     | 859.22     | 873.41     | 75  | 82  | 105 |
| 14.   | Manipur        | 3224   | 3969   | 4447   | 20.88      | 21.62      | 22.38      | 154 | 185 | 199 |
| 15.   | Meghalaya      | 3334   | 4051   | 4562   | 20.17      | 20.89      | 21.83      | 165 | 194 | 211 |
| 16.   | Mizoram        | 2801   | 3205   | 4593   | 7.85       | 8.13       | 8.44       | 357 | 394 | 544 |
| 17.   | Nagaland       | 4110   | 5627   | 6020   | 13.78      | 14.28      | 14.88      | 298 | 408 | 405 |
| 18.   | Orissa         | 18335  | 19398  | 21142  | 336.28     | 341.99     | 346.64     | 55  | 57  | 61  |
| 19.   | Punjab         | 21468  | 24017  | 28698  | 217.55     | 221.84     | 225.63     | 99  | 108 | 127 |
| 20.   | Rajasthan      | 34055  | 40662  | 47797  | 480.33     | 492.21     | 503.04     | 71  | 83  | 95  |
| 21.   | Sikkim         | 2370   | 2543   | 2473   | 4.62       | 4.79       | 4.96       | 513 | 581 | 499 |
| 22.   | Tamil Nadu     | 54604  | 68027  | 74513  | 584.11     | 591.44     | 598.26     | 93  | 115 | 125 |
| 23.   | Tripura        | 3406   | 3885   | 4679   | 31.34      | 32.45      | 33.6       | 109 | 120 | 139 |
| 24.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 69104  | 82271  | 90246  | 1514.96    | 1551.46    | 1583.89    | 46  | 53  | 57  |
| 25.   | West Bengal    | 50152  | 54910  | 69982  | 726.92     | 740.34     | 752.79     | 69  | 74  | 93  |
| 26.   | Delhi          | 15919  | 22481  | 23813  | 108.54     | 112.8      | 120.52     | 147 | 199 | 198 |
| 27.   | Pondicherry    | 2859   | 3809   | 3491   | 9.19       | 9.51       | 9.86       | 311 | 401 | 354 |
| 28.   | Centre*        | 73732  | 73982  | 82900  |            |            |            |     |     |     |
| Total |                | 692300 | 787939 | 916984 | 9084.21 \$ | 9265.56 \$ | 9433.21 \$ | 76  | 85  | 97  |

Source: 1. National Accounts Statistics.  
2. Registrar General's office for Population.

Note: Expenditure on Health does not include Expenditure on Family Welfare.  
Medical & Health Expenditure by Defence Services and local Authorities.

\* Includes UT's without legislature.

\$ All-India.

— These estimates are not prepared at constant prices and include expenditure on prevention of diseases.

**Statement IA**

*Per Capita Government expenditure (Current & Capital) on Health, Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) on Medical Care and Health Services, at current market prices*

| Year    | Govt. Expenditure (current & capital) on health (Rs. crore) | PFCE on medical care & health services (Rs. crore) | Total col. (2+3) | Population (in crore) as on 1st October | Per Capita Expenditure on health (Rs.) |                      |
|---------|---|--|------------------|---|--|----------------------|
|         |   |  |                  |   | Govt. (col 2/ col(5))                  | Total (col 4/ col 6) |
| 1994-95 | 6923  | 25497  | 32420            | 90.84                                   | 76                                     | 357                  |
| 1995-96 | 7879  | 30207  | 38086            | 92.68                                   | 85                                     | 411                  |
| 1996-97 | 9170  | 34618  | 43788            | 94.33                                   | 97                                     | 464                  |

N.A.: Not available

Note: Government expenditure on health does not include expenditure on family welfare, medical and health expenditure by defence services and local authorities.

Source: Central Statistical Organisation.

**Statement II**

*Per Capita Health Expenditure in Selected Asian Countries*

| Sl. No. | Country           | Health Expenditure Per Capita in US \$ (1990) |
|---------|-------------------|---|
| 1       | 2                 | 3   |
| 1.      | China             | 11  |
| 2.      | Japan             | 1538  |
| 3.      | Malaysia          | 71  |
| 4.      | Philippines       | 15  |
| 5.      | Republic of Korea | 365   |
| 6.      | Singapore         | 215   |

| 1   | 2          | 3  |
|-----|------------|----|
| 7.  | Vietnam    | 3  |
| 8.  | Pakistan   | 12 |
| 9.  | Bangladesh | 7  |
| 10. | Bhutan     | 10 |
| 11. | Nepal      | 7  |
| 12. | India      | 21 |
| 13. | Indonesia  | 12 |
| 14. | Thailand   | 72 |
| 15. | Sri Lanka  | 18 |

Source: The World Health Report, 1995 — "Bridging the Gaps".

**Statement III**

*Statement Showing State/UT-Wise Distribution of Central Assistance Provided During the Year (1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99) Under National Anti Malaria Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of the States/UTs | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1                      | 2       | 3       | 4       |
| <b>States</b>          |         |         |         |
| Andhra Pradesh         | 634.63  | 617     | 482.93  |
| Arunachal Pradesh      | 126.9   | 297.5   | 186.61  |
| Assam                  | 1660.83 | 2618    | 2170.42 |
| Bihar                  | 206.76  | 348.98  | 403.05  |
| Goa                    | 3.46    | 5.18    | 7.72    |
| Gujarat                | 471.75  | 726.77  | 611.11  |
| Haryana                | 327.77  | 291.08  | 260.39  |
| Himachal Pradesh       | 118.33  | 90.84   | 51.47   |
| Jammu & Kashmir        | 120.62  | 78.62   | 72.57   |
| Karnataka              | 853.62  | 568.62  | 264.47  |
| Kerala                 | 53.65   | 63.6    | 102.73  |
| Madhya Pradesh         | 769.35  | 1072.77 | 454.49  |
| Maharashtra            | 2405.71 | 1028.44 | 260.26  |
| Manipur                | 303.28  | 273.91  | 377.34  |
| Meghalaya              | 222.93  | 196.96  | 231.55  |

| 1                        | 2               | 3               | 4              |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Mizoram                  | 106.07          | 132             | 172.53         |
| Nagaland                 | 122.45          | 212.62          | 183.34         |
| Orissa                   | 248.15          | 233.43          | 385.14         |
| Punjab                   | 282.79          | 183.26          | 290.67         |
| Rajasthan                | 2025.35         | 1799.74         | 1994.15        |
| Sikkim                   | 39.34           | 1.77            | 8.47           |
| Tamil Nadu               | 150.39          | 204.88          | 240.72         |
| Tripura                  | 300.67          | 414.05          | 356.97         |
| Uttar Pradesh            | 941.71          | 505.73          | 1121.92        |
| West Bengal              | 772.7           | 125.71          | 330.9          |
| <i>Union Territories</i> |                 |                 |                |
| A&N Islands              | 94.04           | 93.83           | 155.68         |
| Chandigarh               | 46.33           | 48.53           | 44.3           |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli     | 12.73           | 24.75           | 24.9           |
| Daman & Diu              | 8.8             | 12.37           | 10.08          |
| Delhi                    | 117.88          | 66.04           | 37.21          |
| Lakshadweep              | 2.1             | 3.48            | 5.24           |
| Pondicherry              | 16.12           | 12.48           | 6.15           |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>13567.21</b> | <b>12353.94</b> | <b>11305.5</b> |

**Statement IV**  
**National TB Control Programme**  
**Expenditure (Released to the States/UTs)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | Name of the State | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
|-------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 17.81   | 172.01  | 198.62  |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.69    | 1.45    | 1.66    |
| 3.    | Assam             | 42.87   | 44.2    | 51.03   |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 141.59  | 258.76  | 298.79  |
| 5.    | Goa               | 6.63    | 1.8     | 2.07    |
| 6.    | Gujarat           | 11.74   | 86.23   | 99.58   |
| 7.    | Haryana           | 0.12    | 44.86   | 51.8    |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 5.11    | 7.84    | 9.06    |
| 9.    | Jammu & Kashmir   | 0.19    | 21.15   | 24.42   |
| 10.   | Karnataka         | 15.06   | 102.93  | 118.85  |
| 11.   | Kerala            | 118.02  | 38.48   | 44.43   |
| 12.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 152.17  | 174.33  | 201.3   |
| 13.   | Maharashtra       | 23.24   | 171.76  | 198.34  |
| 14.   | Manipur           | 4.01    | 0.28    | 0.32    |
| 15.   | Meghalaya         | 10.64   | 4.88    | 5.63    |

| 1   | 2                 | 3     | 4      | 5      |
|-----|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| 16. | Mizoram           | 6.16  | 1.97   | 2.28   |
| 17. | Nagaland          | 3.21  | 1.57   | 1.81   |
| 18. | Orissa            | 0.08  | 73.69  | 85.09  |
| 19. | Punjab            | 18.78 | 54.41  | 62.83  |
| 20. | Rajasthan         | 13.03 | 107.62 | 124.27 |
| 21. | Sikkim            | 2.85  | 1.08   | 1.24   |
| 22. | Tamilnadu         | 13.61 | 138.22 | 159.61 |
| 23. | Tripura           | 3.01  | 7.57   | 8.75   |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh     | 59.48 | 349.35 | 403.39 |
| 25. | West Bengal       | 86.17 | 133.56 | 154.22 |
| 26. | Delhi             | 15.28 | 56.69  | 2.77   |
| 27. | Pondicherry       | 2.15  | 3.31   | 1.82   |
| 28. | Andaman & Nicobar | 1.43  | 14.27  | 0.82   |
| 29. | Chandigarh        | 1.06  | 39.67  | 2.27   |
| 30. | D. & N Haveli     |       | 7.7    | 0.44   |
| 31. | Daman & Diu       |       | 5.51   | 0.32   |
| 32. | Lakshadweep       |       | 2.85   | 0.16   |
|     | For X-Ray rolls   |       |        | 82     |
|     | Payment to HSCC   |       |        | 35.55  |

| 1                                | 2 | 3              | 4              | 5              |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| B. TB Cell at Head Quarter       |   | 47.66          | 47.5           | 118            |
| C. Grants-in-Aid to TB Societies |   | 539.82         | 1023.36        | 2602           |
| D. Commodity Grant               |   |                |                | 2066           |
| <b>Total</b>                     |   | <b>1363.47</b> | <b>3200.86</b> | <b>7221.54</b> |

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme*

*Statement Indicating Cash Assistance & Releases made to District Leprosy Societies  
States/UTs During 1996-97, 1997-98 & 1998-99*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | States            | 1996-97 |        |        |        | 1997-98 |        |        |        | 1998-99 |        |        |         |
|-------|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
|       |                   | Cash    | Kind   | Distt. | Total  | Cash    | Kind   | Distt. | Total  | Cash    | Kind   | Distt. | Total   |
| 1     | 2                 | 3       | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7       | 8      | 9      | 10     | 11      | 12     | 13     | 14      |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 200.00  | 236.29 | 129.94 | 566.23 | 207.83  | 101.00 | 331.24 | 640.07 | 189.10  | 48.89  | 102.00 | 339.99  |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 16.00   | 1.74   | 144.46 | 162.20 | 20.00   | 0.42   | 27.00  | 47.42  | 20.25   | 0.42   | 142.84 | 163.51  |
| 3.    | Assam             | 20.00   | 16.56  | 117.04 | 153.60 | 21.00   | 42.00  | 271.65 | 334.65 | 16.50   | 42.00  | 224.00 | 282.50  |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 112.00  | 282.90 | 58.82  | 433.52 | 119.93  | 371.45 | 335.28 | 826.66 | 200.70  | 511.45 | 293.00 | 1005.15 |
| 5.    | Goa               | 0.45    | 3.94   |        | 4.39   | 1.45    | 0.48   | 7.35   | 9.28   | 2.00    | 0.48   | 8.00   | 10.48   |
| 6.    | Gujarat           | 16.00   | 45.11  | 19.24  | 80.35  | 19.00   | 242.16 | 177.27 | 438.43 | 19.15   | 127.16 | 101.00 | 247.31  |
| 7.    | Haryana           | 6.80    | 1.85   | 14.56  | 23.21  | 8.00    | 0.80   | 14.37  | 23.37  | 5.00    | 0.08   | 15.00  | 20.08   |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 6.80    | —      | 33.49  | 40.29  | 8.00    | 6.76   | 10.00  | 24.76  | 10.50   | 6.76   | 91.27  | 108.53  |
| 9.    | Jammu & Kashmir   | 4.45    | 2.21   | 10.50  | 17.16  | 84.83   | 12.89  | 5.00   | 102.72 | 46.00   | 12.89  | 95.00  | 153.89  |

| 1            | 2              | 3              | 4              | 5              | 6              | 7              | 8              | 9              | 10             | 11             | 12             | 13             | 14             |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 10.          | Karnataka      | 160.00         | 20.70          | 64.32          | 185.02         | 96.00          | 33.15          | 263.01         | 412.16         | 115.50         | 71.48          | 169.00         | 355.98         |
| 11.          | Kerala         | 76.00          | 35.55          | 96.20          | 207.75         | 77.50          | 10.00          | 121.74         | 209.24         | 94.40          | 10.00          | 137.00         | 241.40         |
| 12.          | Madhya Pradesh | 135.00         | 157.54         | 233.94         | 526.48         | 136.00         | 318.33         | 511.77         | 968.10         | 136.30         | 150.00         | 458.83         | 747.13         |
| 13.          | Maharashtra    | 14.00          | 255.31         | 191.26         | 480.57         | 39.99          | 74.43          | 351.16         | 465.58         | 34.50          | 126.58         | 364.00         | 525.06         |
| 14.          | Manipur        | 3.50           | 2.47           | 99.62          | 105.76         | 5.22           | 3.05           | 30.00          | 38.27          | 12.00          | 3.05           | 117.86         | 132.91         |
| 15.          | Meghalaya      | 8.00           | 2.65           | 17.50          | 28.15          | 9.00           | 2.59           | 10.00          | 21.59          | 3.50           | 2.59           | 66.22          | 72.31          |
| 16.          | Mizoram        | 16.00          | 0.24           | 30.62          | 46.86          | 19.00          | 0.34           | 42.00          | 61.34          | 30.00          | 0.34           | 45.43          | 75.77          |
| 17.          | Nagaland       | 7.00           | 3.49           | 39.24          | 49.73          | 8.00           | 1.20           | 120.49         | 129.66         | 7.50           | 1.20           | 14.00          | 49.70          |
| 18.          | Orissa         | 150.00         | 26.40          | 236.36         | 412.76         | 168.00         | 250.94         | 276.65         | 695.59         | 153.10         | 23.94          | 169.00         | 553.04         |
| 19.          | Punjab         | 21.00          | 3.49           | 17.66          | 42.17          | 30.00          | 3.96           | 7.00           | 40.96          | 30.00          | 3.96           | 101.00         | 134.96         |
| 20.          | Rajasthan      | 29.00          | 50.96          | 35.00          | 114.96         | 30.00          | 22.00          | 5.00           | 57.00          | 60.00          | 22.00          | 425.51         | 507.51         |
| 21.          | Sikkim         | 20.00          | 0.24           | 14.00          | 34.24          | 21.00          | 1.00           | 27.40          | 49.40          | 22.00          | 1.00           | 42.00          | 65.00          |
| 22.          | Tamil Nadu     | 114.00         | 404.96         | 130.74         | 649.72         | 117.00         | 136.56         | 0.00           | 253.56         | 125.00         | 64.43          | 160.00         | 349.43         |
| 23.          | Tripura        | 19.00          | 3.99           | 13.62          | 36.61          | 20.00          | 1.50           | —              | 21.50          | 24.00          | 1.50           | 50.35          | 76.85          |
| 24.          | Uttar Pradesh  | 187.00         | 293.43         | 478.68         | 959.11         | 143.25         | 250.86         | 636.70         | 1030.61        | 182.00         | 303.36         | 426.00         | 911.36         |
| 25.          | West Bengal    | 95.00          | 196.15         | 243.70         | 534.85         | 96.00          | 242.85         | 299.61         | 640.66         | 113.80         | 207.85         | 139.00         | 460.65         |
| 26.          | A&N Islands    | 6.50           | 0.33           | 10.00          | 16.83          | 6.50           | —              | 0.00           | 6.50           | 6.50           | —              | —              | 6.50           |
| 27.          | Chandigarh     | 0.50           | 0.63           | —              | 1.13           | 0.50           | —              | —              | 0.50           | 1.00           | —              | 5.00           | 6.00           |
| 28.          | D&N Haveli     | 0.50           | 0.96           | —              | 1.46           | 0.50           | —              | 5.96           | 6.46           | 1.00           | —              | —              | 1.00           |
| 29.          | Daman & Diu    | 4.50           | 1.79           | 3.50           | 9.79           | 4.50           | —              | 0.00           | 4.50           | 9.50           | —              | 0.00           | 9.50           |
| 30.          | Delhi          | 0.50           | 5.00           | —              | 5.50           | 0.50           | —              | —              | 0.50           | 1.50           | —              | 51.15          | 52.65          |
| 31.          | Lakshadweep    | 2.00           | 0.14           | —              | 2.14           | 2.00           | —              | —              | 2.00           | 2.00           | —              | 9.53           | 11.53          |
| 32.          | Pondichery     | 2.50           | 1.00           | 16.16          | 19.66          | 3.50           | —              | 12.95          | 16.45          | 1.85           | —              | 0.00           | 1.85           |
| <b>Total</b> |                | <b>1394.00</b> | <b>2088.06</b> | <b>2500.19</b> | <b>5932.25</b> | <b>1528.00</b> | <b>2130.72</b> | <b>3621.00</b> | <b>7579.72</b> | <b>1678.15</b> | <b>1950.00</b> | <b>4049.99</b> | <b>7678.14</b> |



*Funds Released to States under National Programme for Control of Blindness*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| State                            | 1996-97     |             |              | 1997-98     |             |              | 1998-99     |             |              | Total Grants<br>(1996-99) |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|
|                                  | Cash Grants | GIA to DBCS | Total Grants | Cash Grants | GIA to DBCS | Total Grants | Cash Grants | GIA to DBCS | Total Grants |                           |
| 1                                | 2           | 3           | 4            | 5           | 6           | 7            | 8           | 9           | 10           | 11                        |
| <b>World Bank Project States</b> |             |             |              |             |             |              |             |             |              |                           |
| Andhra Pradesh                   | 38.44       | 135.00      | 173.44       | 204.34      | 257.00      | 461.34       | 88.50       | 364.00      | 452.50       | 1,087.28                  |
| Madhya Pradesh                   | 405.07      | 301.00      | 706.07       | 138.40      | 455.00      | 593.40       | 588.67      | 408.00      | 976.67       | 2,276.14                  |
| Maharashtra                      | 117.80      | 123.00      | 240.80       | 99.27       | 313.00      | 412.27       | 87.00       | 362.00      | 449.00       | 1,102.07                  |
| Orissa                           | 67.18       | 111.00      | 178.18       | 312.20      | 204.00      | 516.20       | 331.08      | 220.00      | 551.08       | 1,245.46                  |
| Rajasthan                        | 78.62       | 117.00      | 195.62       | 46.80       | 243.00      | 289.60       | 35.50       | 289.00      | 824.50       | 809.72                    |
| Tamil Nadu                       | 106.54      | 108.00      | 214.54       | 444.47      | 219.00      | 663.47       | 551.00      | 316.00      | 867.00       | 1,745.01                  |
| Uttar Pradesh                    | 725.97      | 285.00      | 1,010.97     | 138.28      | 564.00      | 702.28       | 207.25      | 599.50      | 806.75       | 2,520.00                  |
| Sub Total                        | 1,539.62    | 1,180.00    | 2,719.62     | 1,383.56    | 2,255.00    | 3,638.56     | 1,869.00    | 2,558.50    | 4,427.50     | 10,785.68                 |
| <b>Other States</b>              |             |             |              |             |             |              |             |             |              |                           |
| Arunachal Pradesh                | 3.82        | 0.00        | 3.82         | 4.04        | 5.00        | 9.04         | 4.50        | 4.00        | 8.50         | 21.36                     |
| Assam                            | 1.82        | 6.00        | 7.82         | 4.54        | 85.00       | 90.04        | 49.65       | 57.50       | 107.15       | 205.01                    |
| Bihar                            | 0.00        | 54.00       | 54.00        | 7.44        | 167.50      | 174.94       | 19.50       | 184.50      | 204.00       | 432.94                    |
| Delhi                            | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.00         | 1.25        | 11.50       | 12.75        | 11.20       | 13.50       | 24.70        | 37.45                     |
| Goa                              | 7.24        | 0.00        | 7.24         | 5.25        | 3.50        | 8.75         | 63.00       | 0.15        | 63.15        | 79.14                     |
| Gujarat                          | 0.00        | 27.00       | 27.00        | 4.01        | 125.50      | 129.51       | 39.99       | 114.15      | 154.14       | 310.65                    |

| 1                  | 2               | 3               | 4               | 5               | 6               | 7               | 8               | 9               | 10              | 11               |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Haryana            | 3.71            | 3.00            | 6.71            | 2.97            | 54.50           | 57.47           | 37.50           | 63.50           | 101.00          | 165.18           |
| Himachal Pradesh   | 0.00            | 6.00            | 6.00            | 2.97            | 29.50           | 32.47           | 34.03           | 49.50           | 83.53           | 122.00           |
| Jammu & Kashmir    | 40.97           | 0.00            | 40.97           | 20.66           | 19.00           | 39.66           | 52.50           | 39.50           | 92.00           | 172.83           |
| Karnataka          | 76.58           | 81.00           | 157.58          | 11.78           | 159.00          | 170.78          | 62.01           | 196.00          | 258.01          | 586.37           |
| Kerala             | 8.10            | 9.00            | 17.10           | 6.84            | 54.50           | 61.34           | 16.07           | 75.50           | 91.57           | 170.01           |
| Manipur            | 0.00            | 6.00            | 6.00            | 1.77            | 8.50            | 10.27           | 16.76           | 9.15            | 25.91           | 42.18            |
| Meghalaya          | 5.27            | 3.00            | 8.27            | 4.56            | 17.50           | 22.06           | 11.60           | 15.15           | 26.75           | 57.08            |
| Mizoram            | 11.30           | 9.00            | 20.30           | 1.54            | 5.00            | 6.54            | 16.60           | 9.15            | 25.75           | 52.59            |
| Nagaland           | 0.00            | 0.00            | 0.00            | 3.85            | 2.50            | 6.35            | 56.95           | 7.15            | 64.10           | 70.45            |
| Punjab             | 3.83            | 18.00           | 21.83           | 4.15            | 52.50           | 56.65           | 5.10            | 51.50           | 56.80           | 135.08           |
| Sikkim             | 11.46           | 0.00            | 11.46           | 7.92            | 0.00            | 7.92            | 26.30           | 12.00           | 38.30           | 57.68            |
| Tripura            | 9.71            | 6.00            | 15.71           | 7.77            | 12.50           | 20.27           | 37.74           | 13.15           | 50.89           | 86.87            |
| West Bengal        | 0.00            | 12.00           | 12.00           | 3.25            | 54.00           | 57.25           | 6.20            | 135.50          | 141.70          | 210.95           |
| A&N Islands        | 1.30            | 0.00            | 1.30            | 4.00            | 3.00            | 7.00            | 3.80            | 4.00            | 7.80            | 16.10            |
| Chandigarh         | 5.74            | 3.00            | 8.74            | 4.00            | 3.00            | 7.00            | 3.60            | 7.00            | 10.60           | 26.34            |
| D&N Haveli         | 2.00            | 0.00            | 2.00            | 4.00            | 3.00            | 7.00            | 3.70            | 3.00            | 6.70            | 15.70            |
| Daman & Diu        | 1.50            | 0.00            | 1.50            | 4.00            | 0.00            | 4.00            | 3.70            | 4.00            | 7.70            | 13.20            |
| Lakshadweep        | 1.50            | 0.00            | 1.50            | 7.04            | 0.00            | 7.04            | 17.70           | 0.00            | 17.70           | 26.24            |
| Pondicherry        | 1.50            | 0.00            | 1.50            | 4.00            | 0.00            | 4.00            | 2.30            | 3.00            | 5.30            | 10.80            |
| <b>Sub Total</b>   | <b>197.35</b>   | <b>243.00</b>   | <b>440.35</b>   | <b>133.60</b>   | <b>876.50</b>   | <b>1,010.10</b> | <b>602.00</b>   | <b>1,071.55</b> | <b>1,673.55</b> | <b>3,124.00</b>  |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>1,736.97</b> | <b>1,423.00</b> | <b>3,159.97</b> | <b>1,517.16</b> | <b>3,131.50</b> | <b>4,648.66</b> | <b>2,471.00</b> | <b>3,630.05</b> | <b>6,101.05</b> | <b>13,909.88</b> |

*National AIDS Control Programme*  
*Release of Funds States and UT-wise*

(Rupees in lakhs)

| S.No. | State/UT          | 1996-97         | 1997-98         | 1998-99         |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|       |                   | Grants Released | Grants Released | Grants Released |
| 1     | 2                 | 3               | 4               | 5               |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 425.00          | 425.00          | 650.00          |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 80.00           | 25.00           | 30.00           |
| 3.    | Assam             | 100.00          | 100.00          | 100.00          |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 25.00           | 50.00           | 110.00          |
| 5.    | Goa               | 25.00           | 50.00           | 35.00           |
| 6.    | Gujarat           | 300.00          | 250.00          | 230.00          |
| 7.    | Haryana           | 130.00          | 75.00           | 160.00          |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 115.00          | 225.00          | 115.00          |
| 9.    | Jammu & Kashmir   | 25.00           | 25.00           | 25.00           |
| 10.   | Karnataka         | 350.00          | 175.00          | 335.00          |
| 11.   | Kerala            | 225.00          | 100.00          | 65.00           |
| 12.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 425.00          | 150.00          | 315.00          |
| 13.   | Maharashtra       | 900.00          | 950.00          | 800.00          |
| 14.   | Manipur           | 200.00          | 150.00          | 245.00          |
| 15.   | Meghalaya         | 35.00           | 25.00           | 30.00           |

| 1            | 2             | 3              | 4              | 5              |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16.          | Mizoram       | 150.00         | 100.00         | 100.00         |
| 17.          | Nagaland      | 190.00         | 155.00         | 227.00         |
| 18.          | Orissa        | 50.00          | 75.00          | 100.00         |
| 19.          | Punjab        | 225.00         | 75.00          | 150.00         |
| 20.          | Rajasthan     | 375.00         | 225.00         | 100.00         |
| 21.          | Sikkim        | 50.00          | 50.00          | 50.00          |
| 22.          | Tamil Nadu    | 1700.00        | 2000.00        | 800.00         |
| 23.          | Tripura       | 50.00          | 50.00          | 20.00          |
| 24.          | Uttar Pradesh | 450.00         | 495.00         | 200.00         |
| 25.          | West Bengal   | 600.00         | 100.00         | 350.00         |
| 26.          | Pondicherry   | 400.00         | 0.00           | 40.00          |
| 27.          | A&N Islands   | 7.00           | 31.09          | 20.00          |
| 28.          | Chandigarh    | 45.91          | 28.00          | 60.00          |
| 29.          | D&N Haveli    | 46.93          | 16.00          | 0.00           |
| 30.          | Daman & Diu   | 17.00          | 24.22          | 15.00          |
| 31.          | Delhi         | 19.00          | 25.00          | 110.00         |
| 32.          | Lakshadweep   | 16.71          | 15.42          | 0.00           |
| 33.          | Mumbai MC     |                |                | 350.00         |
| 34.          | Ahmedabad MC  |                |                | 5.00           |
| <b>Total</b> |               | <b>7752.55</b> | <b>6239.73</b> | <b>5942.00</b> |

*Grants in aid (Cash and Kind) including Arrears Under Family Welfare Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

|     |                   | 1996-97  |         |          | 1997-98 |         |          | 1998-99  |         |          |
|-----|-------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
|     |                   | In cash  | In kind | Total    | In cash | In kind | Total    | In cash  | In kind | Total    |
| 1   | 2                 | 3        | 4       | 5        | 6       | 7       | 8        | 9        | 10      | 11       |
| 1.  | Andhra Pradesh    | 14781.23 | 2308.43 | 17179.66 | 8838.71 | 2387.25 | 11225.96 | 11652.79 | 2994.01 | 14646.80 |
| 2.  | Arunachal Pradesh | 146.82   | 33.86   | 180.88   | 147.73  | 89.65   | 237.38   | 144.06   | 76.21   | 220.27   |
| 3.  | Assam             | 2233.69  | 824.06  | 3057.75  | 3284.70 | 1165.61 | 4450.31  | 3260.45  | 1190.77 | 4451.22  |
| 4.  | Bihar             | 5500.62  | 2851.93 | 8358.55  | 9894.51 | 2727.31 | 12621.82 | 8792.62  | 4093.61 | 12886.23 |
| 5.  | Goa               | 141.81   | 53.24   | 195.05   | 168.13  | 38.70   | 206.83   | 184.83   | 59.36   | 244.19   |
| 6.  | Gujarat           | 3408.15  | 1957.01 | 5365.16  | 9448.00 | 1877.12 | 11323.12 | 10503.85 | 2132.19 | 12636.04 |
| 7.  | Haryana           | 1439.48  | 850.88  | 2298.14  | 3521.84 | 722.46  | 4244.30  | 2746.01  | 918.55  | 3664.58  |
| 8.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 1613.92  | 294.83  | 1908.80  | 1123.72 | 307.30  | 1431.02  | 1973.97  | 402.01  | 2375.98  |
| 9.  | Jammu & Kashmir   | 863.14   | 268.35  | 1131.49  | 1873.62 | 264.16  | 2137.78  | 1600.73  | 460.50  | 2061.23  |
| 10. | Karnataka         | 7590.98  | 1784.70 | 9384.68  | 5185.49 | 1275.84 | 6461.33  | 7651.02  | 2133.24 | 9814.26  |
| 11. | Kerala            | 2456.74  | 735.58  | 3192.32  | 2981.46 | 973.70  | 3955.18  | 4190.43  | 1323.95 | 5514.38  |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh    | 5689.22  | 4006.87 | 9755.80  | 6785.52 | 3227.78 | 9993.30  | 8568.08  | 4636.08 | 13202.16 |
| 13. | Maharashtra       | 8383.02  | 3351.69 | 11734.71 | 8289.64 | 2388.04 | 10677.68 | 11164.04 | 3922.03 | 15086.07 |
| 14. | Manipur           | 418.72   | 56.61   | 475.33   | 452.95  | 132.90  | 585.85   | 622.26   | 109.88  | 732.14   |
| 15. | Meghalaya         | 300.07   | 87.40   | 387.47   | 300.91  | 96.13   | 397.04   | 328.75   | 142.00  | 470.75   |
| 16. | Mizoram           | 197.57   | 45.85   | 243.42   | 221.36  | 74.88   | 290.04   | 239.11   | 69.10   | 308.21   |

| 1  | 2 | 3               | 4               | 5                | 6                | 7               | 8                | 9                | 10              | 11               |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 17. Nagaland                               |   | 211.63          | 47.62           | 259.25           | 200.05           | 59.19           | 268.24           | 247.96           | 91.27           | 339.23           |
| 18. Orissa                                 |   | 2900.32         | 1149.21         | 4109.53          | 4821.63          | 1337.46         | 6159.09          | 4710.89          | 1794.84         | 8505.73          |
| 19. Punjab                                 |   | 1958.20         | 776.12          | 2734.32          | 2451.93          | 1117.79         | 3509.72          | 2558.65          | 1135.55         | 3094.20          |
| 20. Rajasthan                              |   | 7094.65         | 3084.52         | 10179.17         | 7299.73          | 2178.96         | 9476.69          | 8492.29          | 2725.34         | 11217.63         |
| 21. Sikkim                                 |   | 237.71          | 22.25           | 259.96           | 218.87           | 48.00           | 204.87           | 307.72           | 41.01           | 349.63           |
| 22. Tamil Nadu                             |   | 6636.80         | 2077.61         | 8714.41          | 10835.89         | 1924.08         | 12759.97         | 9197.30          | 2809.13         | 11808.43         |
| 23. Tripura                                |   | 998.50          | 100.96          | 1099.46          | 411.50           | 161.28          | 572.78           | 1781.61          | 195.18          | 1976.79          |
| 24. Uttar Pradesh                          |   | 11436.91        | 7721.73         | 19158.64         | 19276.48         | 5797.10         | 25073.58         | 42482.52         | 8901.54         | 51384.06         |
| 25. West Bengal                            |   | 7046.22         | 1909.68         | 8955.90          | 5201.99          | 2505.16         | 7707.15          | 11122.85         | 3206.74         | 14329.59         |
| <b>Total (States)</b>                      |   | <b>93761.13</b> | <b>36559.62</b> | <b>130320.75</b> | <b>113223.36</b> | <b>32873.85</b> | <b>146097.01</b> | <b>154552.79</b> | <b>45364.99</b> | <b>198917.78</b> |
| <b>UTs with Legislature</b>                |   |                 |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| 1. Pondicherry                             |   | 03.61           | 33.68           | 127.27           | 138.53           | 35.49           | 174.02           | 137.85           | 54.55           | 192.40           |
| 2. Delhi                                   |   | 1475.25         | 388.14          | 1863.39          | 719.82           | 435.59          | 1155.41          | 1012.59          | 473.35          | 1485.94          |
| <b>Outlays for UTs without Legislature</b> |   |                 |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| 1. A&N Islands                             |   | 90.20           | 16.12           | 106.32           | 100.34           | 22.06           | 122.40           | 104.60           | 19.00           | 123.60           |
| 2. D&N Haveli                              |   | 29.47           | 6.02            | 35.49            | 34.41            | 5.55            | 39.96            | 59.31            | 9.98            | 69.29            |
| 3. Chandigarh                              |   | 83.50           | 26.12           | 119.52           | 96.25            | 17.08           | 113.33           | 131.33           | 57.72           | 189.05           |
| 4. Lakshadweep                             |   | 11.75           | 2.77            | 14.52            | 13.25            | 5.91            | 19.16            | 30.05            | 5.01            | 35.06            |
| 5. Daman & Diu                             |   | 32.55           | 6.25            | 38.50            | 32.25            | 12.15           | 44.40            | 43.50            | 8.55            | 52.05            |
| <b>Total (UTs)</b>                         |   | <b>1826.33</b>  | <b>47903</b>    | <b>2305.41</b>   | <b>1134.85</b>   | <b>533.83</b>   | <b>1668.68</b>   | <b>1519.23</b>   | <b>628.16</b>   | <b>2147.39</b>   |

### Deemed Universities

\*325. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of colleges declared as Deemed Universities in Karnataka and other States;

(b) the criteria adopted for declaring colleges as Deemed Universities;

(c) the number of proposals for declaring Deemed Universities still pending with the Government, State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to clear the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) A list of the institutions which have been granted Deemed University status in the State of Karnataka and in other States is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) University Grants Commission has laid down the guidelines for considering proposals for declaring an institution as Deemed to be a University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The guidelines, *inter-alia*, include that for the purpose of recognition as Deemed to be a University, a University should generally be:

- (i) Engaged in teaching programmes and research in chosen fields of specialisation which are innovative and of very high academic standards at the Master's and/or research levels. It should also have a greater interface with society through extra mural, extension and field action related programmes.
- (ii) Making in its area of specialisation, distinct contribution to the objectives of the University education system through innovative programmes and on being recognised as a University capable of further enriching the university system as well as overall strengthening teaching and research in the institution and particularly in its area of specialisation.
- (iii) Competent to undertake application oriented programmes in emerging areas which are relevant and useful to various development sectors and to the society in general.

- (iv) Institutions should have the necessary viability and a management capable of contributing to the university ideals and traditions.

Ordinarily, institutions affiliated to universities and which are offering only conventional degree programmes leading to BA/B.Com/B.Sc. or MA/M.Com/M.Sc. will not be considered for grant of deemed to be University status. However, such institutions which are also offering innovative programmes, and which have adequate resources, might be considered for recognition as a university.

Institutions which are imparting routine type of instruction to full-time students or offering training programmes for in-service personnel, unless of high quality, would, generally, not qualify for recognition.

In selective cases, outstanding research institutions specialising in Social Sciences, Sciences and Technology can be considered for research degrees and highly specialised programmes at the Master's level.

In case the institution is offering a degree/diploma, in professional subject(s), the academic programme(s) should be recognised by the concerned statutory authority e.g. AICTE, MCI, DCI, CCH, INC, etc. before it applies for a deemed to be university status under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

This shall, however, not apply to *de-novo* institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of the UGC whose case will be considered for a provisional status for a deemed to be university.

(c) Thirty nine proposals for granting deemed university status are at various stages of examination, one in the Ministry and the rest in UGC, AICTE & State Governments. In some cases the Institutions concerned have to complete the formalities. State-wise details of these proposals are given in enclosed Statement II.

(d) Concerned agencies, namely, institution, All India Council for Technical Education, University Grants Commission, State Governments, etc. are being advised from time to time to expedite the requisite information/comments/recommendations on the pending proposals.

**Statement I**

Institutions which have been Granted Deemed University Status

*Andhra Pradesh*

1. Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.
2. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.
3. Shri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthinilayem.

*Bihar*

4. Birla Institute of Technology, MESRA.
5. Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

*Gujarat*

6. Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

*Haryana*

7. National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

*Karnataka*

8. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
9. Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.
10. National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science, Bangalore.

*Madhya Pradesh*

11. Lakshmbal National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior.

*Maharashtra*

12. Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune.
13. Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai.
14. Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune.
15. Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune.

16. Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai.

17. Institute of Armament Technology, Pune.

18. International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.

19. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

20. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.

*Punjab*

21. Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala.

*Rajasthan*

22. Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali.

23. Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.

24. Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur.

25. Jain Viswa Bharati Institute, Ladun.

*Tamil Nadu*

26. Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore.

27. Chennai Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai.

28. Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram.

29. Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram.

30. Shri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai.

*Uttar Pradesh*

31. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Samathi.

32. Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra.

33. Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.

34. Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar.

35. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.



*West Bengal*

36. Bengal Engineering College, Howrah.

*New Delhi*

37. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

38. Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi.

39. School of Planning &amp; Architecture, New Delhi.

40. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.

41. Society of National Museum, Institute of History of Arts, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi.

42. TERI School of Advanced Study, New Delhi.

**Statement II**

State-wise Break up of the Proposals for Declaring Deemed to be University.

| S.No. | Name of State  | Number of the Institutions |
|-------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh | 2                          |
| 2.    | Bihar          | 1                          |
| 3.    | Gujarat        | 1                          |
| 4.    | Haryana        | 1                          |
| 5.    | Karnataka      | 4                          |
| 6.    | Kerala         | 3                          |
| 7.    | Madhya Pradesh | 4                          |
| 8.    | Maharashtra    | 2                          |
| 9.    | New Delhi      | 5                          |
| 10.   | Orissa         | 3                          |
| 11.   | Tamil Nadu     | 9                          |
| 12.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 4                          |
|       |                | 39                         |

**Brain Fever**\*326. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:  
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths occurred due to meningitis (Brain Fever) during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have made any action plan to provide proper treatment to the patients suffering from brain fever;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a Japanese encephalitis, a fatal brain fever have spread in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons died due to such diseases, State-wise;

(f) whether the Union Government have been requested to provide assistance to check this disease;

(g) if so, whether any Central Team has visited Andhra Pradesh to advice the Government in this matter; and

(h) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) As per reports received from the State Governments, the number of deaths due to Meningococcal Meningitis in the country during the last 3 years has been as under:—

| Year | No. of Deaths |
|------|---------------|
| 1996 | 945           |
| 1997 | 825           |
| 1998 | 439           |

(b) and (c) The disease is caused by a number of organisms. Facilities for treatment are available in hospitals. Technical support for investigation of outbreaks of the disease and laboratory diagnosis are provided by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases on the request of the State Govts.

(d) and (e) Focal outbreaks of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) have been reported from some parts of the country including Andhra Pradesh during 1999. However, no such outbreak of the disease has been reported from Bihar.

As per reports received from the States/Union Territories, the number of JE cases and deaths during the current year (upto 15.12.99), State-wise, are as under:—

| Name of the State | Cases       | Deaths     |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Assam          | 11          | 2          |
| 2. Andhra Pradesh | 965         | 200        |
| 3. Goa            | 8           | 2          |
| 4. Haryana        | 105         | 34         |
| 5. Karnataka      | 428         | 58         |
| 6. Manipur        | 42          | 1          |
| 7. Uttar Pradesh  | 1296        | 258        |
| 8. West Bengal    | 11          | 4          |
| 9. Tamil Nadu     | 5           | 0          |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>2871</b> | <b>559</b> |

(f) to (h) The Central Govt. has been providing technical guidance to the States. Requisite quantities of insecticides are also supplied by the Centre for containment of Japanese Encephalitis.

On receipt of the reports of outbreak of JE in Andhra Pradesh, a team from the Directorate of National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) was deputed to the State from 17-20th November, 1999 for assisting and guiding the State Health Authorities in controlling the outbreak. Another Central Team consisting of the Officials from the Directorate of NAMP and National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) visited the State from 27-30th November, 1999 to assess the JE Situation and provide technical assistance to the State Health Authorities.

Apart from providing technical guidance through the Central Teams, 5 MTs of Malathion Technical (for thermal fogging in affected areas) and 200 MTs of Malathion 25% wdp have been supplied by the Central Govt. under National Anti Malaria Programme to Andhra Pradesh. Requisite quantity of Larvicides have already been supplied to Andhra Pradesh for undertaking anti-larval measures to check breeding of JE Vectors.

#### TV Serials

\*327. SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TV serials with two hundred episodes being screened on Doordarshan presently;

(b) the reasons for giving sanction to such TV serials having no social impact; and

(c) the number of TV serials aiming at social and cultural harmony and integrity under consideration of the Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Following thirteen serials/programmes having 200 or more sanctioned episodes are presently being telecast on Doordarshan:

| DD-1                | DD-2                  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Om Namah Shivay  | 9. Top Job            |
| 2. Daya Sagar       | 10. Dennis the Menace |
| 3. Surabhi          | 11. Nyay              |
| 4. Ardhagini        | 12. Bandhan           |
| 5. Intezar Aur Sahi | 13. Aada              |
| 6. Tulsi            |                       |
| 7. Deewar           |                       |
| 8. Subah Savere     |                       |

(b) All TV serials including the thirteen serials mentioned in (a) above have some social impact in varying degrees.

(c) Surabhi, Sanskritnama, Kiran, Ardhangini, Tushi, Aparajita etc. are some of the serials/programmes dealing with various social and cultural issues already on air. More such programmes such as Sargam, Your Honour, Agri etc. have also been approved and will be coming on the air in their turn.

[Translation]

**Medical Degrees from Unrecognised Foreign Medical Colleges**

\*328. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian doctors holding foreign medical degree are appointed on contract basis by the Medical Council of India;

(b) if so, the procedure for taking such doctors on contract basis;

(c) whether all foreign medical colleges are recognised by the Medical Council of India; and

(d) if not, the rules laid down for doing practice by Indian doctors in India holding degrees from such foreign medical colleges which are not recognised by the Medical Council of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The recognised medical qualifications are included in the Second Schedule and Part II of the Third Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

(d) Indian doctors holding foreign medical qualifications which are not recognised under the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and which do not figure in the Schedules to I.M.C. Act, 1956 are not eligible for registration under the Medical Council of India/State Medical Council to practice medicine in India.

[English]

**Influx of Persons from Villages to Cities**

\*329. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:  
SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that there is large scale influx of people from villages to the urban areas;

(b) if so, whether the influx of persons from rural areas to urban areas particularly in big cities has created an imbalance in the population;

(c) if so, whether the actual residents of cities have been affected badly due to deterioration in the basic amenities in the cities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check such influx?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has adopted the strategy of development of rural areas (through various schemes), small and medium towns and satellite towns.

[Translation]

**Polio Drops**

\*330. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government finances for implementing the central sponsored scheme for eradication of polio;

(b) if so, the achievements made so far in this regard;

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the 'New Bharat Times' dated November 25, 1999 regarding few children getting polio despite being given polio drops;

(d) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(e) the reasons for the children falling prey to polio even after taking polio drops; and

(f) the remedial measures taken to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (f) The Universal Immunization

Programme to control six vaccine preventable diseases including polio was in the country during 1989-90. Under this programme a child is administered oral polio vaccine three times, at the age of 6 weeks, 10 weeks and 14 weeks. The actual coverage under the immunisation programme, however, has not been very satisfactory. Even in the recent past there was no specific surveillance programme for detection of polio cases. Consequently the actual incidence of polio was much larger than the reported incidence in most States.

With a view to achieving the WHO goal of polio eradication by 2000 A.D. the Annual Pulse Polio Programme was started in the year 1995 in addition to the routine immunisation programme. Under the Pulse Polio Programme all children below five years of age are given oral polio vaccine, twice during the winter months. The coverage under the Pulse Polio Programme has been very good as can be seen from the following figures:

(In crores)

| Year      | 1st round | 2nd round | Evaluated coverage<br>(by independent agency) |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| 1995-96   | 8.78      | 9.35      | 85.5%   |
| 1996-97   | 11.98     | 12.74     | 93.3%   |
| 1997-98   | 12.96     | 13.63     | 92.08%  |
| 1998-99   | 13.59     | 13.84     | 96.1%   |
| 1999-2000 | 14.14     | 14.22     |   |

A surveillance system for detection of polio cases was also set up in October, 1997. Under this programme each State is covered by two or three specially appointed Surveillance Medical Officers whose duty is to detect all cases of Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP), report all cases of paralysis of children below 15 years of age, collect stool samples for laboratory diagnosis and follow up for 60 days to check whether the case is of polio or non-polio paralysis. Nine laboratories have been specially strengthened and equipped for polio detection work in the country. As a result of the successful operation of the surveillance system, detection of cases has improved considerably. The number of reported cases in 1996 was only 1005, whereas the number rose to 2272 in 1997 and 4320 in 1998. During 1999, till December 4th, the incidence has declined to 2017.

The potency of the oral polio vaccine depends, to a very large extent, on the state of the cold chain in which it is preserved. As the vaccine is highly heat sensitive, for long preservation it needs to be kept in ice lined refrigerators or deep freezers. The Government has also taken significant steps to improve the state of the cold chain all over the country. A large number of out of order or unusable machines have been repaired or replaced and additional sets have been supplied. Each vial of vaccine administered in the routine or pulse polio programme since 1998-99 has a Vaccine Vial Monitor fixed on it, which indicates, through a change of colour, the potency loss (if any) of the vaccine at the point of use.

Children should not ordinarily become victims of paralysis of polio origin if they have received, in time the required number of dose of routine immunisation and pulse polio immunisation. All cases of infantile or childhood paralysis may not be of polio origin and this is why Non Polio AFP detection rate is considered a reliable indicator for the success of the Polio Surveillance Programme. However, in very rare cases children may contract paralysis of polio origin, even after receiving full dose of OPV.

Uttar Pradesh has traditionally been a large reservoir of polio virus in India. Even in 1999, UP alone accounts for 1057 cases out of 2017 cases of polio which has occurred till December 4, 1999. Routine immunisation in UP has also not been quite satisfactory and there have been large gaps between reported and actual coverage.

During the current year, 1999-2000, the Government has taken additional steps to intensify the polio eradication effort. With a view to reaching zero incidence of polio by the end of winter of 2000-2001 A.D., it has been decided that the entire country should have 4 National Pulse Polio Immunisation Programme in the months of October 1999 to January 2000 and two more sub-national immunisation days in the 8 States (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Gujarat) where the polio virus is still active and/or the surveillance system has not yet become fully operational.

Furthermore, in addition to the static immunisation at booths, this year's programme also includes two days of intensive house to house search for children who did not receive vaccination, immediately following the NIDs. Three National Immunisation Days have already been held on October 24, November 21 and December 19, 1999. The coverage reported has been very satisfactory. The reports received from the States on the house to house visits reveal that in every State a small percentage of children did not receive any vaccination earlier. Such cases are now being covered in the house to house programme.

Stress is being laid on the maintenance of cold chain, vaccine potency and use of Vaccine Vial Monitors everywhere. Every OPV vial now carries a VVM. The functionaries have been trained in the use of IVVMs and the techniques of administering vaccine properly. The Govt. of India has also sanctioned considerable funds for IEC (Information, Education and Communication) and Social Mobilisation at the booth level. In addition to publicity through the mass media, stress is being laid on the involvement of local community leaders, Panchayati Raj Institutions, etc. Funds have been provided for Panch Sammelans as well as for incidental expenses of booth and house to house teams consisting of not only health staff, but also local teachers, anganwadi workers and volunteers.

On the whole, the Government is confident that with the intensified effort polio eradication will become a reality in the country.

The report in the Nav Bharat Times of November 25 about a few children in Bareilly district in Uttar Pradesh having contracted polio after receiving polio vaccine has come to the Government's notice.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has confirmed 4 cases of suspected poliomyelitis in the village of Kathara Majra Islamnagar, District Bareilly. Three cases - those of Km. Mahjabeen daughter of Sri Moh. Aslam, Km. Nisha daughter of Sri Khalil Ahmad (not Nisar Ahmad) as reported in the paper; and Arshad s/o Sri Abdul Khaliq came to the knowledge of District Immunisation Officer and the Chief Medical Officer, after a lapse of 3 months and 10 months respectively from the date of on-set of the paralysis in each case. A senior officer deputed by the State Government as gone to the village, conducted enquiry into each of these cases and has also checked the routine and the Pulse Polio Immunisation activities carried out in the village Kathara and the surrounding areas.

According to his report, in the first case, Km. Mahjabeen, the child was not given any routine dose of OPV before she had developed flaccid paralysis about 3 months back. However, the officer was told that the girl had received polio drops during the PPI during January-November, 1999. No records of immunisation were available with the ANM and the parents.

In the 2nd case of Km. Nisha D/o Sri Khalil Ahmad, according to the CMO the girl had not received routine vaccination, but she had received 2 doses of polio drops in the Pulse Polio Programme. The mother of the girl informed that paralysis had occurred during the recent rainy season. Now, according to the report of the

Additional Director who was deputed by the State Government the Child is walking normally and has no symptoms of residual paralysis.

The third case is that of Arshad S/o Sri Abdul Khaliq. The child was given one dose of routine OPV and again no records were maintained either by the mother or the ANM. According to the mother the occurrence of paralysis was in January, 1999. The girl was given PPI dose after the on set of paralysis and not before. At present, the child is walking independently with minimum residual paralysis of the left leg.

There is a fourth case of Danish s/o Sri Shafiq Aharuad, aged about two years. According to the CMO's report the date of on set paralysis is of 10.11.99 and the child is 1 year and 9 months old. The child was given 3 routine doses and one PPI dose. The case is still under investigation. In this case the stool sample has been set to the laboratory for examination. It takes about 60 days for confirmation of paralysis of polio origin.

The report from the State Government indicates that there has been a failure on the part of the local functionaries of the State Health Department in (i) conducting routine immunization properly; (ii) maintaining records of the routine immunization; and (iii) in detecting and reporting cases of the on set of paralysis; (iv) sending stool samples in time for laboratory examination; and (v) taking up out break response immunization following the detection of AFP cases. The Dy. CMO and the District Immunization Officer has now visited the village for 3 consecutive days and have given out break response immunization conducted on 10.11.99 covering 4543 children. According to the report of the State Government the cold chain equipment was functioning properly at the concerned PHC and CHC. As reported the Vaccine Vial Monitors are also in the first grade *i.e.* in very good condition.

Obviously, both the routine immunization and the PPI in these areas have to be intensified and monitored very closely. The cases number 2 and 3 do not have residual paralysis and therefore, are not likely to be of polio origin. Even then the case number 1 indicates the need for timely investigation and reporting which are not done. The State Government has already taken action against the concerned ANM and LHV. The State Government will be advised to instruct to the CMOs and the District Immunization Officers to be very very careful in future.

#### Education Policy

\*331. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a new education policy; and

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 which is based on an in-depth review of the educational situation and a national consensus, enunciates a comprehensive framework to guide the development of education in its entirety. The framework continues to be relevant.

The NPE provides for periodical review and appraisal of the implementation of its various parameters to ascertain the progress and trends emerging from time to time. The last such review was undertaken in 1992. A preliminary exercise for a fresh review has been initiated.

[*English*]

#### **Tribal Research Institutes**

\*332. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to strengthen the Tribal Research institutes;

(b) if so, the details of assistance proposed to be provided to each such Institute and a brief account of the research work being done therein;

(c) whether the State Tribal Research Institute in Kerala has sought central assistance; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to release the assistance which is due from 1991-92 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The assistance is provided to the respective State Governments for the Tribal Research Institute under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Research and Training" on 50:50 matching basis both by State and Centre. Central assistance is provided to States after getting the detailed proposal keeping matching State share in their budget alongwith utilization certificate of previous grants. The institutes are engaged for undertaking research, evaluation, monitoring of programmes and also to impart orientation training for the officers working in Tribal areas.

These Institutes are acting as advisor to the State Govt. for development of Scheduled Tribes. To preserve the tribal culture, each institute has tribal museum with collection of tribal artefacts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal of the State Govt. of Kerala for the current financial year is being scrutinised. No Central Assistance for State Tribal Research Institute, Kerala is due from this Ministry from 1991-92 onwards.

[*Translation*]

#### **Entry of Satellite TV**

\*333. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
SHRI AJIT SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to regulate and discipline the entry of satellite T.V. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to contemplate to set up an independent Broadcasting Authority for this purpose;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) In order to regulate, *inter-alia*, the private satellite channels, Government intends to formulate a new Broadcasting Bill for introduction in the Parliament at the earliest, which would also provide for setting up of an independent Broadcasting Authority for this purpose.

[*English*]

#### **Bogus Training Institutions**

\*334. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN:  
COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a number of bogus training institutions and teaching shops are flourishing in the country which are luring students with blandishment of all sorts of courses and degrees;

(b) if so, the details of such institutions in the capital; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The matter is engaging serious attention of the Government. To prevent illegal and misleading advertisements by various institutions, Government have set up a Malpractice Prevention Cell in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education. Similar Cells have also been set up by the national institutions such as University Grants Commission, Association of Indian Universities, Central Board of Secondary Education, All India Council of Technical Education, National Council of Teachers Education, National Open School, Distance Education Council and Council for Indian School Certificate Examination, Council of Boards of School Education in India. In the Ministry of HRD, Department of Secondary Education & Higher Education an officer of the level of Joint Secretary has been charge with the responsibility of co-ordination and monitoring of the similar cells set up in the apex national institutions.

Necessary directions have been given to national licensing agencies to issue list of fake institutions from time to time through press releases and advertisements. Information is made available on the website of the MHRD and national licensing agencies. It has been decided to approach the editors of the newspapers/magazines with a request not to publish such illegal/misleading advertisements. In extreme cases, criminal cases are being registered against the offending educational institutions.

#### Khajuraho Heritage

\*335. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a long term conservation and sustainable development strategy for the Khajuraho heritage region has been drawn up by experts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) had submitted a report to the Government of Madhya Pradesh entitled the "Conservation and Sustainable Development Strategy for the Khajuraho Heritage Region". The report recommends integrated community development, heritage management, sustainable tourism development and setting up of a professionally managed Khajuraho Heritage Trust Fund by the State Government. This is a report commissioned by the State Government and implementation of the recommendations also lies with the State Government.

#### Child Abuse

\*336. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UN report reveals that nearly two million children are being abused globally every year and the largest number of them are from South and South East Asia;

(b) if so, the number of children being abused in India during 1997-98 and 1999; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent children from being abused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The latest Report titled "The State of World's Children 2000" released by UNICEF at New Delhi on 13th December, 1999 mentions that there is no way to calculate the exact number of children whose lives are endangered by their sale and trafficking, by debt bondage, serfdom, forced or compulsory labour, forced or compulsory recruitment into armed conflict, prostitution, pornography or by the production and trafficking of drugs. However, the report titled "The Progress of Nations for the year, 1997" published by United Nations Children's Fund states that more than one million children are forced into prostitution every year, the majority in Asia.

(b) The number of Children in India against whom crimes like rape, sale, exposure and abandonment etc. have been committed during the years 1997, 1998 and 1999 is 5980, 5788 and 1143 (excluding child rape) as per records maintained by National Crime Records Bureau.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

The Government has taken a number of measures both administrative and legal to prevent children from being abused. Some of which are as follows:

#### *I. Legal:*

The following are important specific legislations to protect the children from the clutches of violence and abuse meted out to them:—

##### (i) Juvenile Justice Act, 1986

The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 has provisions for protection from cruelty and has elaborate provisions for the care, protection and rehabilitation of neglected and abused children. The Immoral Prevention Act, 1956 (as amended) deals with the punitive as also preventive aspects of prostitution including child prostitution.

##### (ii) Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

##### (iii) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

##### (iv) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1996, The Factories Act (Amended), 1954.

##### (v) The Child Marriage Restraint Act (Amended) 1979.

##### (vi) The Orphanages & Other Charitable Homes (Supervision & Control) Act, 1960.

##### (vii) Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.

##### (viii) Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.

##### (ix) The Factories Act (Amended), 1954.

##### (x) The Infant Milk Substitute, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply & Offenders) Act, 1992.

##### (xi) The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation, Prevention & Misuse) Act, 1994.

(2) Indian Penal Code considers the following as serious offences:—

##### (i) Kidnapping or maiming a child for begging (section 363-A IPC)

##### (ii) Selling or buying of girls for purposes of prostitution (sections 372 and 373 IPC).

##### (iii) Exposure and Abandonment of child under 12 years by parents or guardians (section 317 of IPC).

##### (iv) Sexual harassment (section 509), child prostitution and child rape are also covered.

#### *II. Policies and Provisions:*

##### (i) The National Policy for Children's 1974 states that "children shall be protected against neglect, cruelty and exploitation"

##### (ii) The National Decadal Plan of Action for the Girl Child 1991-2000 recognizes the rights of the girl child to protection from exploitation, assault and physical abuse.

##### (iii) The National Policy on Education recommends firm exclusion of corporal punishment to children in schools.

#### *III. Administrative Measures:*

##### (i) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has also been implementing a scheme for welfare of street children, which has been reviewed and revised and renamed as An Integrated Programme for Street Children. The basic aim of the programme is to protect a children from all types of abuse, including rape and induction into prostitution etc. which they are exposed to when on the street unprotected.

##### (ii) One of the important initiatives taken under the revised scheme was the establishment of Child Helpline Service in a number of cities. The Child Helpline is a 24 hour free phone service which can be accessed by children in distress by



dialing the number 1098 on the telephone. The service is currently available at Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, Chennai, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Bangalore and Patna.

- (iii) Government of India has constituted a Central Advisory Committee to suggest measures to be taken for eradicating child prostitution. The Plan of Action prepared by this Committee has been finalised and the Implementation Machinery is being set up.
- (iv) In order to protect children from illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances, a scheme of assistance to voluntary organizations for prohibition and drug abuse prevention is also being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

#### Population Control

\*337. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:  
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to Shift to a more aggressive strategy for controlling the population;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the strategy followed so far has failed to control the growth in population; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) A National Population Policy is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) National Family Welfare programme followed so far, has contributed in reducing the crude birth rate from 40.8 per thousand population in 1951 to 26.4 in 1998; annual rate of growth of population from 2.22% in 1951 to 1.74 in 1998 and total fertility rate from 6.0 in 1951 to 3.3 in 1997 on national basis. The first objective towards stabilisation of population is to reach total fertility rate of 2.1, at national level *i.e.* considered as the replacement level of the population, by addressing the issues of child survival, maternal care and contraception simultaneously.

#### Modern Education System

\*338. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have received suggestions from eminent educationists in regard to modern education system;
- (b) if so, the details of the suggestions received and action taken thereon;
- (c) whether incidents of atrocities on children due to modern education system have been brought to the notice of the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Suggestions are received from various quarters, including eminent educationists, from time to time with regard to improvements in the prevalent system of education. Appropriate action on such suggestions is taken after consideration at various levels.

(c) to (e) In recent times, Government's attention has been drawn to certain aspects of the educational system which contribute to increased stress among children. These include the heavy load of school curriculum, fear of inadequate performance in examinations, stray incidents of corporal punishment, and the relatively insufficient emphasis on value education. Remedial measures taken in this regard from time to time include a revision of the curriculum framework, examination reforms and a renewed emphasis on education in human values.

[Translation]

#### Urea Scam

\*339. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:  
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recovered full amount out of 133 crore urea scam of 1995;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to recover the full amount?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) had made advance payment of Rs. 133 crores (US\$ 37.62 million) to Karsan Limited, Ankara (Turkey) for supply of urea in 1995. On failure of Karsan Ltd. to supply urea, NFL had moved the International Court of Arbitration (ICA) in accordance with the Arbitration clause contained in the contract with the supplier. The ICA has awarded nearly US\$ 41 million in favour of National Fertilizers Limited for recovery against Karsou Ltd. The Arbitral Award has not been enforced yet for recovery because it is under challenge by Karsan Ltd. in the District Court at Amsterdam.

(d) NFL has consulted Solicitor firms in different countries where assets have been identified in the name of individual Executives and others of Karsan Ltd. NFL will take further action on the basis of the legal opinions received for recovery of the monies against identified assets. However, this will depend on the outcome of the case pending in the District Court at Amsterdam. The Government is monitoring the efforts and extending assistance wherever possible.

#### **Inclusion of Muslim/Christian Religion in SC/ST**

\*340. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who adopted Christianity or Muslim religion in the Scheduled Caste list; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The matter regarding inclusion of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes who adopted Christianity or Muslim religions in the Scheduled Castes list is being examined.

The issue of inclusion in the Scheduled Castes list of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, who

adopted Christianity or Muslim religion, is not under consideration of the Government.

[English]

#### **Water Supply and Sewerage Projects**

3174. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted any proposal in regard to water supply and sewerage projects stage-I and II in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of these projects;

(c) in areas likely to be benefited by these schemes;

(d) the time by which these project proposals are likely to be cleared;

(e) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for seeking financial assistance from the World Bank; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to obtain assistance from the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) The Government of Maharashtra had undertaken the Maharashtra Water Supply & Sewerage Project Stage-I in 1981 to provide water supply and sanitation facilities in Thane, Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Dombivli, Ulhasnagar, Ambamath and surrounding 104 Villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 86 crores with World Bank assistance of US\$ 48 million. The scheme was commissioned in 1986-87.

The Government of Maharashtra had subsequently proposed the Maharashtra Water Supply & Sewerage Project Stage II for World Bank assistance. The scope, size and cost of the project was revised by the State Government from time to time. The Ministry of Urban Development had agreed in principle and recommended the project proposal costing Rs. 863 crores to the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) on 29.11.96 for World Bank assistance. The DEA also recommended the project proposal to the World Bank on 14.1.97. The Government of Maharashtra had subsequently reported that as desired by the World Bank, a modified project report based on 1997-98 prices costing Rs. 1389.59 crores

had been submitted to the World Bank on 2.4.98. The proposal would benefit the following sub-region:

1. Meera-Bhayandar sub-region.
2. Thane Municipal Corporation sub-region.
3. Kalyan Municipal Corporation sub-region.
4. Ulhasnagar sub-region.
5. Ambarnath sub-region.
6. Badlapur sub-region.
7. Bhiwandi sub-region.
8. Bhiwandi rural sub-region.
9. South Kalyan-Ulhasnagar sub-region.
10. North Kalyan Tahsil sub-region.
11. Navi Mumbai sub-region.
12. Villages in Parvel Tahsil South of Kalyan.

However, the World Bank has not made any commitment so far to include this project in their lending programme.

#### **Sale of Synthetic Milk**

3175. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether synthetic milk is being sold in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check adulteration in milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) As per the information received from States/UTs, some samples of milk were found to contain the adulterates namely, urea, Glucose, and carbonate in U.P. only.

(c) Sale of milk and milk products containing substances not found in milk except as provided in the

Rules, is already prohibited under the provisions of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. All the State Govts. were requested to take necessary action to contain this problem on an urgent basis. The Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture has also constituted a Multi-disciplinary Committee to study the range of naturally occurring constituents of milk in milch animals.

#### **Junior Doctors at Casualty**

3176. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware that only junior doctors attend the patients at casualty in AIIMS and the child patients are not provided proper treatment;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such irregularities in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Emergency services in AIIMS are functioning round-the-clock under the administrative control of the Medical Superintendent. He is assisted by a Senior Professor as Professor Incharge and a faculty member of the Department of Hospital Administration for the same. Emergency Services are manned by well-trained doctors (Casualty Medical Officer and Asstt. Casualty Medical Officers) to provide services for medical, surgical, orthopaedics and pediatrics patients. In addition, senior residents and consultants of all specialities and super-specialities are also available on call round-the-clock. Besides this, a senior faculty member is posted in Casualty round-the-clock exclusively for emergency service who is physically available for providing consultation and also for supervision and control of clinical services in the department round-the-clock. In Safdarjung/Dr. R.M.L. Hospitals also senior as well as junior doctors are posted in the Casualty.

*[Translation]*

#### **Drinking Water Supply in Delhi**

3177. SHRI LAL BIHARI TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of drinking water in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete measures being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of drinking water in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is shortage of about 150 MGD of water in Delhi.

(c) To meet the shortage, the Delhi Jal Board has taken measures as under:—

- 40 MGD Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at Nangloi, 20 MGD WTP at Bawana, 140 MGD WTP at Sonia Vihar, 60 MGD WTP at Dwarka and 40 MGD WTP at Okhla.
- Augmenting treatment capacity of Wazirabad, Chandrawal, Bhagirathi & Haiderpur water treatment plants by recycling of waste water.
- Augmenting supply from additional Ranney Wells and tubewells.

[English]

#### Financial Assistance to Calcutta Unani Medical College

3178. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided any financial assistance to the Calcutta Unani Medical College, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided to the college during each of the last three years, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir, Grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided to the Calcutta Unani Medical College, Calcutta during the year 1995-96 for purchase of equipment under the grant-in-aid Scheme "Improving and Strengthening of existing Under Graduate Colleges of ISM&H".

(b) No financial assistance has been provided to the College during the last three years.

#### Raids Conducted by CBI

3179. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the anti-corruption wing of the Central Bureau of Investigation has conducted raids on Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Safdarjung Hospital in Delhi during 1997;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the present status of those cases; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The CBI seized samples of various surgical dressings, viz. gauze cloth and bandages, etc. from these hospitals as they were found prima facie of a sub-standard and inferior quality.

(b) To enquire further in the matter, two cases viz. RC. 6 (a)/98-Delhi in respect of supplies made to Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital and RC 7(a)/98-Delhi in respect of Safdarjung Hospital were registered by CBI.

(c) and (d) These two cases are under investigation by CBI.

#### Compulsory Education

3180. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether coinciding with the tenth anniversary of the Rights of the Child a symposium was organised in the Capital recently in which the National Human Rights Commission and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) participated;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations/suggestions made therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A symposium was jointly organised by the Department of Women and Child Development, National Human Rights Commission and UNICEF on the occasion of tenth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 20th November, 1999 to exchange the views. No specific recommendations were made therein.

[Translation]

**Juvenile Homes**

3181. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for setting up of juvenile homes and girls care homes by the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has received proposals from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the following purposes:

**Construction of new homes:**

- (i) Special Home at Seoni.
- (ii) Observation Home at Seoni.
- (iii) 7 Observation Homes (for girls) at Indore, Ujjain, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Sagar, Raipur and Bilaspur.
- (iv) Juvenile Homes at Sagar and Indore.

**Upgradation of the existing homes:**

- (v) at Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur.

(c) These proposals will be cleared on receipt of the additional informations/documents called from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, subject to availability of funds.

**Funds for Literacy Projects**

3182. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to voluntary agencies for literacy projects during each of the last three years, agency-wise;

(b) whether the performance of these agencies has been reviewed;

(c) if so, the extent to which success has been achieved by these agencies in removing illiteracy;

(d) whether these agencies are extorting funds in the name of removing illiteracy; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check misuse of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Lists of voluntary agencies given funds during the last 3 years are given in enclosed Statement for ready reference.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The voluntary agencies have contributed significantly in removing illiteracy. Their evaluating reports, barring some cases, have shown satisfactory results. Those agencies for which evaluation reports are not satisfactory are not given further funds.

(d) and (e) No such cases have been reported.

**Statement**

*Expenditure Statement for the year 1996-97*

| S.No.                 | Name & Address of the Vol. agency                        | Amount released in Rupees       |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1                     | 2  | 3                               |
| <b>Andhra Pradesh</b> |  |                                 |
| 1.                    | A.P. Open School   | 16,35,000<br>73,300<br>5,00,000 |
| 2.                    | SRC Hyderabad  | 13,82,909<br>15,49,499          |
| <b>Assam</b>          |  |                                 |
| 3.                    | SRC, Guwahati Asom Siksha Bigyan Aru Kala Sampad Kendra, | 6,99,727<br>12,49,000           |
| <b>Bihar</b>          |  |                                 |
| 4.                    | Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI)              | 3,75,000<br>3,68,000            |

| 1   | 2   | 3         |
|-----|---|-----------|
|     |   | 1,10,724  |
|     |   | 10,00,000 |
|     |   | 4,00,000  |
|     |   | 2,36,842  |
|     |   | 3,00,000  |
|     |   | 3,61,431  |
|     |   | 8,00,000  |
|     |   | 10,77,000 |
| 5.  | Jai Prakash Seva Sadan, Patna                       | 56,200    |
| 6.  | Pustkalya Seva Sadan                                | 25,510    |
| 7.  | Vashali Samaj Kalyan                                | 49,140    |
|     |   | 27,405    |
| 8.  | Bal Evam Mahila Gramin Vikas Sansthan               | 2,78,300  |
| 9.  | Shilp Udyogik Shikshan Prashikshan Sansthan         | 54,000    |
| 10. | Gram Swaraj Abhiyan Sansthan                        | 42,680    |
| 11. | SRC, Deepaytan                                      | 15,00,000 |
|     |   | 12,54,157 |
| 12. | ALP Sankhayak Kalyan Sansthan                       | 25,251    |
| 13. | Daroga Prasad Rai Mahila Prashikshan Udyogik Kendra | 1,20,120  |
| 14. | Rashtriya Grameen Krishi Vidyapeeth                 | 66,000    |
| 15. | East and West Education Society                     | 1,00,000  |
| 16. | Arya Samaj Babhangama                               | 1,69,890  |
| 17. | Vashali Shanti Samaj Kalyan Sansthan                | 13,306    |
| 18. | Nirman Bharati                                      | 46,776    |
| 19. | Sanjay Prasad Singh Grameen Nigrani Samiti          | 25,800    |
| 20. | Sevashram   | 94,900    |
| 21. | Samta Gram Seva Sansthan                            | 1,44,000  |

| 1   | 2  | 3         |
|-----|--|-----------|
|     | <i>Punjab</i>  |           |
| 22. | Regional Research Centre, Chandigarh                               | 5,00,000  |
|     |  | 4,00,000  |
|     | <i>Delhi</i>   |           |
| 23. | SRC, Jamia Millia Islamia  | 7,99,636  |
|     |  | 64,079    |
|     |  | 19,20,000 |
|     |  | 5,00,000  |
| 24. | Vision India Charitable Trust, Ashok Road                          | 24,98,400 |
| 25. | Jagori, South Extention Part II                                    | 4,35,160  |
| 26. | Sadbhavana Trust, B-64, II Floor Sarvodaya Enclave                 | 13,04,060 |
| 27. | South Asian Network for Alternative Media (SANAM) Munirka village. | 21,45,420 |
|     |  | 21,45,420 |
| 28. | NIAE, New Delhi  | 4,37,074  |
| 29. | Operations Research Group  | 4,60,000  |
| 30. | Centre for Media Studies   | 3,96,750  |
|     | <i>Gujarat</i>   |           |
| 31. | Smt. B.K. Balajoshi Education Trust                                | 1,30,000  |
| 32. | Gujarat State Crime Prevention Trust                               | 2,77,877  |
|     |  | 63,600    |
| 33. | Gujarat Vidyapeeth   | 7,31,987  |
|     | <i>Haryana</i>   |           |
| 34. | Science Education & Art Resource Centre                            | 2,00,000  |
|     |  | 2,00,000  |
|     | <i>Himachal Pradesh</i>  |           |
| 35. | State Resource Centre, Simla                                       | 3,02,198  |
|     |  | 3,00,000  |

| 1                     | 2   | 3  |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| <i>J&amp;K</i>        |   |  |
| 36.                   | J&K Destitute & Handicapped Welfare Association           | 8,00,000                                       |
| 37.                   | State Resource Centre Kashmir University                  | 4,87,607<br>90,660                             |
| <i>Karnataka</i>      |   |  |
| 38.                   | State Resource Centre for AE Karnataka                    | 2,88,095<br>18,00,000                          |
| 39.                   | India Development Service (International)                 | 31,363   |
| <i>Kerala</i>         |   |  |
| 40.                   | State Resource Centre for AE Kerala                       | 9,55,535                                       |
| <i>Madhya Pradesh</i> |   |  |
| 41.                   | Abhivayakti Jana Shiksha Evam Sanskriti Samiti            | 11,40,800<br>6,00,000<br>2,30,000              |
| 42.                   | SRC for AE, Indore Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh          | 17,63,668<br>5,00,000                          |
| 43.                   | Akshar Yatra Abhiyan Samiti, Bilaspur                     | 2,25,000                                       |
| 44.                   | Madhya Pradesh State Open School Samiti                   | 5,00,000                                       |
| <i>Maharashtra</i>    |   |  |
| 45.                   | Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay                  | 3,00,000                                       |
| 46.                   | State Resource Centre Indian Institute of Education, Pune | 14,50,000<br>13,76,700<br>4,39,705<br>1,00,000 |
| 47.                   | Saksharata Hak Samiti SAHAS Greater-Bombay                | 2,39,400                                       |
| 48.                   | Maharashtra State Institute of Adult Education (MTIAE)    | 10,00,000<br>17,71,988                         |

| 1                 | 2  | 3   |
|-------------------|--|---|
| <i>Meghalaya</i>  |  |   |
| 49.               | SRC North Eastern Hill University Shillong         | 5,85,000<br>3,50,000                                      |
| <i>Orissa</i>     |  |   |
| 50.               | Gram Mangal Pathagar                               | 1,70,722  |
| 51.               | Youth Association for Rural Reconstruction (YARR)  | 5,08,918  |
| 52.               | SRC for AE- Orissa                                 | 11,18,164<br>10,00,000<br>3,32,343<br>2,39,986            |
| <i>Rajasthan</i>  |  |   |
| 53.               | Rajasthan Adult Education Association (SRC)        | 13,77,343<br>5,00,000<br>14,49,083                        |
| <i>Tamil Nadu</i> |  |   |
| 54.               | Society for Education Village Action & Improvement | 1,49,549  |
| 55.               | Punjab Association                                 | 17,795<br>17,651  |
| 56.               | Womens India Association                           | 2,50,636<br>1,99,097                                      |
| 57.               | Tamil Nadu Board of Cont. Education                | 2,13,806<br>1,12,088<br>8,98,853<br>4,56,836<br>18,00,000 |
| 58.               | Anand Velalar Sangam                               | 51,614<br>66,259  |
| 59.               | Congration of the Sisters of the Cross, Chaunad    | 28,333<br>1,57,592  |

| 1                    | 2   | 3  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 60.                  | Young Women's Christian Association,<br>Chennai | 8,733  |
| 61.                  | Tamil Nadu Science Forum, Chennai               | 1,32,050   |
| <i>Tripura</i>       |   |  |
| 62.                  | Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (SRC)                 | 4,73,000   |
| <i>West Bengal</i>   |   |  |
| 63.                  | State Resource Centre for AE, Calcutta          | 18,00,000<br>5,93,096<br>1,26,283<br>15,00,000                             |
| 64.                  | Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta        | 4,38,750   |
| <i>Uttar Pradesh</i> |   |  |
| 65.                  | New Public School Samiti                        | 2,33,690<br>31,030<br>1,21,500<br>1,92,430<br>82,480<br>1,92,430<br>97,200 |
| 66.                  | Daraganj Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan               | 1,86,200<br>26,355   |
| 67.                  | Suman Technical Institute                       | 8,712<br>44,300<br>37,000<br>35,440  |
| 68.                  | Adarsh Seva Samiti                              | 45,275<br>29,671<br>1,84,200<br>1,47,400                                   |
| 69.                  | Nishat Shiksha Samiti                           | 27,955<br>37,319<br>74,600<br>54,900                                       |

| 1   | 2  | 3  |
|-----|--|--|
| 70. | Grameen Seva Mandal                      | 77,140   |
| 71. | Azad Seva Samiti                         | 1,30,585<br>23,492<br>97,500<br>1,04,000<br>24,395<br>1,21,880 |
| 72. | Vivekanand Sansthan                      | 23,583<br>1,06,970<br>3,47,500                                 |
| 73. | Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Kendra          | 1,25,925   |
| 74. | Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti               | 20,585<br>64,750<br>12,623<br>68,500                           |
| 75. | Kanpur Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan          | 3,76,000   |
| 76. | Srajan Uttar Pradesh                     | 17,350   |
| 77. | Shri Ram Sharan Samarak Seva<br>Sansthan | 26,965   |
| 78. | Khadi Gramodyog Niketan                  | 77,716   |
| 79. | Sardar Patel Lok Kalyan Samiti           | 1,13,300<br>73,400<br>90,800                                   |
| 80. | Ashok Sansthan                           | 3,04,000<br>1,76,300   |
| 81. | Saghan Kshetra Vikas Samiti              | 9,641  |
| 82. | Banwasi Seva Ashram                      | 1,73,125   |
| 83. | Nav Chetna Vikas Samiti                  | 28,875   |
| 84. | Gramin Samaj Kalyan Sansthan             | 35,406   |
| 85. | Regional Resource Centre, Allahabad      | 3,00,000   |
| 86. | State Resource Centre Literacy House     | 17,41,152  |



| 1   | 2  | 3  |
|-----|--|--|
| 87. | Abhiyan Lodhu Thok Atarha Banda  | 52,200                                     |
| 88. | Gramin Vikas Evan Shikshan Sansthan  | 1,00,000                                   |
| 89. | G.B. Pant Institute of Social Sciences   | 1,21,000                                   |
| 90. | Institute of Social Health Welfare<br>Rural Development and Educational<br>Society | 28,745                                     |
| 91. | Dalit Manav Utthan Sansthan  | 58,283                                     |
| 92. | Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra  | 2,45,000<br>1,22,500<br>1,22,500<br>48,500 |
| 93. | Devi Gramodyog Seva Sansthan   | 40,500                                     |

**State-wise list of funds released to Voluntary Agencies during 1997-98**

*Andhra Pradesh*

|    |   |           |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh Open School Society, Hyderabad | 5,00,000  |
| 2. | SRC for AE, Literacy House, Hyderabad         | 35,01,185 |

*Assam*

|    |  |           |
|----|--|-----------|
| 3. | SRC, NLM Assam, Guwahati                   | 19,12,000 |
| 4. | Sadau Aom Gramya Puthibharal Santha, Assam | 2,97,895  |
| 5. | Alakananda Human Welfare Assn., Assam      | 32,500    |
| 6. | Barkhetri Unnayan Samity, Mukalmua, Assam  | 6,87,355  |
| 7. | SRC Assam Gyan Vigyan Samiti, Assam        | 2,00,000  |

| 1            | 2   | 3         |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 8.           | Jaluguti Agragami Mahila Samity, Morigaon, Assam        | 1,50,000  |
| <i>Bihar</i> |   |           |
| 9.           | Vivek Bihar Seva Sansthan, Patna, Bihar                 | 80,500    |
| 10.          | Deepayatan, Bihar SRC, Patna                            | 32,95,376 |
| 11.          | Asian Dev. Research Institute (ADRI), Patna             | 61,60,990 |
| 12.          | Gram Swarajya Abhiyan Sansthan, Vaishali                | 42,685    |
| 13.          | Bal Evam Mahila Gramin Vikash Sansthan, Vaishali, Bihar | 1,78,295  |

*Delhi*

|     |   |           |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 14. | SRC, Delhi  | 25,88,858 |
| 15. | South Asian Network for Alternative Media (SANAM), Munirka, New Delhi               | 7,50,000  |
| 16. | National Instt. of Science Technology & Development Studies, New Delhi              | 26,75,197 |
| 17. | Dr. A.V. Baliga Memorial Trust, New Delhi   | 2,20,000  |
| 18. | Adult Continuing Education and Extn. Unit, School of Social Science, JNU, New Delhi | 66,000    |
| 19. | Vision India Charitable Trust, New Delhi  | 20,00,000 |
| 20. | Patel Education Society, New Delhi  | 76,000    |
| 21. | Indian Adult Education Assn., New Delhi   | 8,48,029  |
| 22. | Sadbhavana Trust, Delhi   | 7,00,000  |
| 23. | Jagori, South Extn.-II, New Delhi   | 2,00,000  |

| 1                          | 2   | 3         |
|----------------------------|---|-----------|
| <i>Gujarat</i>             |   |           |
| 24.                        | Smt. B.K. Bal Joshi Education Trust, Mehsana    | 1,64,671  |
| 25.                        | Gujarat State Crime Prevention Trust            | 3,78,074  |
| 26.                        | SRC for AE, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad       | 4,00,000  |
| 27.                        | Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad       | 1,25,000  |
| <i>Haryana</i>             |   |           |
| 28.                        | SRC, Rohtak                                     | 9,00,000  |
| <i>Himachal Pradesh</i>    |   |           |
| 29.                        | Rajya Gyan Vigyan Kendra, SRC, Shimla           | 10,40,884 |
| <i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i> |   |           |
| 30.                        | J&K SRC, University of Kashmir, Srinagar        | 12,90,660 |
| <i>Karnataka</i>           |   |           |
| 31.                        | State Resource Centre, Mysore (Karnataka)       | 35,55,834 |
| <i>Kerala</i>              |   |           |
| 32.                        | SRC, Kerala                                     | 4,00,000  |
| <i>Madhya Pradesh</i>      |   |           |
| 33.                        | SRC, Abhivyaakti, Bhopal                        | 21,85,000 |
| 34.                        | SRC for AE, Indore                              | 41,00,000 |
| 35.                        | Madhya Pradesh State Open School Samiti, Bhopal | 5,00,000  |

| 1                  | 2   | 3         |
|--------------------|---|-----------|
| 36.                | Indore School of Social Work, Indore  | 39,625    |
| 37.                | Innovative Integrated Project of TLC/PLC & CE by ZSS, Bilaspur                              | 2,25,000  |
| <i>Maharashtra</i> |   |           |
| 38.                | Tata Instt. of Social Sciences, Bombay  | 20,000    |
| 39.                | Indian Institute of Education (SRC), Pune   | 43,88,950 |
| 40.                | RRC, Aurangabad, (Mah. State Instt. of AE)  | 12,50,000 |
| 41.                | Tata Instt. of Management, Bombay   | 82,500    |
| 42.                | CORO for Literacy, Mumbai   | 2,12,000  |
| 43.                | Committee of Resource Orgn. for Mass Programme of Functional Literacy, University of Bombay | 1,04,153  |
| 44.                | District Resource Unit, Pune  | 2,32,000  |
| 45.                | District Resource Unit, North Bombay  | 2,32,000  |
| <i>Manipur</i>     |   |           |
| 46.                | South Eastern Rural Dev. Orgn., Manipur   | 33,000    |
| <i>Meghalaya</i>   |   |           |
| 47.                | SRC, Shillong, North Eastern Hill University  | 16,50,000 |
| <i>Orissa</i>      |   |           |
| 48.                | Centre for Youth and Social Dev., Bhubaneswar   | 31,170    |
| 49.                | SRC for AE, Orissa, Bhubaneswar   | 26,10,618 |
| 50.                | BGVs Orissa, Bhubaneswar  | 1,40,500  |

| 1   | 2   | 3         |
|-----|---|-----------|
|     | <i>Punjab</i>   |           |
| 51. | RRC for Adult & Contg. Education, Punjab University, Chandigarh | 21,74,750 |
|     | <i>Rajasthan</i>  |           |
| 52. | SRC, Jaipur   | 25,00,000 |
|     | <i>Tamil Nadu</i>   |           |
| 53. | SRC for Non-Formal, Adult & Continuing Education, Madras        | 22,19,947 |
| 54. | School of Management, Bharatyer University, Coimbatore          | 60,000    |
|     | <i>Uttar Pradesh</i>  |           |
| 55. | Gramin Vikas Samithi, Allahabad                                 | 3,36,420  |
| 56. | Giri Instt. of Dev. Studies, Lucknow                            | 1,62,490  |
| 57. | Gramin Samaj Kalyan Sanstha, Muzaffar Nagar                     | 25,290    |
| 58. | Nav Chetna Vikas Samiti, Sitapur                                | 2,11,750  |
| 59. | Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Saharanpur                          | 2,25,212  |
| 60. | Khadi Gramodyog Niketan, Nainital                               | 78,995    |
| 61. | SRC, Lucknow, Literacy House                                    | 36,85,668 |
| 62. | RRC, Lucknow  | 2,00,000  |
| 63. | Shri Ram Sharan Samarak Seva Sansthan, Badaun                   | 1,67,156  |
| 64. | Suman Technical Institute, Etah Distt.                          | 18,206    |
| 65. | Ashok Sansthan, Ghazipur Distt., U.P.                           | 5,77,977  |
| 66. | Azad Sewa Samiti, Shamli, U.P.                                  | 1,48,469  |
| 67. | Adarash Sewa Samiti, Muzaffar Nagar                             | 36,655    |

| 1   | 2   | 3         |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 68. | Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Kendra, Allahabad                            | 2,79,387  |
| 69. | Grameen Seva Mandal, Saraimansur, Allahabad                           | 1,58,240  |
| 70. | Devi Gramodyog Sevi Sansthan, Kahal Kabira Distt. Nainital, U.P.      | 44,350    |
| 71. | Rural Litgations & Entitlement Kendra Dehradun, U.P.                  | 2,94,000  |
| 72. | Samaj Utthan Evam Anusandhan Sansthan, Allahabad                      | 3,14,982  |
| 73. | Srajan Uttar Pradesh Nekpur Civil Lines, Badaun                       | 41,029    |
| 74. | Dalit Manav Utthan Sansthan, Allahabad, U.P.                          | 90,722    |
| 75. | Ratan Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Bikapur, Faizabad                      | 1,36,682  |
| 76. | Kanakpur Gramvikash Sevasansthan, Distt. Allahabad                    | 2,61,419  |
| 77. | Nisbat Shiksha Samiti, Haldwani, Nainital                             | 43,979    |
| 78. | New Public School Samiti, Lucknow                                     | 24,300    |
| 79. | Sardar Patel Lok Kalyan Samiti, Bhadehadu, Dt. Banda U.P.             | 22,493    |
| 80. | Dr. Ambedkar Samaj Seva Mandal, Vill. Veeki Distt. Allahabad, U.P.    | 2,59,614  |
| 81. | Shri Mahila Udyog Samaj Utthan Samiti, Vrindaban Distt. Mathura, U.P. | 36,815    |
|     | <i>Tripura</i>  |           |
| 82. | SRC, BGVS Melarmath, Agartala, West Tripura                           | 4,00,000  |
|     | <i>West Bengal</i>  |           |
| 83. | SRC for AE, Bengal Social Service League, Calcutta                    | 34,50,000 |
| 84. | Indian Instt. of Management, Calcutta                                 | 2,71,250  |

## VA DIVISION

**Expenditure Statement for the year 1998-99**

(Amount in rupees)

| S.No.                 | Name & Add. of the VA                                 | Amount Released | Sub-Total |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|-----------|
| 1                     | 2   | 3               | 4         |
| <b>Andhra Pradesh</b> |   |                 |           |
| 1.                    | SRC-Literacy House, Andhra Mahila<br>Sabha, Hyderabad | 12,59,806       |           |
| 2.                    | SRC Aurangabad  | 12,00,000       |           |
| 3.                    | SRC Andhra Pradesh                                    | 16,60,000       |           |
| 4.                    | RRC Aurangabad  | 8,00,000        |           |
| 5.                    | SEC Hyderabad   | 5,00,000        | 55,59,806 |
| <b>Assam</b>          |   |                 |           |
| 6.                    | SRC Assam Siksha Bigyan Kendra                        | 5,00,000        |           |
| 7.                    | SRC Assam   | 14,65,264       |           |
| 8.                    | SRC Assam   | 4,00,000        | 23,65,264 |
| <b>Bihar</b>          |   |                 |           |
| 9.                    | SRC ADRI  | 13,00,000       |           |
| 10.                   | Deepayatan, Bihar                                     | 13,00,000       |           |
| 11.                   | ADRI Bihar  | 2,23,601        |           |
| 12.                   | SRC Deepayatan, Patna                                 | 5,00,677        |           |
| 13.                   | SRC ADRI  | 4,50,000        |           |
| 14.                   | SRC ADRI  | 9,00,000        |           |
| 15.                   | SRC Deepayatan  | 16,60,000       |           |

| 1              | 2   | 3         | 4         |
|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| 16.            | SRC ADRI                                      | 7,60,000  |           |
| 17.            | Srcadri                                       | 5,00,000  |           |
| 18.            | SRC Deepayatan                                | 5,00,000  | 80,94,478 |
| <i>Delhi</i>   |   |           |           |
| 19.            | Jagori, C-54 South Ext-II                     | 1,40,000  |           |
| 20.            | SRC Jamia Millia Islamia                      | 1,11,000  |           |
| 21.            | SRC Delhi                                     | 7,66,529  |           |
| 22.            | Patel Education Society, Dhaura Kaun          | 2,50,000  |           |
| 23.            | NIAE, 10-B I.P. Estate                        | 22,450    |           |
| 24.            | IAEA, 17-B Indraprastha Estate                | 1,10,541  |           |
| 25.            | SRC Delhi                                     | 10,40,990 |           |
| 26.            | National Institute of Adult Association       | 11,225    |           |
| 27.            | Jagori, C-54 South Ext-II                     | 67,955    |           |
| 28.            | SRC Delhi                                     | 4,00,000  | 29,20,890 |
| <i>Gujarat</i> |   |           |           |
| 29.            | Smt. Baijoshi Edu. Trust, Gujarat             | 88,700    |           |
| 30.            | SRC Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad | 1,25,000  |           |
| 31.            | SRC Gujarat                                   | 15,71,001 |           |
| 32.            | SRC Gujarat                                   | 4,00,000  | 19,71,001 |

| 1                          | 2  | 3         | 4         |
|----------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Haryana</i>             |  |           |           |
| 33.                        | SRC Rohtak (Search) 42/29 Chanakya Puri, Rohtak    | 5,00,000  |           |
| 34.                        | SRC (Search) 74/22 Kishan Pura, Rohtak             | 827       |           |
| 35.                        | SRC (Search) 42/29 Chanakya Puri, Rohtak           | 2,50,000  |           |
| 36.                        | SRC Rohtak   | 2,07,500  | 9,58,327  |
| <i>Himachal Pradesh</i>    |  |           |           |
| 37.                        | SRC Rajya Gyan Vigyan Kendra Shivalik Sadan Shimla | 5,00,000  |           |
| 38.                        | SRC Rajyagyan Vigyan Kendra                        | 2,99,688  |           |
| 39.                        | SRC Shimla   | 1,57,500  | 9,57,188  |
| <i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i> |  |           |           |
| 40.                        | J&K Resource Centre, Univ. of Kashmir, Srinagar    | 4,14,434  |           |
| 41.                        | SRC Univ. of Kashmir, Srinagar                     | 10,00,000 |           |
| 42.                        | SRC J&K, Srinagar                                  | 4,00,000  | 18,14,434 |
| <i>Karnataka</i>           |  |           |           |
| 43.                        | 98-2, Kalgri Road, Dharwadi-580008, Karnataka      | 31,368    |           |
| 44.                        | SRC Mysore   | 13,00,000 |           |
| 45.                        | SRC Mysore   | 7,00,000  |           |
| 46.                        | SRC Mysore   | 4,00,000  | 24,31,368 |
| <i>Kerala</i>              |  |           |           |
| 47.                        | SRC Kerala, Tagore Nagar                           | 8,50,000  |           |
| 48.                        | SRC Kerala   | 10,33,691 |           |
| 49.                        | SRC Kerala   | 11,50,000 |           |
| 50.                        | SRC Kerala   | 4,00,000  | 34,33,691 |

| 1                     | 2  | 3         | 4         |
|-----------------------|--|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Madhya Pradesh</i> |  |           |           |
| 51.                   | SRC for AE-M.P. <del>Bhartiya</del> Gramin Mahila Sangh      | 13,00,000 |           |
| 52.                   | SRC Abhivayakti M.P. <del>Bhopal</del>                       | 8,50,000  |           |
| 53.                   | SRC for Adult Edu. <del>Bharatiya</del> Grameen Mahila Sangh | 1,00,000  |           |
| 54.                   | SRC for Adult Edu. <del>Bharatiya</del> Grameen Mahila Sangh | 9,00,000  |           |
| 55.                   | SRC Abhivayakti <del>Bhopal</del>                            | 10,81,077 |           |
| 56.                   | SRC Indore   | 7,80,000  |           |
| 57.                   | SRC Indore   | 5,00,000  |           |
| 58.                   | SRC <del>Bhopal</del>  | 4,00,000  | 88,71,077 |
| <i>Maharashtra</i>    |  |           |           |
| 59.                   | Maharashtra St. Int. of AE (RRC)                             | 14,80,000 |           |
| 60.                   | Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay                     | 752       |           |
| 61.                   | Indian Institute of Edu. SRC J.P. Naik Path Kotharud Pune    | 1,83,750  |           |
| 62.                   | Indian Institue of Edu. SRC J.P. Naik Path Kotharud Pune     | 20,00,000 |           |
| 63.                   | RRC Maharastra State Institute of AE Aurangabad Maharashtra  | 9,52,878  |           |
| 64.                   | SRC Pune   | 9,80,000  |           |
| 65.                   | SRC Pune   | 5,00,000  |           |
| 66.                   | SRC Aurangabad   | 4,00,000  | 64,37,880 |
| <i>Meghalaya</i>      |  |           |           |
| 67.                   | Nehu SRC   | 12,00,000 |           |
| 68.                   | SRC Nehu   | 4,00,000  | 16,00,000 |

| 1                 | 2   | 3         | 4         |
|-------------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Manipur</i>    |   |           |           |
| 69.               | Rural Development Society Bhavan, Wangjing B. ar Manipur    | 2,12,900  |           |
| 70.               | Wangjing Women & Girls Society                              | 7,52,500  | 9,65,400  |
| <i>Orissa</i>     |   |           |           |
| 71.               | SRC for AE Orissa   | 11,00,000 |           |
| 72.               | SRC Orissa  | 9,00,000  |           |
| 73.               | SRC Bhubaneswar   | 4,00,000  | 24,00,000 |
| <i>Punjab</i>     |   |           |           |
| 74.               | Punjab Backward Classes Developed Board 1070-15B Chandigarh | 1,33,000  |           |
| 75.               | RRC Punjab Univ. Chandigarh                                 | 10,49,646 |           |
| 76.               | RRC Chandigarh  | 5,25,000  |           |
| 77.               | RRC Chandigarh  | 4,00,000  | 21,07,646 |
| <i>Rajasthan</i>  |   |           |           |
| 78.               | SRC Rajasthan   | 5,00,000  |           |
| 79.               | SRC Rajasthan   | 10,08,872 |           |
| 80.               | SRC Jaipur  | 16,60,000 | 31,68,872 |
| <i>Tamil Nadu</i> |   |           |           |
| 81.               | SRC, Tamil Nadu Board of Continuing Edu. Adyar Chennai      | 13,00,000 |           |
| 82.               | SRC Chennai   | 5,00,000  |           |
| 83.               | SRC Tamil Nadu  | 4,03,397  |           |
| 84.               | SRC for Non-formal Edu. No. 1 1st Street Chennai            | 9,00,000  |           |
| 85.               | SRC Tamil Nadu  | 7,60,000  | 38,63,397 |



| 1                    | 2   | 3         | 4        |
|----------------------|---|-----------|----------|
| <i>Tripura</i>       |   |           |          |
| 86.                  | SRC Tripura                               | 2,32,000  |          |
| 87.                  | SRC Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti             | 2,00,000  |          |
| 88.                  | SRC Tripura                               | 2,00,000  | 6,32,000 |
| <i>Uttar Pradesh</i> |   |           |          |
| 89.                  | SRC U.P. Literacy House                   | 5,00,000  |          |
| 90.                  | RRC Allahabad                             | 2,00,000  |          |
| 91.                  | Grameen Seva Mandal Allahabad             | 95,424    |          |
| 92.                  | Mahila Vidya Prashikshan Kendra Allahabad | 1,69,120  |          |
| 93.                  | Sanjay Anusandhan Sansthan Allahabad      | 1,24,587  |          |
| 94.                  | Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samity Saharanpur     | 9,942     |          |
| 95.                  | SRC Literacy House Lucknow                | 13,00,000 |          |
| 96.                  | SRC Literacy House Lucknow                | 5,69,761  |          |
| 97.                  | Nishat Shiksha Samiti, Nainital           | 74,675    |          |
| 98.                  | PLC Nishat Shiksha Samiti                 | 9,913     |          |
| 99.                  | Devi Gramodyog Seva Sansthan              | 32,007    |          |
| 100.                 | Devi Gramodyog Seva Sansthan              | 9,641     |          |
| 101.                 | RRC Allahabad                             | 1,82,500  |          |
| 102.                 | SRC Lucknow                               | 16,60,000 |          |
| 103.                 | Gantavya Himadri Brechtan Mirror          | 1,47,200  |          |
| 104.                 | Ashok Sansthan                            | 44,175    |          |

| 1                  | 2  | 3           | 4         |
|--------------------|--|-------------|-----------|
| 105.               | RLEK, Dehradun                                   | 24,500      |           |
| 106.               | RLEK Dehradun                                    | 49,000      |           |
| 107.               | Giri Instt. of Dev. Studies Lucknow              | 1,25,000    |           |
| 108.               | Sri Ram Sharan Samarak Seva Sansthan Badayun     | 29,725      |           |
| 109.               | Bhartiya Seva Sikshan Sansthan Baraut, Allahabad | 2,23,984    | 55,81,154 |
| <i>West Bengal</i> |  |             |           |
| 110.               | SRC for Adult Edu. West Bengal                   | 5,00,000    |           |
| 111.               | SRC for Adult Edu. West Bengal                   | 10,50,792   |           |
| 112.               | SRC West Bengal                                  | 16,60,000   | 32,10,792 |
| Total              |  | 6,65,18,147 |           |

*[English]***Aid to Municipal Bodies****Punjabi News Bulletin**

3183. SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start Punjabi News Bulletin in Doordarshan Channel on DD1/DD2; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Programme matters of Doordarshan fall within the purview of Prasar Bharati. It has been intimated by Prasar Bharati that at present there is no proposal to start Punjabi news bulletin either on DD-1 or DD-2 due to constraints of manpower, hardware, transmission time and other infrastructural facilities.

(b) Does not arise.

3184. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council of Mayors has demanded allocation of Central aid to the Municipal Bodies directly;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per Entry 5 of the State list of the Constitution, municipality is a State subject. However, the demand of the Indian Council of Mayors is still receiving consideration of the Government. It is not possible to indicate the precise time by which the decision would be taken.

**Boarding Schools for SC/ST Children**

3185. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether old schemes meant for providing boarding school facilities at primary level to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes children has been scrapped by the Government recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any alternative schools have been introduced to help the poor Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes children; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Girls Hostel**

3186. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working girls hostels and non-formal education centres in the country, State-wise;

(b) the grants provided by the Central Social Welfare Board for working girls hostels and by the Central Government for non-formal education centres during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to provide additional funds for these working girls hostels and non-formal education centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) the number of working girls hostels and non-formal education centres proposed to be opened in the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a)

Statements I and II indicating the number of Working Women Hostels and non-formal education centres in the country State-wise are enclosed.

(b) Statements III and IV indicating the grants provided by Central Social Welfare Board for Working Women Hostel and by the Central Government for non-formal education centres during the last 3 years, State-wise are enclosed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per the financial allocations and current cost norms, about 90 new Working Women Hostels with an average of 100 women per hostel are expected to be sanctioned. The target for opening non-formal education centres is 3.10 lakhs.

**Statement I**

| Sl.No.        | State/UT          | No. of hostels sanctioned |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1             | 2                 | 3                         |
| <b>States</b> |                   |                           |
| 1.            | Andhra Pradesh    | 44                        |
| 2.            | Arunachal Pradesh | 9                         |
| 3.            | Assam             | 11                        |
| 4.            | Bihar             | 8                         |
| 5.            | Goa               | 2                         |
| 6.            | Gujarat           | 27                        |
| 7.            | Haryana           | 16                        |
| 8.            | Himachal Pradesh  | 13                        |
| 9.            | Jammu & Kashmir   | 5                         |
| 10.           | Karnataka         | 79                        |

| 1                        | 2                    | 3          |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 11.                      | Kerala               | 134        |
| 12.                      | Madhya Pradesh       | 67         |
| 13.                      | Maharashtra          | 118        |
| 14.                      | Manipur              | 11         |
| 15.                      | Meghalaya            | 3          |
| 16.                      | Mizoram              | 3          |
| 17.                      | Nagaland             | 8          |
| 18.                      | Orissa               | 28         |
| 19.                      | Punjab               | 13         |
| 20.                      | Rajasthan            | 37         |
| 21.                      | Sikkim               | 2          |
| 22.                      | Tamil nadu           | 68         |
| 23.                      | Tripura              | 1          |
| 24.                      | Uttar Pradesh        | 37         |
| 25.                      | West Bengal          | 37         |
|                          | <b>States Total</b>  | <b>601</b> |
| <i>Union Territories</i> |                      |            |
| 26.                      | A&N Island           | 1          |
| 27.                      | Chandigarh           | 6          |
| 28.                      | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | —          |

| 1                      | 2           | 3          |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|
| 29.                    | Daman & Diu | —          |
| 30.                    | Delhi       | 18         |
| 31.                    | Lakshadweep | —          |
| 32.                    | Pondichery  | 4          |
| <b>UTs Total</b>       |             | <b>29</b>  |
| <b>All India Total</b> |             | <b>630</b> |

*Statement #*

| S.No. | State/U.T.        | NFE Centres |
|-------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3           |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 43645       |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 100         |
| 3.    | Assam             | 12070       |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 54705       |
| 5.    | Gujarat           | 2055        |
| 6.    | Haryana           | 915         |
| 7.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 380         |
| 8.    | Jammu & Kashmir   | 2221        |
| 9.    | Karnataka         | 1597        |
| 10.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 37340       |
| 11.   | Maharashtra       | 3128        |

| 1     | 2             | 3      |
|-------|---------------|--------|
| 12.   | Manipur       | 4112   |
| 13.   | Meghalaya     | 500    |
| 14.   | Mizoram       | 260    |
| 15.   | Nagaland      | 200    |
| 16.   | Orissa        | 35809  |
| 17.   | Punjab        | 90     |
| 18.   | Rajasthan     | 23836  |
| 19.   | Tamil Nadu    | 4940   |
| 20.   | Tripura       | 302    |
| 21.   | Uttar Pradesh | 67181  |
| 22.   | West Bengal   | 1310   |
| 23.   | Chandigarh    | 120    |
| 24.   | D&N Haveli    | 100    |
| 25.   | Delhi         | 250    |
| Total |               | 297044 |

**Statement III**

| S.No. | State/U.T.        | Grant released<br>(In Rupees) |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                             |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 4,01,831                      |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 46,000                        |

| 1     | 2                | 3           |
|-------|------------------|-------------|
| 3.    | Assam            | 1,55,732    |
| 4.    | Bihar            | 8,000       |
| 5.    | Gujarat          | 15,44,611   |
| 6.    | Haryana          | 1,18,662    |
| 7.    | Himachal Pradesh | 1,02,267    |
| 8.    | Karnataka        | 7,86,950    |
| 9.    | Kerala           | 6,93,632    |
| 10.   | Madhya Pradesh   | 7,10,806    |
| 11.   | Maharashtra      | 13,99,879   |
| 12.   | Manipur          | 1,97,313    |
| 13.   | Mizoram          | 1,80,000    |
| 14.   | Orissa           | 5,11,193    |
| 15.   | Punjab           | 3,23,302    |
| 16.   | Tamil Nadu       | 18,34,969   |
| 17.   | Tripura          | 92,674      |
| 18.   | Uttar Pradesh    | 2,53,328    |
| 19.   | West Bengal      | 2,88,573    |
| 20.   | A&N Island       | 43,400      |
| 21.   | Chandigarh       | 2,60,426    |
| 22.   | Pondichery       | 1,20,000    |
| 23.   | Delhi            | 2,49,999    |
| Total |                  | 1,06,54,106 |

**Statement IV**

| S.No. | State/U.T.        | Grant released<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                                |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 5280.17                          |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | —                                |
| 3.    | Assam             | 2365.27                          |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 8127.95                          |
| 5.    | Gujarat           | 281.38                           |
| 6.    | Haryana           | 189.74                           |
| 7.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 51.28                            |
| 8.    | Jammu & Kashmir   | 262.38                           |
| 9.    | Karnataka         | 137.27                           |
| 10.   | Kerala            | 3.28                             |
| 11.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 8452.40                          |
| 12.   | Maharashtra       | 477.82                           |
| 13.   | Manipur           | 801.90                           |
| 14.   | Meghalaya         | 25.05                            |
| 15.   | Mizoram           | 25.69                            |
| 16.   | Nagaland          | 10.36                            |
| 17.   | Orissa            | 4398.48                          |
| 18.   | Punjab            | —                                |
| 19.   | Rajasthan         | 5032.99                          |

| 1     | 2             | 3        |
|-------|---------------|----------|
| 20.   | Tamil Nadu    | 747.34   |
| 21.   | Tripura       | 18.56    |
| 22.   | Uttar Pradesh | 12779.22 |
| 23.   | West Bengal   | 382.26   |
| 24.   | D&N Haveli    | 14.92    |
| 25.   | Chandigarh    | 8.81     |
| 26.   | Delh          | 184.49   |
| Total |               | 50058.97 |

**Supply of Ganga Water to Noida**

3187. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request to make available Ganga Water for Noida and Greater Noida during the last three years, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the time by which Ganga Water is likely to be made available in Noida/Greater Noida for drinking purpose?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of U.P. has reported that the UP Jal Nigam has received a request for preparation of 85 cusec water supply scheme for Greater Noida Authority. No further action could be taken since the Authority did not deposit fees for preparation of the scheme. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that a combined Water Supply scheme of 50 cusec water from upper Ganga canal for Noida, Ghaziabad Development Authority and UP Housing & Development Board has been prepared by UP Jal Nigam. Tendering is under process for the same.

(c) The Govt. of UP has reported that in Noida the Ganga Water is likely to be made available by September, 2002.

**Health Projects**

3188. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of health projects launched in various States particularly in Maharashtra so far with the assistance of World Bank, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the actual amount spent on each project;

(c) the extent to which each of these projects has been successful;

(d) whether the Union Government are considering to launch some more health projects with the World Bank assistance in the country particularly in Maharashtra during the Ninth Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) *State Health Systems Development Project*

State Health Systems Development Project with World Bank assistance aiming at improving/upgrading the secondary level Health system is under implementation in the following States as per details below:

| Name of the State | Project Period                   | Project Outlay (Rs. in crores) |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh    | w.e.f. 1.3.95<br>for 6-1/2 yrs.  | 608.00                         |
| West Bengal       | w.e.f. 27.6.96<br>for 5-1/2 yrs. | 608.00                         |
| Karnataka         | w.e.f. 27.6.96<br>for 5-1/2 yrs. | 546.00                         |
| Punjab            | w.e.f. 27.6.96<br>for 5-1/2 yrs. | 425.00                         |
| Orissa            | w.e.f. Sept. 98<br>for 5 yrs.    | 415.57                         |
| Maharashtra       | w.e.f. 14.2.99<br>for 5-1/2 yrs. | 727.00                         |

**World Bank Assisted IPP-VIII Project**

This Project is being implemented in the four Metropolitan Cities of Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi and Hyderabad with effect from 6.8.93 at a total cost of Rs. 223.37 Crores. An expenditure of Rs. 128.93 Crores has been incurred up to 31.10.99. Recently the Cabinet approved the extension of the project up to 30.6.2001 at a revised cost of Rs. 278.08 Crores for the four cities.

**World Bank Assisted IPP-IX Project**

The World Bank assisted IPP-IX Project is being implemented in the entire State of Assam, ten backward districts of Rajasthan namely Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Barmer, Jalore, Nagaur, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Churu and Jaisalmer and thirteen backward districts of Karnataka namely, Bellary, Chitradurga, Dakshin Kannad, Haasan, Kodagu, Mandya, Shimoga, Uttar Kannad, Chikmagalur and Bijapur for a period of seven years w.e.f. 16th June, 1994. The Project cost is as under:—

| Name of the State | Project Cost   |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Assam             | Rs. 101.22 Cr. |
| Rajasthan         | Rs. 108.57 Cr. |
| Karnataka         | Rs. 114.75 Cr. |

The State Governments have reported an expenditure of Rs. 178.98 Crore as against the grant-in-aid of Rs. 187.35 Crore released.

**RCH Sub Projects**

Under the World Bank assisted RCH Programme, 24 Districts/City Sub Projects are under implementation in 17 States including Maharashtra with effect from September, 1997 at a total cost of Rs. 283.88 Crores. The States have reported an expenditure of Rs. 20.30 Crore as against the grants-in-aid of Rs. 58.76 Crore released.

**Urban RCH**

This Ministry proposes to take up Urban RCH Project with the European Commission and World Bank assistance in the following States as per details given below:—

|                |                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam  |
| Bihar          | Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Patna. |

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| Gujarat        | Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodra                          |
| Kerala         | Cochin, Thiruvananthapuram                         |
| Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur                           |
| Punjab         | Ludhiana   |
| Tamil Nadu     | Chennai, Coimbatore                                |
| Uttar Pradesh  | Agra, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad, Lucknow, Kanpur |
| Maharashtra    | Nasik*, Aurangabad, Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur        |
| Delhi          | Delhi*   |

\*Added later

#### *Enhanced Malaria Control Project:*

Under the Enhanced Malaria Control Project with World Bank Support 15 districts and one town of Maharashtra is covered for intensification of Malaria Control activities.

#### *Cataract Blindness Control Programme*

A World Bank assisted Cataract Blindness Control Programme is being implemented in seven States including Maharashtra since 1994-95.

The details of funds released to State Govt. of Maharashtra under World Bank Project during last 3 years are as under:—

| Year    | World Bank Project<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1996-97 | 61.83                                |
| 1997-98 | 94.56                                |
| 1998-99 | 68.25                                |

In Maharashtra, a total of 1151846 cataract operations were conducted during the last 3 years.

#### *National AIDS Control Programme*

National AIDS Control Programme is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme for prevention and control of AIDS.

This is implemented all over the country, including Maharashtra.

The amount spent by the State of Maharashtra on National AIDS Control Programme is as under:

|         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| 1996-97 | 682.36 lakhs |
| 1997-98 | 844.67 lakhs |
| 1998-99 | 439.15 lakhs |

The Project has been successful in modernization of 71 Blood Banks, strengthening of 38 STD clinics, 6 Component Separation Unit, 17 Zonal Blood Testing Centres, 19 Blood Testing Centres and 2 Reference Laboratories. The awareness level about HIV/AIDS has increased from an insignificant level to 68-94% in urban areas and 9-35% in rural areas in the country due to consistent multimedia campaigns launched under the Project.

The World Bank assistance in the country including Maharashtra will continue during the Ninth plan period. Besides, a new project with United States Agency for International Development (USAID) project to the tune of Rs. 166 crores will be implemented during this period in the State of Maharashtra.

#### *National Leprosy Eradication Programme*

The World Bank supported National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being implemented in all States/UTs including Maharashtra.

The actual amount spent under NLEP during last 3 years is as under:

|         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| 1996-97 | 65.43 lakhs |
| 1997-98 | 78.28 lakhs |
| 1998-99 | 78.18 lakhs |

The World Bank supported NLEP project which was started in 1993-94 for a period of 6 years has been successful. During the project period approx. 3 million have been cured with Multi-Drug Therapy till March, 2000. The prevalence has also reduced from 13.8/10,000 population in 1993 to 5.19/10,000 population by March, 1999.

#### *Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme*

The World Bank assisted project of US\$ 142.4 million Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is being implemented in some of the districts of 16 States/UTs including Maharashtra.



An amount of Rs. 3574.45 lakhs has been released till date to the States.

The Programme has been successful in curing about 80% of detected cases.

[Translation]

**Primary Schools Opened with World Bank Assistance**

3189. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary schools opened/proposed to be opened with World Bank assistance in the country

particularly in tribal and backward areas, State-wise and location-wise; and

(b) the amount provided to each State for this purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The number of new primary schools opened/proposed to be opened by the various States in the districts covered under the World Bank assisted component of the Uttar Pradesh Basic Education Project and District Primary Education Programme and the amount provided for this purpose during 1997-98 to 1999-2000 is given in enclosed Statement. The location for opening of new schools is decided by the concerned State Government as per their policy and norms. Priority is given to opening of schools in tribal and other backward areas.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Name of the Districts | Nos. of Primary School Opened | Nos. of Primary School proposed to be opened | Amount provided for this purpose during   |         |           |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---------|-----------|
|                       |                               |  | 1997-98                                   | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 |
| 1                     | 2                             | 3  | 4   | 5       | 6         |
| <b>Assam</b>          |                               |  |   |         |           |
| Nil                   | Nil                           | Nil  | Nil                                       | Nil     | Nil       |
| <b>Andhra Pradesh</b> |                               |  |   |         |           |
|                       |                               |  | Amount for the years 1998-99 to 1999-2000 |         |           |
| Srikakulam            | 300                           | —  |   |         | 523.50    |
| Visakhapatnam         | 292                           | —  |   |         | 537.54    |
| Guntur                | 187                           | 2  |   |         | 441.18    |
| Prakasham             | 313                           | —  |   |         | 162.06    |
| Chittoor              | 185                           | —  |   |         | 341.70    |
| Cuddapah              | 248                           | 130  |   |         | 688.86    |
| Anantapur             | 320                           | 8  |   |         | 649.86    |

| 1             | 2           | 3          | 4 | 5 | 6              |
|---------------|-------------|------------|---|---|----------------|
| Mahabub Nagar | 313         | —          |   |   | 577.56         |
| Ranga Reddy   | 264         | 40         |   |   | 618.48         |
| Medak         | 243         | 13         |   |   | 530.97         |
| Nizamabad     | 290         | —          |   |   | 520.80         |
| Adilabad      | 150         | 1          |   |   | 291.87         |
| Khammam       | 350         | —          |   |   | 687.75         |
| Nalgonda      | 320         | —          |   |   | 630.90         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>3775</b> | <b>194</b> |   |   | <b>7203.03</b> |

|                |     | Bihar | Amount for the year 1999-2000 |
|----------------|-----|-------|-------------------------------|
| Muzaffarpur    | —   | 85    | 104.65                        |
| West Champaran | —   | 175   | 150.75                        |
| Ranchi         | 150 | 150   | 85.50                         |
| Chatra         | 162 | 162   | 162.62                        |
| Sitamarhi      | —   | 100   | 129.00                        |
| Rohas          | —   | 90    | 60.70                         |
| East Singhbhum | 250 | 250   | 207.50                        |
| Veishali       | —   | 246   | 121.00                        |
| Darbhanga      | —   | 175   | 152.75                        |
| Gaya           | 263 | 263   | 202.27                        |
| Dumka          | —   | 225   | 172.75                        |
| West Singhbhum | —   | 100   | 111.00                        |

| 1            | 2           | 3           | 4 | 5 | 6              |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---|---|----------------|
| Purnea       | —           | 149         |   |   | 124.27         |
| Bhojpur      | 60          | 100         |   |   | 89.00          |
| Munger       | 130         | 200         |   |   | 58.00          |
| Bhagalpur    | —           | 200         |   |   | 208.00         |
| Hazaribagh   | —           | 175         |   |   | 76.50          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1015</b> | <b>2845</b> |   |   | <b>2236.26</b> |

## Gujarat

|              |            |          |             |               |               |
|--------------|------------|----------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Banaskantha  | 173        | —        | 1.04        | 80.44         | 77.62         |
| Panchmahals  | 200        | —        | 2.29        | 94.89         | 55.48         |
| Dang         | 10         | —        | 0.06        | 8.86          | 6.05          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>383</b> | <b>—</b> | <b>3.39</b> | <b>184.19</b> | <b>139.15</b> |

## Himachal Pradesh

|              |            |            |               |               |               |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Chamba       | 235        | 235        | 170.79        | 346.67        | 146.88        |
| Sirmour      | 300        | 300        | 224.80        | 374.93        | 156.79        |
| Kullu        | 248        | 250        | 140.40        | 231.16        | 194.79        |
| Lohaul-Spiti | 23         | 23         | 9.76          | 38.58         | 26.29         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>806</b> | <b>808</b> | <b>545.55</b> | <b>991.34</b> | <b>524.75</b> |

## Haryana

Amount for the year  
1997-98 to 1999-2000

|         |    |   |  |  |        |
|---------|----|---|--|--|--------|
| Kaithal | 37 | — |  |  | 238.00 |
| Jind    | 70 | 3 |  |  | 494.57 |
| Hisar   | 1  | — |  |  | 5.84   |

| 1             | 2          | 3         | 4 | 5 | 6             |
|---------------|------------|-----------|---|---|---------------|
| Sirsa         | 12         | 1         |   |   | 130.00        |
| Bhiwani       | —          | 12        |   |   | 33.00         |
| Mohinder Garh | —          | 15        |   |   | 41.25         |
| Gurgaon       | —          | 10        |   |   | 40.00         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>120</b> | <b>41</b> |   |   | <b>982.66</b> |

**Karnataka**

|              |             |          |                |                |                |
|--------------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Belgaon      | 185         | —        | 153.36         | 231.56         | 183.16         |
| Kolar        | 167         | —        | 469.13         | 222.73         | 213.09         |
| Mandya       | 69          | —        | 212.92         | 126.68         | 105.13         |
| Ralchur      | 187         | —        | 139.06         | 216.07         | 200.98         |
| Bangalore    | 125         | —        | 26.80          | 221.91         | 509.96         |
| Bellary      | 33          | —        | 12.58          | 136.38         | 193.70         |
| Bidar        | 59          | —        | 10.46          | 77.03          | 258.58         |
| Bijapur      | 100         | —        | 27.71          | 147.27         | 435.60         |
| Dharwad      | 100         | —        | 45.45          | 118.05         | 418.33         |
| Gulbarga     | 115         | —        | 26.74          | 235.61         | 459.67         |
| Mysore       | 90          | —        | 25.18          | 124.96         | 393.80         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1250</b> | <b>—</b> | <b>1149.39</b> | <b>1860.45</b> | <b>3372.02</b> |

**Kerala**

|          |    |   |       |        |       |
|----------|----|---|-------|--------|-------|
| Kasargod | 7  | — | 21.01 | 6.93   | 13.82 |
| Wayanad  | 24 | 1 | 9.27  | 19.275 | 47.64 |

| 1            | 2         | 3         | 4             | 5              | 6              |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Malapuram    | 5         | —         | 53.64         | 2.333          | 12.3725        |
| Palakkad     | —         | 8         | 60.00         | 0.55           | 6.666          |
| Idukki       | —         | 15        | 30.00         | 67.85          | 12.85          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>173.92</b> | <b>116.938</b> | <b>95.3705</b> |

**Madhya Pradesh**Amount for the years  
1997-98 to 1999-2000

|              |              |          |  |  |                 |
|--------------|--------------|----------|--|--|-----------------|
| Bastar       | 1793         | —        |  |  | 691.983         |
| Bhind        | 413          | —        |  |  | 319.962         |
| Dewas        | 357          | —        |  |  | 297.043         |
| Damoh        | 463          | —        |  |  | 329.318         |
| Datia        | 224          | —        |  |  | 200.217         |
| Jhabua       | 1581         | —        |  |  | 946.121         |
| Khandwa      | 380          | —        |  |  | 317.215         |
| Khargaone    | 2058         | —        |  |  | 845.316         |
| Mandla       | 1196         | —        |  |  | 774.379         |
| Morena       | 830          | —        |  |  | 638.499         |
| Raipur       | 774          | —        |  |  | 552.434         |
| Seoni        | 536          | —        |  |  | 370.713         |
| Shajapur     | 258          | —        |  |  | 156.172         |
| Shivpuri     | 771          | —        |  |  | 133.070         |
| Vidisha      | 477          | —        |  |  | 607.430         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>12111</b> | <b>—</b> |  |  | <b>7179.872</b> |

| 1                  | 2           | 3        | 4             | 5             | 6              |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Maharashtra</b> |             |          |               |               |                |
| Latur              | 225         | —        | 85.62         | 49.17         | 45.74          |
| Osmanabad          | 153         | —        | 88.34         | 14.44         | 29.68          |
| Aurangabad         | 238         | —        | 14.60         | 21.69         | 111.24         |
| Nanded             | 434         | —        | 169.37        | 14.00         | 81.17          |
| Parbhani           | 408         | —        | 162.15        | 3.04          | 72.11          |
| Jalna              | 320         | —        | —             | 73.20         | 535.00         |
| Beed               | 284         | —        | —             | 73.06         | 556.24         |
| Dhule              | 213         | —        | —             | 69.30         | 313.27         |
| Gadchiroli         | 93          | —        | —             | 56.06         | 213.63         |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>2368</b> | <b>—</b> | <b>520.08</b> | <b>387.96</b> | <b>1958.08</b> |

|           |     | Orissa | Amount for the years<br>1997-98 to 1999-2000 |
|-----------|-----|--------|--|
| Bargarh   | —   | 99     | 66.832                                       |
| Bolangir  | 48  | 51     | 27.000                                       |
| Dhenkanal | 98  | 98     | 192.120                                      |
| Gajapati  | 116 | 116    | 109.550                                      |
| Kalahandi | 28  | 31     | 79.448                                       |
| Keonjhar  | 40  | 166    | 177.940                                      |
| Rayagada  | 29  | 72     | 346.666                                      |
| Sambalpur | 101 | 101    | 88.280                                       |

| 1                 | 2          | 3          | 4 | 5             | 6             |
|-------------------|------------|------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Rajasthan</b>  |            |            |   |               |               |
| Alwar             | —          | 103        | — | —             | —             |
| Bhilwara          | —          | 108        | — | —             | —             |
| Jhalawar          | —          | 130        | — | —             | —             |
| Jhunjhun          | —          | 67         | — | —             | —             |
| Kota              | —          | 101        | — | —             | —             |
| Nagaur            | —          | 46         | — | —             | —             |
| Sikar             | —          | 126        | — | —             | —             |
| Sirohi            | —          | 64         | — | —             | —             |
| Sri Ganganagar    | —          | 120        | — | —             | —             |
| Tonk              | —          | 44         | — | —             | —             |
| <b>Total</b>      | —          | <b>909</b> |   | —             | —             |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b> |            |            |   |               |               |
| Dharampuri        | 164        | 91         |   | 49.14         | 203.52        |
| Thiruvanamalai    | 40         | 20         |   | 13.26         | 51.60         |
| Cuddalur          | 20         | 9          |   | 7.60          | 27.60         |
| Villupuram        | 35         | 10         |   | 6.24          | 36.90         |
| Podu Khohai       | 36         | 20         |   | 18.72         | 56.68         |
| Ramanathapuram    | 13         | 4          |   | 5.46          | 18.54         |
| Perambalur        | 12         | 7          |   | 8.58          | 22.56         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>320</b> | <b>161</b> |   | <b>109.20</b> | <b>417.60</b> |

| 1             | 2   | 3             | 4 | 5 | 6  |
|---------------|-----|---------------|---|---|--|
|               |     | Uttar Pradesh |   |   | Amount for the years<br>1997-98 to 1999-2000 |
| Maharajganj   | 209 | —             |   |   | 159.67                                       |
| Siddarthnagar | 222 | —             |   |   | 169.608                                      |
| Gonda         | 166 | —             |   |   | 128.824                                      |
| Badaun        | 147 | —             |   |   | 112.308                                      |
| Lakhimpur     | 168 | —             |   |   | 128.352                                      |
| Lalitpur      | 108 | —             |   |   | 82.572                                       |
| Pilibhit      | 167 | —             |   |   | 127.588                                      |
| Basti         | 150 | 232           |   |   | 114.800                                      |
| Moradabad     | 130 | 255           |   |   | 99.320                                       |
| Shajahanpur   | 132 | 270           |   |   | 100.848                                      |
| Sonbhadra     | 147 | —             |   |   | 142.868                                      |
| Deoria        | 184 | —             |   |   | 140.576                                      |
| Hardoi        | 156 | 200           |   |   | 120.712                                      |
| Bareilly      | 120 | —             |   |   | 91.680                                       |
| Firozabad     | 136 | —             |   |   | 103.904                                      |
| Rampur        | —   | 10            |   |   | 7.640  |
| Barabanki     | —   | 20            |   |   | 15.280                                       |
| Baharaich     | —   | 12            |   |   | 9.168  |
| Shrawasti     | —   | 8             |   |   | 6.112  |



| 1                  | 2    | 3    | 4 | 5 | 6       |
|--------------------|------|------|---|---|---------|
| Varanasi           | 312  | 254  |   |   | 238.46  |
| Chandauli          | 22   | —    |   |   | 20.02   |
| Sant Ravidas Nagar | 161  | 69   |   |   | 77.54   |
| Gorakhpur          | 642  | 216  |   |   | 375.04  |
| Allahabad          | 573  | 265  |   |   | 322.54  |
| Kausambi           | 113  | —    |   |   | 47.32   |
| Banda              | 356  | 344  |   |   | 390.48  |
| Chitrakoot         | 60   | —    |   |   | 54.00   |
| Etawah             | 441  | 262  |   |   | 265.36  |
| Aurlya             | —    | —    |   |   | —       |
| Sitapur            | 674  | 88   |   |   | 183.06  |
| Aligarh            | 466  | 35   |   |   | 185.72  |
| Hathras            | 72   | —    |   |   | 30.94   |
| Saharanpur         | 291  | 69   |   |   | 144.88  |
| Pauri              | 180  | 248  |   |   | 273.78  |
| Nainital           | 140  | 71   |   |   | 105.96  |
| Udhamsingh Nagar   | 118  | 35   |   |   | 75.60   |
| Total              | 6973 | 2963 |   |   | 4660.33 |

*[English]***Housing Problem in the Country**

3190. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Schemes to tackle the housing problems in the country;

(b) the details of such schemes being implemented in each of the State; and

(c) the amount sanctioned under such schemes to each State during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) Housing is a State subject. There are no Central Sector Schemes for provision of houses in the urban areas. The State Governments are implementing various housing schemes for the different sections of the society, including economically weaker sections. However, under the 2 million housing programme, construction of 7 lakh additional houses in the urban areas has been envisaged. There is a Central Sector Scheme applicable to the rural areas, as ascertained from the Ministry of Rural Development, namely Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

The details of the amount sanctioned under IAY for the last three years, State-wise is given in Statement.

**Statement***Indira Awas Yojana*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S. No. | State/UT          | Central Allocation |          |          |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
|        |                   | 1996-97            | 1997-98  | 1998-99  |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                  | 4        | 5        |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 8870.3             | 8970.34  | 8370.41  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 79.71              | 80.71    | 184.03   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 2919.68            | 2952.63  | 4781.62  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 17396.92           | 17597.09 | 27420.52 |
| 5.     | Goa               | 86.12              | 87.63    | 19.20    |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 3255.70            | 3292.97  | 3150.78  |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 782.14             | 790.96   | 1853.66  |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 273.66             | 276.72   | 780.64   |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 556.07             | 562.66   | 986.16   |

| 1     | 2              | 3         | 4         | 5 | 6         |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---|-----------|
| 10.   | Karnataka      | 5956.29   | 6024.43   |   | 6320.85   |
| 11.   | Kerala         | 2167.06   | 2191.85   |   | 2836.20   |
| 12.   | Madhya Pradesh | 11240.56  | 11368.58  |   | 13898.74  |
| 13.   | Maharashtra    | 9669.47   | 9779.75   |   | 12494.77  |
| 14.   | Manipur        | 102.16    | 103.77    |   | 320.57    |
| 15.   | Meghalaya      | 119.54    | 121.07    |   | 359.16    |
| 16.   | Mizoram        | 50.36     | 50.73     |   | 83.11     |
| 17.   | Nagaland       | 128.13    | 129.14    |   | 246.36    |
| 18.   | Orissa         | 7195.91   | 7277.74   |   | 9574.03   |
| 19.   | Punjab         | 556.24    | 562.65    |   | 900.86    |
| 20.   | Rajasthan      | 4670.13   | 4723.84   |   | 4799.63   |
| 21.   | Sikkim         | 46.65     | 47.27     |   | 92.02     |
| 22.   | Tamil Nadu     | 8018.92   | 8110.20   |   | 7401.30   |
| 23.   | Tripura        | 132.82    | 134.90    |   | 578.80    |
| 24.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 21616.11  | 21863.19  |   | 30176.52  |
| 25.   | West Bengal    | 7949.67   | 8039.87   |   | 10639.62  |
| 26.   | A&N Islands    | 47.17     | 47.27     |   | 44.40     |
| 27.   | D&N Haveli     | 25.61     | 25.37     |   | 43.80     |
| 28.   | Daman & Diu    | 15.08     | 14.99     |   | 1.82      |
| 29.   | Lakshadweep    | 23.65     | 24.21     |   | 3.65      |
| 30.   | Pondicherry    | 46.18     | 47.27     |   | 56.57     |
| Total |                | 114000.00 | 115300.00 |   | 148400.00 |

[Translation]

**Science and Technology University  
In Madhya Pradesh**

3191. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Madhya Pradesh for setting up of Science and Technology University in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

**Participation of NGOs**

3192. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of centrally sponsored ongoing schemes in which NGOs are participating;

(b) the allocation made and the physical target set and achieved during the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the evaluation/critical assessment of the implementation of these schemes has been undertaken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the shortcomings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) Department of Culture does not have any Centrally Sponsored Scheme which has NGO participation.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Land Acquired by Chandigarh Administration**

3193. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired by the Chandigarh Administration during each of the last three years;

(b) the manner in which the acquired land is likely to be utilised; and

(c) the number of land owners affected by the said acquisition and the rate of compensation paid therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) The Chandigarh Administration has reported that the area of land acquired each of the last three years:

| Year | Area acquired |
|------|---------------|
| 1997 | 38.777 acres  |
| 1998 | 88.45 acres   |
| 1999 | 312.99 acres  |

(b) The acquired land is likely to be utilised as under:

| Award No. | Purpose   |
|-----------|---|
| 511       | B.B.M.B. Power Line.  |
| 514       | Residential house for Medical College, Sector 32, Chandigarh. |
| 516       | 220 KV Sub Station.   |
| 516       | Chandigarh Housing Board, Chandigarh.                         |
| 520       | Residential Complex, Pocket 7, Manimajra.                     |
| 521       | Development of Sector 51.                                     |
| 523       | CRPF Complex.   |
| 524       | S/W Treatment Plant.  |
| 525       | Major Institutions.   |
| 526       | Development of Sec-56.  |
| 527       | Development of Sec-51.  |
| 530       | Development of Sec-48 & 49.                                   |

## (c) (i) Land Owners Affected:

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| (a) 1997 | 50   |
| (b) 1998 | 333  |
| (c) 1999 | 1468 |

## (ii) Rate of Compensation:

| Award No. | Compensation (Rs./Acre) |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 511       | 3,00,000/-              |
| 514       | 4,50,000/-              |
| 515       | 5,50,000/-              |
| 516       | 4,54,000/-              |
| 520       | 3,50,000/-              |
| 521       | 10,86,610/-             |
| 523       | 4,41,696/-              |
| 524       | 9,33,920/-              |
| 525       | 4,53,899/-              |
| 526       | 9,60,000/-              |
| 527       | 10,86,500/-             |
| 530       | 4,70,000/-              |

[Translation]

**Launching of Newspapers from Gujarat**

3194. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly and other journals started in various districts of Gujarat during January 1997 to October 1999;

(b) the amount given to each of them for advertisements during the said period;

(c) whether the Government have received complaints that low valued and lesser advertisements are given to small and medium newspapers during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) During 1997 and 1998, RNI registered a total number of 173 and 144 newspapers respectively, from the State of Gujarat. In 1999, 233 newspapers got registered upto 31.10.1999. The periodicity-wise details indicating the cities/districts of publications is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) DAVP advertisements are given to only those publications as are empanelled with it for the purpose. The details of amounts committed, in respect of advertisements released by DAVP to those empanelled newspapers which started publication since January, 1997 in Gujarat, are as under:

| Sl. No. | Name         | Language/Periodicity/Place of publication | Amount (In Rupees) |         |                            |
|---------|--------------|---|--------------------|---------|----------------------------|
|         |              |   | 1997-98            | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 (up to 30.11.99) |
| 1.      | Suryakal     | Gujarati/Daily/Ahmedabad                  | —                  | 10,680  | 9,081                      |
| 2.      | Young Leader | Hindi/Daily/Surat                         | —                  | 41,849  | 73,442                     |
| 3.      | Lok Kalam    | Gujarati/Weekly/Ahmedabad                 | 4,319              | 6,070   | —                          |

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Statement***District/City-wise Details of Newspapers Registered from Gujarat During 1.1.97 to 31.10.99*

| Place         | Dailies | Weeklies | Fortnightlies | Monthlies | Others | Total |
|---------------|---------|----------|---------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| 1             | 2       | 3        | 4             | 5         | 6      | 7     |
| Ahmedabad     | 10      | 61       | 26            | 38        | 15     | 190   |
| Amreli        | 2       | 8        | 0             | 2         | 0      | 12    |
| Anand         | 1       | 6        | 0             | 2         | 1      | 10    |
| Banaskantha   | 0       | 21       | 2             | 1         | 0      | 24    |
| Bantwa        | 0       | 1        | 0             | 0         | 0      | 1     |
| Baruch        | 0       | 10       | 3             | 2         | 0      | 15    |
| Behrampura    | 1       | 0        | 0             | 0         | 0      | 1     |
| Bhavnagar     | 3       | 29       | 2             | 9         | 0      | 43    |
| Bogha         | 0       | 1        | 0             | 0         | 0      | 1     |
| Bhuj Kutch    | 0       | 5        | 1             | 6         | 0      | 12    |
| Chandrumana   | 0       | 1        | 0             | 0         | 0      | 1     |
| Dahod         | 2       | 0        | 0             | 0         | 0      | 2     |
| Dharangadhara | 0       | 7        | 0             | 0         | 0      | 7     |
| Dhari         | 0       | 2        | 0             | 0         | 0      | 2     |
| Dhoraji       | 0       | 0        | 0             | 1         | 0      | 1     |
| Gandhidham    | 0       | 0        | 0             | 1         | 0      | 1     |
| Gandhinagar   | 2       | 15       | 2             | 1         | 0      | 20    |

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| 1            | 2 | 3  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7  |
|--------------|---|----|---|---|---|----|
| Godhra       | 1 | 0  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2  |
| Gondal       | 0 | 1  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1  |
| Himmatnagar  | 0 | 1  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2  |
| Jamnagar     | 0 | 3  | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5  |
| Jetpur       | 0 | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1  |
| Joravarnagar | 0 | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1  |
| Junagarh     | 1 | 49 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 52 |
| Kadi         | 0 | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1  |
| Kalol        | 0 | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1  |
| Kalupur      | 0 | 1  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1  |
| Keshod       | 0 | 0  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1  |
| Kheda        | 1 | 3  | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7  |
| Mandvi       | 0 | 0  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1  |
| Mehsana      | 0 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| Mongari      | 0 | 0  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1  |
| Morbi        | 0 | 4  | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6  |
| Navsari      | 0 | 1  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2  |
| Palanpur     | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Palitana     | 0 | 4  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4  |

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| 1             | 2         | 3          | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7          |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Panchamahar   | 0         | 2          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 2          |
| Patan         | 1         | 7          | 0         | 1         | 0         | 9          |
| Porbandhar    | 0         | 1          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 1          |
| Rajkot        | 3         | 12         | 5         | 4         | 2         | 26         |
| Sabarkantha   | 0         | 2          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 2          |
| Savarkundla   | 0         | 1          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 1          |
| Surat         | 4         | 2          | 2         | 0         | 0         | 8          |
| Surendranagar | 1         | 50         | 1         | 0         | 4         | 56         |
| Tharad        | 0         | 3          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 3          |
| Vadodara      | 0         | 10         | 3         | 3         | 2         | 18         |
| Valsad        | 0         | 1          | 0         | 2         | 0         | 3          |
| Wadhwan City  | 0         | 4          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 4          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>33</b> | <b>357</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>82</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>550</b> |

[English]

#### Deaths Due to Jaundice

3195. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died due to Jaundice during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that 20% of child victims of jaundice normally die; and

(c) if so, the precautionary steps taken by the Government to check such disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) As per information available from Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, the number of persons who died from viral hepatitis, presented in the form of jaundice, between 1996 and 1998 is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) Data on cases and deaths age group-wise is not available.

(c) Jaundice is caused by hepatitis A,B,C,D,E and G. Viral Hepatitis A and E are transmitted by contaminated water, food and and poor personal hygiene. The control measures for Hepatitis A&E are



directed towards provision of safe water supply, improvement of environmental sanitation, food and personal hygiene. The other forms of hepatitis are transmitted through parenteral, sexual route and from mother to child. The following measures have been taken to control blood borne hepatitis infection:—

- Mandatory screening of blood at blood banks.
- Health education activities to promote safe sex

behaviour under the National AIDS Control Programme.

- Instructions issued to the health authorities for use of a separate sterile syringe and needle for each injection.
- Immunization of high risk personnel in Central Government hospital. State Governments have been advised to take similar steps.

**Statement**

*Viral hepatitis deaths during 1996-98*

| Sl.No. | Name of State     | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|--------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 96   | 93   | 101  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0    | 0    | —    |
| 3.     | Assam             | NR   | —    | —    |
| 4.     | Bihar             | NR   | —    | —    |
| 5.     | Goa               | 0    | 0    | 1    |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 63   | 44   | 30   |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 18   | 17   | 10   |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 5    | 9    | 4    |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 2    | 3    | 0    |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 36   | 61   | 72   |
| 11.    | Kerala            | 12   | 6    | 17   |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 31   | 135  | 31   |

| 1     | 2             | 3   | 4    | 5   |
|-------|---------------|-----|------|-----|
| 13.   | Maharashtra   | 198 | 515  | 419 |
| 14.   | Manipur       | 1   | 0    | 0   |
| 15.   | Meghalaya     | 0   | 0    | 6   |
| 16.   | Mizoram       | 1   | 1    | 2   |
| 17.   | Nagaland      | 0   | 0    | 2   |
| 18.   | Orissa        | 172 | 125  | 125 |
| 19.   | Punjab        | 26  | —    | 20  |
| 20.   | Rajasthan     | 24  | 19   | 14  |
| 21.   | Sikkim        | NR  | —    | —   |
| 22.   | Tamil Nadu    | 1   | 3    | —   |
| 23.   | Tripura       | 2   | 3    | 0   |
| 24.   | Uttar Pradesh | 12  | 10   | 25  |
| 25.   | West Bengal   | NR  | —    | —   |
| 26.   | A&N Island    | 4   | 7    | 2   |
| 27.   | Chandigarh    | NR  | 1    | —   |
| 28.   | D&N Haveli    | 2   | 6    | 3   |
| 29.   | Daman & Diu   | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 30.   | Delhi         | 93  | 38   | —   |
| 31.   | Lakshadweep   | 1   | 0    | 1   |
| 32.   | Pondichery    | 1   | 2    | 1   |
| Total |               | 801 | 1098 | 886 |

**Study for Evolving Staffing Norms of  
CGHS Dispensaries**

3196. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study for evolving staffing norms of CGHS Dispensaries of Allopathic System of Medicines was incorporated in Annual Studies Programme of Staff Inspection Unit, Ministry of Finance during 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not including the CGHS Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy, Dispensaries/Units in Delhi and outside Delhi in the said programme;

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate a policy for upgradation/expansion of CGHS units; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Staff Inspection Unit, Ministry of Finance has conducted study for evolving staffing norms of CGHS dispensaries of Allopathic System of Medicines in 1997-98 and submitted its report in November, 1999, which is under review.

(c) Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance has included in its programme for the year 1999-2000 to

make study of CGHS Ayurvedic/Yoga/Unani/Sidha Units and Polyclinics.

(d) and (e) Pending submission of the report of SIU on the Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy, as stated in (c) above and due to financial constraints, it is not possible to upgrade/expand any CGHS unit at present.

**Funds for Health Centres/Family Planning Centres  
in Punjab**

3197. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for Health Centres and Family Planning Centres to Punjab during each of the last three years and the current year, separately; and

(b) the amount utilized for this purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Grants-in-aid are released to the States keeping in view the infrastructure sanctioned and availability of funds. These are finally settled on the basis of expenditure as admitted in audit. The State Accountant General offices generally forward the audited statements of expenditure with a gap of 2-3 years. In respect of Punjab, the latest statement available is for the year 1997-98 as per which no surplus is available with the State Government.

**Statement**

*Funds released to State Government of Punjab under Family Welfare Programme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheme           | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000<br>(Upto Nov. 99) |
|--------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1.     | Rural Family Welfare Centres | 380.00  | 475.00  | 626.00  | 622.50                      |
| 2.     | Sub-Centres                  | 205.00  | 328.00  | 426.00  | 458.67                      |
| 3.     | Urban Family Welfare Centres | 53.27   | 40.00   | 66.68   | 45.00                       |
| 4.     | Urban Health Posts           | 151.00  | 235.00  | 245.90  | 168.75                      |
| 5.     | P.P. Centres                 | 163.00  | 232.00  | 347.22  | 311.25                      |

**Condition of Education**

3198. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of education in the Asia-Pacific region is posing a serious challenge to those who are implementing the educational programmes; and

(b) if so, the concrete steps proposed to be taken to meet the challenge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) A recent Human Development Report on South Asia contrasts the development experience of South Asia with East Asia and notes that one of the factors contributing to the relatively better performance of East Asian Countries is their focus on primary education. The thrust of Government's recent efforts in India has been on achieving the goal of Universalisation of elementary education. To meet this challenge a Constitution Amendment Bill to make elementary education a Fundamental Right for Children of the age group of 6-14 years was introduced in Rajya Sabha in July, 1997. Nearly, two-thirds of the Department's Plan Budget for 1999-2000 is also allocated to schemes and programmes for promotion of elementary education.

**Mega City Projects**

3199. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central assistance released to Calcutta under the Mega city project during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the progress of work under the project has been monitored by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the progress of work thereat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of the Central Assistance

released to Calcutta during each of the last three years are as under:—

|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| 1996-97 | Rs. 13.58 crores |
|---------|------------------|

|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| 1997-98 | Rs. 14.89 crores |
|---------|------------------|

|         |                  |
|---------|------------------|
| 1998-99 | Rs. 16.23 crores |
|---------|------------------|

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Periodical progress reports are obtained from the Nodal Agency. Besides, during the meeting of the Sanctioning Committee in which representative of the Central Government is present, the State Government is advised to get the ongoing projects completed expeditiously.

**National Institute for Mentally Handicapped**

3200. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken to expand the work of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped;

(b) whether it is a fact that courses are being offered by NIMH to train students in the field;

(c) whether the Government propose to expand the teaching work of NIMH during 1999-2000; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d) The National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped was established in the year 1984 under the Ministry of SJ & E to serve as a National Resource Centre in the field of mental retardation. The Key functional areas of the Institutes are: Development of Human Resources, Models of care and rehabilitation, Research, Documentation and information in the field of mental retardation and outreach and extension programmes in collaboration with Government and Non-Government agencies.

The details of the steps taken towards expansion of work including teaching work of NIMH is given in Statement.

**Statement**

The Institute is running various long term training programmes like Diploma in Special Education, Bachelor's Degree Courses in Mental Retardation, Diploma in

Vocational Training & Employment. In addition to this, the Institute also runs short terms training courses, workshops, seminars and conferences to provide opportunities to the professionals to keep themselves abreast with the latest trends and developments in the field of mental retardation. Apart from the existing activities of the Institutes, various steps are being taken to expand the work of the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped. The details are mentioned below:

- (1) **Rashtriya Gramin Punarvas Karyakram:** Under this programme each National Institute including the National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped are to take up seven districts, each to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services. The programme will be carried out in a phased manner.
- (2) **National Music & Dance Festival of Persons with Mental Retardation** was held during December 1-5, 1999. During the festival, 105 items of music and dance were presented by children from all over the country.
- (3) Two teacher training centres offering one year diploma course in special education have been given technical support.
- (4) Advance training programme for coaches in Special Olympics is to be carried out during 1-10 March, 2000.
- (5) Four new research programmes were undertaken during the year:
  - (i) Transition of persons with mental retardation from school to employment—development of a model and guide for professionals.
  - (ii) Training in communication skills in persons with mental retardation—a utility guide to parents.
  - (iii) Preparation of training packages for early childhood special education.
  - (iv) Functional academics through computer technology for children with mental retardation.
6. B.Ed programme in special education has been proposed. Affiliation from Osmania University is awaited.

The Government has also proposed to expand the teaching work of National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped. The details of the expansion of teaching work of NIMH during 1999-2000 are mentioned below:—

- (i) **Viklang Bandhu Training Programme:** Two training programmes are continuing one each at Vizianagram and Kumool. Duration of each programme is four months.
- (ii) **Advanced training programme for coaches in special Olympics** is to be carried out during 1-10 March, 2000.
- (iii) **B.Ed in special education (mental retardation):** Approval from RCI has already been received. Affiliation with Osmania University is under process.
- (iv) **Post graduate diploma in rehabilitation Psychology.**

[Translation]

#### **Pension Facility in Navodaya Vidyalaya**

3201. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is not giving pension facility to its staff;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Most of the employees of NVS have been taken on deputation. Hence, Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) scheme has been introduced there. They have been advised to work out a suitable annuity scheme through LIC in lieu of the pension scheme.

[English]

#### **Addition in Bungalows**

3202. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the

answer given to Unstarred Question No. 300 dated November 30, 1999 regarding "Addition in Bungalows" and state:

(a) whether additional rooms have been constructed in the LTZ bungalows at the Government expenses by the CPWD;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any notice has been served to remove the unauthorised construction within a stipulated period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) CPWD has constructed following types of additional temporary/semi-permanent structures in bungalows occupied by Ministers/MPs/Supreme Court and High Court Judges/Secretaries in LBZ area as per the guidelines approved by the PMO and circulated by this Ministry vide O.M.No. 11011/2/95-WI dated 12.4.96:—

(i) Sentry post/frisking shed.

(ii) Guard rooms.

(iii) Office room/residential room.

(c) to (e) CPWD have stated that the additional construction carried out by them in bungalows of LBZ area is according to the guidelines quoted above. They have not carried out any unauthorised construction and, therefore, no notice is required to be issued for any construction carried out by CPWD.

#### Implementation of Decisions of National Commission for SC/ST

3203. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the findings/decisions of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being implemented by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited (IFCI);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure implementation of the findings/decisions of the Commission in IFCI and other Public Sector Undertakings/Banks and Financial Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had issued findings in two cases pertaining to Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited in September, 1998. The IFCI while furnishing some additional information have referred back these two cases to the Commission for reconsideration.

(c) As regards IFCI, the Commission is yet to take a final view on the two cases referred to above. Further, from the records since 1996, it is found that no case has been reported where the findings/decisions of the Commission have been rejected. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had communicated its findings/decisions in 80 cases since 1996 in respect of Public Institutions. Out of these 30 cases, the decisions in 10 cases have been implemented, 3 findings were partially complied with while in the case of 17 findings either the concerned institutions have filed cases in the Court of Law or referred back the same to the Commission for reconsideration.

#### Constitution of Tribal Health Research Centre

3204. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted one tribal health research Centre at Car-Nicobar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal for providing Ayurvedic treatment to the out door patients in G.B. Pant in Port Blair, Rangat, Mayadunderd, Diglipur, Hutbay, Campbell Bay and other islands;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to extend the out door Homoeopathic treatment to other islands, namely, Diglipur, Rangat, Mayadunderd, Hutbay and Campbell Bay;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T.

SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) There is one Tribal Health Care Research Project located at Car-Nicobar Island under Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS), an autonomous organization under the administrative control of Department of ISM&H.

This unit is functioning at Car-Nicobar since 1984 with the aim of studying living conditions of tribal people; folk medicines used by them; existence of medicinal plants in the area; propagation of knowledge about oral hygiene, prevention of diseases, use of common medicinal plants of the area; and also to extend medicinal aid to people during surveys. It is engaged in research studies contributing to understanding health, morbidity, mortality and fertility of the dwindling tribal population of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(c) to (f) Government has not received any such proposal from the Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands so far.

#### Commissioning of LPT in Kerala

3205. SHRI KODKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether LPT at Kottarakkara in Kerala is ready for commissioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be commissioned;

(c) the estimated range of this LPT;

(d) whether sufficient staff are likely to be deputed to run the LPT in Kottarakkara; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Low Power Transmitter under installation at Kottarakkara is expected to be ready for commissioning next year.

(c) Low Power Transmitter, Kottarakkara on its commissioning is expected to provide coverage in the primary range of about 15 Kms. subject to terrain conditions.

(d) and (e) Staff at Kottarakkara would be deployed after the installation works are completed and transmitter is ready for commissioning.

#### Setting up of PHCs/HCCs

3206. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for setting up of Public Health Centres and Health Care Centres;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to setup more such centres on priority basis in the cyclone and High Flood affected Districts of Orissa;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of existing PHCs/HCCs in Keonjhar and Jajpur Districts of Orissa and places where such centres are proposed to be set up in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The existing national norms for setting up of Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Sub-Centres, through which health care facilities are provided to rural population of the country are as under (as per 1991 census):

#### National Norms for Population

|                          | Gender Areas | Tribal/Hilly areas |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Sub-Centres              | 5000         | 3000               |
| Primary Health Centres   | 30000        | 20000              |
| Community Health Centres | 120000       | 80000              |

(b) to (d) A proposal to establish Sub-Centres in cyclone affected Districts of Orissa on relaxed population norms applicable for tribal districts is under examination. The list of PHCs in Keonjhar and Jajpur districts is given in Statement.

#### Statement

##### Keonjhar District

1. Medical Officer, PHC Padampur, AI/PO, Padampur
2. —do— Patna, AI/PO, Patna
3. —do— Ghatagaon, AI/PO, Ghatagaon
4. —do— Bhagamunda, AI/PO, Bhagamunda

5. Medical Officer, PHC Telkoi, AI/PO, Telkoi
6. —do— Bansapal, AI/PO, Bansapal
7. —do— Jhumpura, AI/PO, Jhumpura
8. —do— Bhandra, AI/PO, Bhandra
9. —do— Basudevpur, AI/PO, Basudevpur
10. —do— Salania, AI/PO, Salania
11. —do— Fakirpur, AI/PO, Fakirpur
12. —do— Udayapur, AI/PO, Udayapur
13. —do— Kesudarapal, AI/PO, Kesudarapal

## Jaipur District

1. Medical Officer, PHC Marakandapur, AI/PO, Marakandapur
2. —do— Dharmasala, AI/PO, Dharmasala
3. —do— Madhuban, AI/PO, Madhuban
4. —do— Dasarathpur, AI/PO, Dasarathpur
5. —do— Barachana, AI/PO, Barachana
6. —do— Sukinda, AI/PO, Sukinda
7. —do— Dangadi, AI/PO, Dangadi
8. —do— Korei, AI/PO, Korei
9. —do— Bari, AI/PO, Bari
10. —do— Binjharpur, AI/PO, Binjharpur

**Animal Testing**

3207. SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Animal testing curb may hit research" appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated 06.12.99;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to amend the law in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c) Various reports including the news item in question regarding the Government of India Rules restricting research and experiments on animals affecting the research have come to the notice of the Government through electronic and press media. The Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervising Experiments on Animals have already considered these reports and news items and the question of amendment to the existing Breeding and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision) Rules, 1998 has been considered in a meeting with the Heads of reputed research/experimenting institutions and eminent scientists and amendment is in process.

**National Cultural Fund**

3208. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have established a National Cultural Fund to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this fund is likely to become operational; and

(d) the details of role of the State Governments in using this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) to (d) The National Culture Fund (NCF) was established in November, 1998 as a funding mechanism distinct from the existing sources and patterns of funding for the arts and culture in India and to enable institutions and individuals to preserve the historical and cultural heritage of the country directly as partners with the Government. The fund was to have a corpus of Rs. 19.50 crores. Till date Rs. 6.00 crores have been released into the corpus. The corpus is to be kept intact. Interest earnings from the corpus and the donations raised for various cultural heritage projects would be utilised to meet the objectives of the Fund. The donations are eligible for tax benefit under Section 80G (2) of the Income Tax Act. The State Governments have been advised to avail of the facility of raising donations through the NCF route for preservation of cultural heritage.



*[Translation]***Issue of Certificates Denotified Scheduled Tribes**

3209. SHRI BABBAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide all facilities to Rajbhar Caste that are available to other Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The matter is being examined in consultation with concerned State Governments and the Registrar General of India in the light of modalities approved by the Government on 15.06.1999. No time can be specified as proposals are received from time to time and processed in accordance with prescribed procedure.

*[English]***Non-Broadcasting of News Bulletins**

3210. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether News Bulletins and Music programmes have been affected and the budgetary allocation made therefor remained unutilised due to the strike by Engineers and Programme staff of the Prasar Bharati in March-April, 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof, language-wise/bulletin-wise; and

(c) the details of amount remained unutilised due to strike in different broadcasting centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that all the news bulletins and music programmes from all Doordarshan Kendras were telecast as per schedule and there was also full utilization of sanctioned budget grant by Kendras. As regards All India Radio, except for the bulletins from Regional News Units (RNU), there was no disruption in the broadcast of National English and Hindi news bulletins from Delhi. There was also no disruption in broadcast of music programmes from All India Radio Stations. Full amount of the sanctioned budget grant was utilized by all AIR Stations.

**Housing Plan**

3211. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Government's housing plan in doldrums" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated November 17, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the concrete scheme formulated by the Government to meet the housing problem in the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The news article "Government's housing plan in doldrums" mainly refers to private sector involvement in house building activity in Delhi. It is true that a set of guidelines for land assembly, development— involvement of private developers in housing activities in Delhi were issued by the Ministry of Urban Development on 19.6.98. While issuing these guidelines, it was also clarified that this scheme would not take away the right of the DDA to acquire all the necessary lands required for the planned development of Delhi. The aim of the privatization policy is to encourage large scale house construction in Delhi, thus preventing the mushroom growth of unauthorized colonies and slums on the one hand and providing DDA the much needed competition on the other.

The guidelines issued by Ministry of Urban Development on 5.3.99 and as amended on 22.7.99 for involvement of private developers are still in operation. Further action in the matter is to be taken by the local bodies/DDA on submission of building plans by the private developers.

(c) Government intervention for providing houses, particularly for the poor is largely through the Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO). The two million housing programme launched in 1998-99 is a step at ensuring construction of additional houses (13 lakh units in rural areas and 7 lakh units in urban areas) particularly for the Economically Weaker Section (EMW) and Low Income Groups (LIG) categories, so as to meet the shortfall in housing stock. Keeping in view the various

constraints in the sector, Government have also taken following steps:—

#### Urban Housing:

- (i) Providing finance at interest rates below market rates for EWS and LIG housing through HUDCO.
- (ii) Propagating cost effective technology through the Building Centre movement and through Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council.
- (iii) Through legislative intervention and fiscal concessions which will facilitate housing activity in the country.

These measures reinforce Government's role as an enabler, as envisaged in the National Habitat & Housing Policy, 1998.

#### Appointment of Chairperson

3212. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any controversy on the appointment of Chairperson in the Indian History Congress;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the criteria adopted for appointment of such positions in various Academic and Scientific forums by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is not involved in any way with the election of the President of the Indian History Congress.

#### Agitation by KV Adhyapak Sangh

3213. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Union of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers have launched dhama/demonstration in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands;

(c) whether any bilateral talks has been held to redress their problem;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) The RKVAS had held dhama on 30.11.99 and informed vide letter dated 30.11.99 that the association will continue to stage its dhama for indefinite period, but they called off the same on 10.12.99.

(b) Their demands, *inter-alia* include revision of pay scales of PRTs, grant of TGT grade to Music Teachers, reduction of department period from five years to one year on refusal to accept promotion, conversion of CPF to GPF. Departmental promotion within Region for PRTs, TGTs & PGTs, payment of Special Duty Allowance to employees serving the North-Eastern Region irrespective of their residential status.

(c) to (e) As reported by the Association in their letter dated 22.11.99 the Hon'ble Minister of HRD had already been apprised by them about the agitation. Most of the demands of the association were discussed in the JCM meeting held on 27.10.99 which was attended by General Secretary of the association also. The demands are considered as per the relevant rules and regulations.

[*Translation*]

#### Dowry Deaths

3214. DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women killed for dowry during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of accused punished in this regard during the said period; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check the rising number of dowry deaths?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) On the basis of statistical data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, the State/Union Territory-wise number of dowry death cases reported in the country during the years 1996 to 1998 and the number of persons convicted for the offence of dowry death during the same period, are given in the Statements attached.

(c) Registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes including dowry related offences is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations.

However, the Government of India has initiated a number of measures to check such crimes. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law more stringent. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 were amended to deal effectively

with dowry death cases. Instructions/guidelines have also been issued from time to time to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to effectively enforce legislations relating to crimes against women.

Government is implementing programmes of (a) Support Services such as Working Women Hostels, Creches, Family Counselling Centres, awareness generation and (b) Dissemination of information among women about their rights through programmes such as Awareness Generation programme and Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities Against Women. Efforts are also made through print and electronic media to project positive images of women.

Further, the National Commission for Women set up under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 has the mandate of overseeing the implementation of the various laws dealing with safeguards for women. To create awareness about the evils of dowry, the Commission had organised a national level campaign called 'Dahej Mukti Abhiyam' during the year 1998.

#### *Statement*

*Number of dowry death reported in the country during the years 1996 to 1998.*

| S.No. | Name of State/Union Territory | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|-------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| 1     | 2                             | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh                | 411  | 520  | 500  |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh             | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 3.    | Assam                         | 28   | 22   | 32   |
| 4.    | Bihar                         | 478  | 761  | 1039 |
| 5.    | Goa                           | 1    | 3    | 3    |
| 6.    | Gujarat                       | 105  | 87   | 90   |
| 7.    | Haryana                       | 223  | 267  | 309  |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh              | 6    | 12   | 7    |

| 1                     | 2               | 3           | 4           | 5           |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 9.                    | Jammu & Kashmir | 0           | 12          | 9           |
| 10.                   | Karnataka       | 182         | 195         | 200         |
| 11.                   | Kerala          | 25          | 25          | 21          |
| 12.                   | Madhya Pradesh  | 577         | 550         | 598         |
| 13.                   | Maharashtra     | 443         | 420         | 420         |
| 14.                   | Manipur         | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 15.                   | Meghalaya       | 1           | 0           | 1           |
| 16.                   | Mizoram         | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 17.                   | Nagaland        | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 18.                   | Orissa          | 178         | 240         | 240         |
| 19.                   | Punjab          | 180         | 185         | 219         |
| 20.                   | Rajasthan       | 349         | 366         | 433         |
| 21.                   | Sikkim          | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 22.                   | Tamil Nadu      | 112         | 153         | 176         |
| 23.                   | Tripura         | 19          | 9           | 10          |
| 24.                   | Uttar Pradesh   | 1989        | 1788        | 2229        |
| 25.                   | West Bengal     | 77          | 247         | 249         |
| <b>Total (States)</b> |                 | <b>5378</b> | <b>5989</b> | <b>6785</b> |

| 1                        | 2           | 3           | 4           | 5           |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 26.                      | A&N Island  | 0           | 2           | 0           |
| 27.                      | Chandigarh  | 2           | 4           | 5           |
| 28.                      | D&N Haveli  | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 29.                      | Daman & Diu | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 30.                      | Delhi       | 132         | 148         | 126         |
| 31.                      | Lakshadweep | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 32.                      | Pondicherry | 1           | 2           | 1           |
| <b>Total (UTs)</b>       |             | <b>135</b>  | <b>156</b>  | <b>132</b>  |
| <b>Total (All India)</b> |             | <b>5513</b> | <b>6006</b> | <b>6917</b> |

Note: 1. Figures for 1998 are provisional.  
2. 1997 figures repeated for 1998 against Orissa due to non-availability.

*Statement showing number of persons convicted for dowry deaths during 1996 to 1998*

| S.No. | Name of State/Union Territory | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|-------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| 1     | 2                             | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh                | 107  | 127  | 121  |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh             | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 3.    | Assam                         | 2    | 3    | 0    |
| 4.    | Bihar                         | 48   | 222  | 316  |
| 5.    | Goa                           | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 6.    | Gujarat                       | 0    | 16   | 15   |

| 1                     | 2                | 3           | 4           | 5           |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 7.                    | Haryana          | 96          | 158         | 122         |
| 8.                    | Himachal Pradesh | 8           | 4           | 0           |
| 9.                    | Jammu & Kashmir  | 0           | 2           | 0           |
| 10.                   | Karnataka        | 8           | 5           | 9           |
| 11.                   | Kerala           | 0           | 9           | 0           |
| 12.                   | Madhya Pradesh   | 217         | 302         | 487         |
| 13.                   | Maharashtra      | 73          | 74          | 55          |
| 14.                   | Manipur          | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 15.                   | Meghalaya        | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 16.                   | Mizoram          | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 17.                   | Nagaland         | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 18.                   | Orissa           | 41          | 60          | 30          |
| 19.                   | Punjab           | 123         | 143         | 161         |
| 20.                   | Rajasthan        | 95          | 112         | 160         |
| 21.                   | Sikkim           | 0           | 0           | 0           |
| 22.                   | Tamil nadu.      | 84          | 17          | 84          |
| 23.                   | Tripura          | 3           | 3           | 5           |
| 24.                   | Uttar Pradesh    | 1002        | 1490        | 1746        |
| 25.                   | West Bengal      | 12          | 22          | 53          |
| <b>Total (States)</b> |                  | <b>1917</b> | <b>2739</b> | <b>3344</b> |

| 1                 | 2           | 3    | 4    | 5    |
|-------------------|-------------|------|------|------|
| 26.               | A&N Island  | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 27.               | Chandigarh  | 0    | 2    | 0    |
| 28.               | D&N Haveli  | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 29.               | Daman & Diu | NA   | NA   | NA   |
| 30.               | Delhi       | 214  | 44   | 54   |
| 31.               | Lakshadweep | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 32.               | Pondicherry | 0    | 1    | 9    |
| Total (UTs)       |             | 214  | 47   | 63   |
| Total (All India) |             | 2131 | 2786 | 3407 |

Note: 1. Figures for 1998 are provisional.  
 2. 1997 figures repeated for 1998 against Orissa due to non-availability.  
 3. NA stands for 'not available'.

#### Timings of Kendriya Vidyalayas

3515. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has changed the timings of some of its vidyalayas;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to maintain uniformity in timings of all Kendriya Vidyalayas situated in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) The timings of the Vidyalayas of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are decided by their Executive Committees. The Government does not want to change the KVS policy in

this regard since the timings should depend upon the convenience of the local community and situations.

[English]

#### Sanction of Loans Under N.B.C.F. and D.C.

3216. SHRI P.D. ELANGOYAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loan sanctioned and disbursed under the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation to States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the second National Commission for Backward Classes set up in February 1947 is likely to function by February 2000;

(c) if so, the details of achievements made by the National Commission for Backward Classes during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any new schemes for implementation during the next plan period under National Commission for Backward Classes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The details of loans sanctioned and disbursed by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation to the State Channelising Agencies, during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 State-wise, are given in enclosed statement.

(b) In exercise of powers conferred by National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993, the Central Government have reconstituted the National Commission for Backward Classes on 28.02.1997 and nominated the Chairman & members of the Commission for a period of three years from the date of their assuming office.

(c) During the last three years, the Commission has tendered advices in respect of Castes/Communities/Sub-Castes/Synonyms to the Government for inclusion/amendment in the Central List of OBCs as well as for rejection.

(d) As per the provisions of the National Commission for the Backward Classes Act, 1993, the Commission examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in the lists and tender advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate.

No such schemes have been formulated by the Government for implementation under National Commission for Backward Classes.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### *Statement*

#### *National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation*

1996-97

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of SCA         | No. of Schemes | Amount Sanctioned | Amount Disbursed |
|---------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1       | 2                   | 3              | 4                 | 5                |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh (BC) | 41             | 4048.074          | 974.74           |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh (GP) | 14             | 248.545           | —                |
| 3.      | Goa                 | —              | —                 | 3.67             |
| 4.      | Haryana             | 32             | 375.318           | 327.97           |
| 5.      | Karnataka           | 12             | 3482.564          | 1486.86          |
| 6.      | Kerala (BC)         | 11             | 1032.546          | 1032.55          |
| 7.      | Kerala (F)          | 03             | 108.690           | 34.68            |



| 1     | 2                   | 3   | 4         | 5       |
|-------|---------------------|-----|-----------|---------|
| 8.    | Madhya Pradesh (BC) | 15  | 1093.794  | 104.79  |
| 9.    | Maharashtra (VJNT)  | 15  | 838.899   | 148.32  |
| 10.   | Manipur (T)         | 16  | 111.858   | 6.50    |
| 11.   | Manipur (W)         | 04  | 75.671    | 75.67   |
| 12.   | Sikkim              | 10  | 67.751    | 24.56   |
| 13.   | Punjab              | —   | —         | 25.25   |
| 14.   | Tamil Nadu          | 2   | 475.620   | 607.44  |
| 15.   | Uttar Pradesh       | 35  | 72.334    | 48.45   |
| 16.   | Tripura             | —   | —         | 40.33   |
| 17.   | West Bengal         | 07  | 322.918   | —       |
| Total |                     | 217 | 12332.480 | 4941.68 |

\* Before adjustment of refund of unutilised loan of Rs. 2.17 lakh from SCA.

*National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation*

1997-98

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of SCA         | No. of Schemes | Amount Sanctioned | Amount Disbursed |
|---------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1       | 2                   | 3              | 4                 | 5                |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh (BC) | 14             | 334.282           | 3186.57          |
| 2.      | Andhra Pradesh (GP) | —              | —                 | 246.55           |
| 3.      | Bihar               | 55             | 1366.336          | 286.36           |

| 1            | 2                   | 3          | 4                  | 5              |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 4.           | Chandigarh          | 6          | 77.275             | —              |
| 5.           | Goa                 | 3          | 15.47              | 5.79           |
| 6.           | Gujarat             | 19         | 842.987            | 704.61         |
| 7.           | Haryana             | 26         | 537.703            | 387.45         |
| 8.           | Himachal Pradesh    | 39         | 345.88             | 181.41         |
| 9.           | J&K                 | 5          | 41.054             | —              |
| 10.          | Karnataka           | 19         | 1612.405           | 798.45         |
| 11.          | Kerala (BC)         | 11         | 784.63             | —              |
| 12.          | Kerala (W)          | 16         | 248.012            | —              |
| 13.          | Kerala (F)          | —          | —                  | 90.01          |
| 14.          | Madhya Pradesh (BC) | 13         | 1434.375           | 699.99         |
| 15.          | Maharashtra (VJNT)  | 18         | 1067.369           | —              |
| 16.          | Manipur (T)         | 7          | 7.223              | 75.94          |
| 17.          | Pondicherry         | 8          | 89.038             | —              |
| 18.          | Punjab              | 3          | 426.60             | 32.64          |
| 19.          | Rajasthan           | 5          | 267.75             | —              |
| 20.          | Sikkim              | 3          | 48.068             | 87.56          |
| 21.          | Tamil Nadu          | 7          | 691.90<br>(-85.00) | —              |
| 22.          | Tripura             | 34         | 464.943            | 156.84         |
| 23.          | Uttar Pradesh       | 115        | 1898.824           | 141.58         |
| <b>Total</b> |                     | <b>426</b> | <b>12502.124</b>   | <b>7081.75</b> |

*National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation*

1998-99

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

| Sl. No. | Name of SCA         | No. of Schemes | Amount Sanctioned | Amount Disbursed |
|---------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1       | 2                   | 3              | 4                 | 5                |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh (BC) | 50             | 4371.636          | 1648.490         |
| 2.      | Assam               | 16             | 24.884            | 23.990           |
| 3.      | Bihar               | 32             | 4107.723          | 990.170          |
| 4.      | Chandigarh          | 3              | 72.163            | 5.000            |
| 5.      | Goa                 | 9              | 27.514            | 13.160           |
| 6.      | Gujarat             | 15             | 1518.962          | 959.220          |
| 7.      | Haryana             | 17             | 484.395           | 62.050           |
| 8.      | Himachal Pradesh    | 8              | 131.709           | 201.660          |
| 9.      | Jammu & Kashmir     | 6              | 115.308           | 41.050           |
| 10.     | Karnataka           | 2              | 133.875           | 875.340          |
| 11.     | Kerala (A)          | —              | —                 | 105.290          |
| 12.     | Kerala (B)          | 7              | 483.545           | 680.280          |
| 13.     | Kerala (W)          | —              | —                 | 149.550          |
| 14.     | Madhya Pradesh (BC) | 6              | 187.893           | 300.140          |
| 15.     | Manipur (T)         | 20             | 188.329           | 126.660          |

| 1     | 2                | 3   | 4         | 5        |
|-------|------------------|-----|-----------|----------|
| 16.   | Pondicherry      | 3   | 65.025    | 154.060  |
| 17.   | Punjab           | 6   | 203.150   | —        |
| 18.   | Rajasthan        | 1   | 74.800    | 200.230  |
| 19.   | Sikkim           | 12  | 161.097   | 161.100  |
| 20.   | Tamil Nadu       | 1   | 276.250   | 641.540  |
| 21.   | Tripura          | 3   | 101.950   | 364.280  |
| 22.   | Uttar Pradesh    | 70  | 631.571   | 1360.380 |
| 23.   | West Bengal (BC) | —   | —         | 53.890   |
| Total |                  | 287 | 13361.779 | 9117.510 |

#### Release of Funds

3217. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have released any funds to Sri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology, Bangalore for purchase of equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) There is no scheme for providing assistance to private institutions for purchase of equipments under the Cardiovascular Control Programme.

#### IV Fluid Scandal

3218. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice N.D. Kochhar Committee instituted to probe into the incident which left at least 18 patients seriously ill and one dead at the Sardarjung Hospital has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient findings thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government on those findings;

(d) the names of the officials indicated by the report and the action taken against those officials; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure proper functioning of the Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The Committee headed by Justice N.C. Kochhar has submitted its report.

(b) The Committee has *inter-alia* found that primarily the then Medical Superintendent, Sardarjung Hospital, in connivance with the then Assistant Store-Keeper of the Hospital and some officials of Super Bazar were

responsible for purchase of I.V. Fluids from Super Bazar at exorbitant rates in violation of the Government instructions. It has also found delay in taking action against the then Medical Superintendent, Safdarjung Hospital. It also found that no action has been taken against the certifying Analytical Laboratory.

(c) and (d) Dr. P.C. Rai, the then Medical Superintendent, Safdarjung Hospital, Shri Randhir Singh, the then Assistant Store-Keeper, Safdarjung Hospital and Shri K.G. Gupta and Shri R.K. Yadav, the then officers of Super Bazar have been indicated by the report for purchase of I.V. Fluids, Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against Dr. P.C. Rai. The Government has also entrusted the matter of dealy to the CBI. The matter is presently being heard in the Delhi High Court.

(e) Instructions have been issued to the Central Government Hospitals on the basis of recommendations of Kochhar Committee.

#### **Sea-Bed Boundary**

3219. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to establish once for all its seabed boundary and to stake claim to some additional seabed areas beyond its existing exclusive economic zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this exercise is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has approved a scheme entitled 'Delineation of Outer Limits of Continental Shelf' at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.46 crores for a duration of three years from 1999-2000 onwards. This involves hydrographic survey for acquisition of seismic and bathymetric data to determine sediment thickness and foot of the continental slope in adjoining seas. India is expected to gain an additional area of approximately 1 million square

kilometers extending beyond 200 nautical miles of Exclusive Economic Zone. The actual gains will be known after collecting the data on thickness of sedimentary rocks of the Indian continental margin.

(c) The claims are scheduled to be submitted to Commission on the Limits of Continental Shelf by the end of year 2001.

#### **Convictions**

3220. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of convictions took place throughout the country under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, the Insecticides Act, and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, etc. during each of the last three years;

(b) the total number of central laboratories working at present in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of such laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The requisite information in respect of convictions made throughout the country under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act is given in Statement I. The information with regard to Insecticide Act is at Statement II.

(b) The total number of Central laboratories working at present in the country is as under:—

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Central Drug Laboratories                        | — 5 |
| 2. Central Food Laboratories                        | — 4 |
| 3. Central Insecticides Laboratory (CIL)            | — 1 |
| 4. Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories (RPTLs) | — 2 |

(c) The Government has initiated steps to establish 3 more Regional Drug Testing Laboratories at Guwahati, Hyderabad and Chandigarh. There is no proposal to set up any new Central Food Laboratory.

**Statement I**

*No. of Prosecutions Launched; cases decided; convicted with or without Fine; Fined only and Acquittals during the period 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 under Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940*

| Year 1995-1996<br>Number of |     |     |     |    | Year 1996-1997<br>Number of |     |    |    |     | Year 1997-1998<br>Number of |     |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| P                           | Cd  | C   | F   | A  | P                           | Cd  | C  | F  | A   | P                           | Cd  | C  | F  | A  |
| 683                         | 248 | 247 | 181 | 87 | 631                         | 293 | 37 | 78 | 129 | 504                         | 156 | 82 | 25 | 58 |

P-stands for Prosecutions launched.

Cd: Cases decided.

C-Convicted with or without fine.

F-Fined only.

A-Acquittals.

The number of cases convicted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

| Year | No. of cases     |
|------|------------------|
| 1995 | 1726             |
| 1996 | 1576             |
| 1997 | 1584 (Tentative) |

**Statement II****Quality Control Arrangements****Action Taken Statistics by the States During 1997-2000\***

| S.No. | State/UTs      | Licence   |       |         |           |       |         | Prosecutions |       |         |                    |       |         | Number of |       |         |
|-------|----------------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|--------------|-------|---------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|
|       |                | Suspended |       |         | Cancelled |       |         | Launched     |       |         | Judgement Obtained |       |         | Convicted |       |         |
|       |                | 97-98     | 98-99 | 99-2000 | 97-98     | 98-99 | 99-2000 | 97-98        | 98-99 | 99-2000 | 97-98              | 98-99 | 99-2000 | 97-98     | 98-99 | 99-2000 |
| 1     | 2              | 3         | 4     | 5       | 6         | 7     | 8       | 9            | 10    | 11      | 12                 | 13    | 14      | 15        | 16    | 17      |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh | 16        | 50    | 1       | 1         | 248   | 182     | 26           | 32    | 44      | 32                 | 20    | 14      | 39        | 41    | 12      |
| 2.    | Assam          | 1         | —     | —       | —         | —     | —       | 4            | —     | —       | —                  | —     | —       | —         | —     | —       |
| 3.    | Gujarat        | 1         | 26    | 1       | —         | 4     | 1       | 28           | 132   | 3       | 15                 | 31    | 11      | 21        | 22    | 2       |
| 4.    | Haryana        | —         | 2     | 1       | —         | —     | —       | —            | 185   | 41      | —                  | —     | —       | —         | 6     | —       |



| 1               | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 23. Tripura     |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 24. West Bengal |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 25. A&N Islands |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 26. D&N Havell  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 27. Chandigarh  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 28. Delhi       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 29. Daman & Diu |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 30. Lakshadweep |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 31. Pondichery  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 32. Meghalaya   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

1. Information based on the State reports.

2. Report not yet received from State/UTs.

3. Upto 2.12.99

**Ordinances Issued to Welfare of SCs/STs**

3221. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some social organisations have shown resentment against the ordinances issued by the Government for the Welfare of SCs/STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No such incidence has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Code for Tobacco Products**

3222. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prescribed voluntary and self regulatory code of marking for Tobacco products in India is not being adhered to by the Tobacco companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the warning printed in foreign countries 'Tobacco products are not for Minors' is not coulfied by the Tobacco Companies; and



(d) if so, the efforts to be made by the Government for issuing such directions to all the Tobacco manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) As per the Cigarettes (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1975 manufacturers or persons trading in cigarettes, are required to prominently display a statutory warning "Cigarette Smoking is Injurious to Health" on all cartons/packets of cigarettes that are put on sale. A similar warning is also required to be displayed in all advertisements. Under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, a warning that "Chewing of Tobacco is injurious to health" has been made mandatory on every package of chewing tobacco.

[Translation]

#### Auction of Plots In Bindapur

3223. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has auctioned plots in Bindapur (Dwarka);

(b) if so, the number of plots auctioned during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of persons taken possession as on 31st October, 1999;

(d) whether basic amenities have been provided at Bindapur, Dwarka;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which such facilities are likely to be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of plots auctioned is as under:—

|         |     |
|---------|-----|
| 1996-97 | 28  |
| 1997-98 | Nil |
| 1998-99 | Nil |

(c) 14 persons out of 28 have taken over physical possession of the plots as on 31.10.1999.

(d) and (e) The details of services provided as given below:

(1) Water Supply: Interim arrangements have been made to supply water through tubewells due to non-availability of water from Delhi Jal Board.

(2) Sewerage: Interim arrangements have been made in the form of Oxidation pond for disposal of sewage due to non-availability of disposal arrangement by Delhi Jal Board.

(3) Road & Electricity: Available.

(f) No specific time-frame can be given as it depends on DJB also.

[English]

#### ICDS Programme

3224. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the Integrated Child Development Services Programmes in all the blocks of Orissa;

(b) If so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to provide the hostel facilities for the cyclone affected children for a specific period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. 2 projects, however, have been recently sanctioned in the cyclone affected areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Disaster Management Measures**

3225. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of disaster management measures for providing medical aid in case of major calamity etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to frame effective disaster management measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture is the Nodal Ministry to deal with crisis situations arising out of natural disasters. Ministry of Health & F.W. is one of the member of crisis management group. Health is a State subject and disaster management is the responsibility of State authorities. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India provides technical assistance and man power to the States to counter the effects of disasters on health sector.

To deal with health related emergencies following actions are taken:

- (i) Contingency Plans to deal with health related emergencies arising out of drought and flood are circulated in the pre-monsoon period to all the States to keep them at the highest level of preparedness and improve their response capacity.
- (ii) Central Govt. Medical Stores at Karnal, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Guwahati are kept in readiness to provide logistical support, essential drugs and other medical supplies.
- (iii) Central Research Institute, Kasauli is kept on alert to supply vaccines.
- (iv) The crisis management group under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Central Government meet during crisis situations to assess the relief efforts in the disaster affected States and recommend suitable measures.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Disaster management plan to deal with health related emergencies is available and updated as and when required.

**Indoor Sports Stadium**

3226. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to construct indoor sports stadium at Hassan and Holenarasipur in Karnataka is pending for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) to (c) The proposal in respect of Indoor Stadium at Hassan being found deficient, the State Government were advised to rectify the deficiencies. The revised proposal has not so far been received from the Government of Karnataka.

2. The project relating to construction of a taluk-level Stadium at Holenarasipur was approved (with Central Assistance) in December, 1993.

**Assistance to Residential Schools/  
Educational Institutions**

3227. SHRI B.V.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any requests for assistance to construct residential schools and educational institutions for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the measures taken to increase the rate of post-matric scholarships and sharing the 50% expenditure on primary education on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC and ST students the rates of Scholarship were revised with effect from 01.10.1995. Government bears 100% expenditure for running of residential schools under the Central Sector Scheme for Special Educational Development Programme for SC girls belonging to very low literacy levels for class I and under Scheme of Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for development of ST girls in Tribal Areas for classes 1 to 5. NGOs are also provided 90% grant-in-aid for running residential schools for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for classes 1 to 10. For construction of Ashram Schools for classes 1 to 12 in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas 50% Central assistance is provided to State Governments and 100% to Union Territories. For construction of hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 50% Central assistance is released to the State Government under the following schemes:—

1. Scheduled Caste Boys' Hostels
2. Scheduled Caste Girls' Hostels
3. Scheduled Tribe Boys' Hostels
4. Scheduled Tribe Girls' Hostels

#### Historical Places in Assam

0228. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of historical places in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya where various excavation work have been undertaken during the last three years;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Archaeological Survey of India for the protection of these places; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) The Archaeological Survey of India has continued excavation at the site of Shri Shri Surya Pahar (sometimes also referred to as Sri Sri Surja Pahar or Surya Pahar), Distt. Golpara, in Assam, in the field season of 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99. No excavations were conducted by the Archeological Survey of India during this period in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.

(b) and (c) The site of Shri Shri Surya Pahar, Distt. Golpara, Assam, is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India:

[Translation]

#### Functioning of Doordarshan

3229. SHRI J.S. BRAR:

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "DD shouldn't be misused by Government reiterates Jaitley" appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated November 21, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) whether the Government have contemplated over the measures to plug the loopholes in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to implement the measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir:

(b) During the panel discussion on "Media and its impact on different dimensions of life" organised by FICCI on November 20, 1999, it was mentioned that media should be free from partisan control.

(c) All India Radio and Doordarshan are functioning under Prasar Bharati, a statutory corporation under the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Funds for Modernisation of Madarasas

3230. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Madarasas in the country, State-wise;

(b) the funds released under the scheme for modernisation of Madarsas to each State during the last three years;

(c) the monitoring arrangement made for utilisation of funds;

(d) whether any complaints have been received in regard to misutilisation of funds;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Information is being obtained from State Governments/UTs.

(b) A statement showing funds released during the last three years, yearwise and State-wise under the scheme of Modernisation of Madarsas is enclosed.

(c) For monitoring the utilisation of funds, States/UTs are required to furnish the utilisation certificate in respect of the grants released to them. Further grant for subsequent years is released on receipt of Utilisation Certificate for the grant released earlier.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | Name of the State    | Amount Released During 1996-97 | Amount Released During 1997-98 | Amount Released During 1998-99 |
|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1     | 2                    | 3                              | 4                              | 5                              |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh       | 10.95                          | 0.31                           | 30.24                          |
| 2.    | Assam                | 8.37                           | Nil                            | 156.24                         |
| 3.    | Bihar                | 44.36                          | 12.67                          | Nil                            |
| 4.    | Chahdigarh           | 0.30                           | Nil                            | Nil                            |
| 5.    | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | Nil                            | Nil                            | 0.72                           |
| 6.    | Goa                  | Nil                            | Nil                            | 1.44                           |
| 7.    | Haryana              | 7.40                           | Nil                            | Nil                            |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh     | Nil                            | 0.61                           | Nil                            |
| 9.    | Jammu & Kashmir      | Nil                            | Nil                            | 38.88                          |

| 1     | 2              | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 10.   | Orissa         | Nil    | 1.83   | Nil    |
| 11.   | Madhya Pradesh | Nil    | 24.43  | 96.84  |
| 12.   | Maharashtra    | 1.82   | 1.59   | 2.16   |
| 13.   | Karnataka      | 2.38   | 19.98  | Nil    |
| 14.   | Rajasthan      | 11.26  | 13.71  | 17.84  |
| 15.   | Sikkim         | 0.26   | 0.26   | 0.72   |
| 16.   | Tripura        | 37.65  | Nil    | 79.25  |
| 17.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 91.61  | 78.84  | 249.52 |
| 18.   | West Bengal    | 24.77  | 19.04  | Nil    |
| Total |                | 241.15 | 173.26 | 673.85 |

#### Medicinal Plants in Orissa

3231. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned any project for the conservation and growth of Medicinal Plants in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for the project; and

(d) the progress made so far on the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (d) There is no specific project for the conservation and growth of Medicinal Plants in Orissa. However, some central Ministries/Departments/Institutions are implementing research and development projects on various aspects of medicinal plants. These include: conservation, micropropagation, development of

agrotechnologies, as well as genetic improvement of selected medicinal plants. A gene bank established by the Department of Biotechnology at Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow is catering to the needs of Orissa State in terms of survey, collection and conservation of the important medicinal and aromatic plants. A project is also being implemented by the Department of Biotechnology at Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubaneswar on *in vitro* induction of salinity tolerance in palmarosa (*Cymbopogon martinii*) and lemon grass (*Cymbopogon flexuosus*).

#### Assistance to Tribals

3232. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any requests for assistance to residential schools and educational institutions relating to SCs/STs in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to bear the 50% share of primary education, construction and maintenance of such schools for SCs/STs; and

(c) the measures taken to increase the rate of post matric scholarships and sharing the 50% expenditure by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) Government bears 100% expenditure for running of residential schools under the Central Sector Scheme for Special Educational Development Programme for SC girls belonging to very low literacy levels for class 1 and under Scheme of Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for development of ST girls in Tribal Areas for classes 1 to 5. NGOs are also provided 90% grant-in-aid for running residential schools for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for classes 1 to 10. For construction of Ashram Schools for classes 1 to 12 in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas 50% Central assistance is provided to State Governments and Union Territories. For construction of hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 50% Central assistance is released to the State Government under the following schemes:—

1. Scheduled Caste Boys' hostels.
2. Scheduled Caste Girls' Hostels
3. Scheduled Tribe Boys' Hostels
4. Scheduled Tribe Girls' Hostels.

(c) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC and ST students the rates of Scholarship were revised with effect from 10.10.1995. Government of India provides 100% Central Assistance to concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations over and above their committed liability. However, the requirement of committed liability has been dispensed with the case of North-Eastern States.

#### Alteration in Bungalows

3233. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the new item captioned "Congress, BJP, throw Lutyens guidelines out of the window" appearing in *Indian Express* dated July 31, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein;

(c) whether alterations within the existing building is permissible and as such no addition in original buildings is permissible;

(d) if so, the buildings in square meters over the original building has been constructed at 24, Akbar Road, 11, Ashok Road and in other bungalows in Lutyens Zone, bungalow-wise; and

(e) the action Government has taken/proposes to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item mentions about the unauthorised construction in premises No. 11, Ashoka Road and 24, Akbar Road, New Delhi. A survey of these premises have been conducted by the NDMC and unauthorised addition have been found in both these bungalows.

(c) Addition/alterations within the existing buildings in LBZ area ('D' Zone) are permissible within certain conditions.

(d) Details as reported by the CPWD are as per Statement I, II and III.

(e) CPWD has stated the unauthorised additions/alterations done by the allottees have been reported to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Sectt. and the Directorate of Estates.

#### Statement I

#### Addition in Minister Bungalows Carried out by CPWD as per Guidelines

| S.No. | Bungalow No.  | Description          | Area in SQM |
|-------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1     | 2             | 3                    | 4           |
| 1.    | 7, K.M. Marg  | Office Accommodation | 18 sqm.     |
| 2.    | 10, K.M. Marg | Office Accommodation | 18 sqm.     |

| 1   | 2                    | 3                         | 4           |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 3.  | 6, M.I.N. Place      | Office Accommodation      | 18 sqm.     |
| 4.  | 37, A.Z. Road        | Office Accommodation      | 40 sqm.     |
| 5.  | 22, Tuglak Crescent  | Office Accommodation      | 40 sqm.     |
| 6.  | 3, South Avenue Lane | Temporary Structure       | 293.12 sqm. |
| 7.  | 1, Teen Murti Marg   | Temporary Structure       | 347.57 sqm. |
| 8.  | 1, Teen Murti Marg   | Temporary Structure       | 139.30 sqm. |
| 9.  | 5, S. J. Lane        | Office Accommodation      | 257.09 sqm. |
| 10. | 10, Janpath          | Temporary Structure       | 87.20 sqm.  |
| 11. | 35, Lodhi Estate     | Temporary Structure       | 49.08 sqm.  |
| 12. | 35, Lodhi Estate     | Car Shed                  | 140.56 sqm. |
| 13. | 35, Lodhi Estate     | Car Shed                  | 29.88 sqm.  |
| 14. | 44, Lodhi Estate     | Toilet                    | 5.00 sqm.   |
| 15. | 4, Lodhi Estate      | Toilet                    | 5.00 sqm.   |
| 16. | 61, Lodhi Estate     | Toilet                    | 5.00 sqm.   |
| 17. | 61, Lodhi Estate     | Office Block              | 46.45 sqm.  |
| 18. | 61, Lodhi Estate     | Residential Accommodation | 21.00 sqm.  |
| 19. | 6, Kushak Road       | Office Block              | 46.45 sqm.  |
| 20. | 20, G.R.G. Road      | Office Block              | 46.45 sqm.  |
| 21. | C-1/5 Pandara Park   | Office Block              | 28.00 sqm.  |
| 22. | 5, B.D. Marg         | Guest Room                | 22.00 sqm.  |
| 23. | 12, S.J. Road        | Extention of Dining       | 22.00 sqm.  |

| 1   | 2                    | 3                               | 4           |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 24. | 5. Janpath           | Car Shed for SPG Staff Vehicles | 135.04 Sqm. |
| 25. | 5. Janpath           | Car Shed for SPG Staff Vehicles | 125.00 Sqm. |
| 26. | 10. Janpath          | Car Shed                        | 95.62 sqm.  |
| 27. | 9. M.L.N. Marg       | Car Shed for SPG                | 165.83 sqm. |
| 28. | 9. M.L.N. Marg       | Car Shed                        | 140.56 sqm. |
| 29. | 6. M.L.N. Marg       | WC Bath                         | 4.00 sqm.   |
| 30. | 4. M.L.N. Marg       | WC Bath                         | 4.00 sqm.   |
| 31. | 30. Tuglak Crescent  | WC Bath                         | 4.00 sqm.   |
| 32. | 10. A.B. Rajaji Marg | WC Bath                         | 4.00 sqm.   |
| 33. | 9. Janpath           | WC Bath                         | 4.00 sqm.   |
| 34. | 5. T.M. Marg         | WC Bath                         | 4.00 sqm.   |
| 35. | 1. Tyag Raj Road     | Toilet                          | 5.00 sqm.   |
| 36. | 23. Tuglak Road      | Toilet                          | 5.00 sqm.   |

**Statement II***Addition in M.P. Bungalows*

| S.No. | Bungalow No. | Nature of Work                                       |
|-------|--------------|--|
| 1     | 2            | 3  |
| 1.    | 7. P.P. Marg | Sentry Post.   |
| 2.    | 6. M.D. Road | Guard Room, Frisking Shed, Sentry Post.              |
| 3.    | 9. B.D. Marg | Guard Room, Frisking Shed, Sentry Post.              |
| 4.    | 3. M.D. Road | Guard Room, Frisking Shed, Sentry Post, Wicket Gate. |



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| 1   | 2               | 3   |
|-----|-----------------|---|
| 5.  | 11, M.D. Road   | Guard Room, Frisking Shed, Sentry Post, Wicket Gate.                |
| 6.  | 6, G.R.G. Road  | Guard Room, Frisking Shed, Sentry Post, Wicket Gate.                |
| 7.  | 7, Duplex Lane  | Guard Room, Frisking Shed, Sentry Post, Wicket Gate.                |
| 8.  | 4, M.D. Road    | Guard Room, Frisking Shed, Sentry Post, Wicket Gate.                |
| 9.  | 13, G.R.G. Road | Guard Room, Frisking Shed, Sentry Post, Wicket Gate.                |
| 10. | 10, T.K. Road   | Guard Room, Frisking Shed, Sentry Post, Wicket Gate.                |
| 11. | 10, Akbar Road  | P/F Sentry Post.  |
| 12. | 14, T.K. Road   | P/F Sentry Post.  |
| 13. | 9, B.D. Marg    | Shifting of main  |
| 14. | 10, Akbar Road  | 1. Repair of frisking shed.<br>2. Providing Sentry box.             |
| 15. | 8, T.M. Lane    | P/F Bamboo Jaffry.  |
| 16. | 20, Akbar Road  | P/F frisking sheds, sentry post and platform for frisking shed.     |
| 17. | 18, G.R.G. Road | P/F Guard room, frisking shed, sentry post and raising of boundary. |
| 18. | 13, T.K. Road   | P/F Guard room.   |
| 19. | 19, T.M. Lane   | Providing and fixing Guard room.                                    |
| 20. | 14, T.K. Road   | Repair of office cabin.   |
| 21. | 4, Janpath      | Guard room, sentry post.  |
| 22. | 3, Tughlak Lane | Guard Room 3 Nos., P.S.O. shed, sentry post-2 nos.                  |
| 23. | 33, A.Z. Road   | Guard room, sentry post.  |

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| 1   | 2                     | 3  |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 24. | 11, Ashoka Road       | Sentry Post-3 Nos.   |
| 25. | 24, R.P. Road         | P.S.O. Shed.   |
| 26. | 21, Janpath           | P.S.O. Shed-1 no.  |
| 27. | 23, B.R.M. Lane       | Sentry Post-1 No.  |
| 28. | AB-13, Mathura Road   | Sentry Post-1 No., Frisking Shed - 1 No.   |
| 29. | 2, Jantar Mantar Road | Sentry Post-1 No.  |
| 30. | 7-B, Janpath          | Sentry Post-1 No., Frisking Shed-1 No., Guard Room - 1 No.                       |
| 31. | 34, Aurangzeb Road    | Guard Room-1 No., Sentry Post-2 Nos., Frisking shed - 1 No.                      |
| 32. | 42, Ashoka Road       | Guard Room-1 No., Sentry Post-1 No., Frisking shed - 1 No., Barbed wire fencing. |
| 33. | 21, Canning Lane      | Guard Room-1 No., Sentry Post-1 No., Frisking Shed-1 No.                         |
| 34. | 65, Lodhi Estate      | Guard room-1 No.   |
| 35. | 76, Lodhi Estate      | Guard room-1 No., Sentry Post-1 No., Frisking Shed-1 No.                         |

**Statement III***Unauthorised Construction done by occupants in Bungalows under CE (NDZ) †*

| S.No. | Bungalow No.         | Nature of Construction                            | Area of Constrn. | Ref. by which Report sent to concerned Authority                   |
|-------|----------------------|---|------------------|--|
| 1     | 2                    | 3   | 4                | 5  |
| 1.    | AB-16, Mathura Road  | Room at Ground floor & First floor                |                  | 24/912/PWD 1/W 1/243 dt. 15.1.97 & 24/912/PWD 1/W/413 dt. 20.10.97 |
| 2.    | C-1/20, Pandara Park | Room at Ground Floor & Addl. toilets at 1st floor |                  | 24/578/PWD 1/W/977/4094 dt. 6.10.97                                |

| 1   | 2                    | 3  | 4 | 5   |
|-----|----------------------|--|---|---|
| 3.  | 20, Canning Lane     | C/o three rooms and one shed                         |   | 24/496/PWD I/WI/2887<br>dt. 26.7.97 (Hindi) |
| 4.  | 16C, F/Shah Road     | C/o Temporary Shed                                   |   | 24/284/PWD I/WI/180<br>dt. 9.6.98           |
| 5.  | 24, Akbar Road       | C/o Addl. Office and 1050 sqms extension of bungalow |   | 24/85/93-DCC II/PWD I/<br>2917 dt. 13.8.93  |
| 6.  | 26, Akbar Road       | C/o Additional Office                                |   | 24/1148/95/PWD I/WI/<br>1301 dt. 1.5.1995   |
| 7.  | C-I/19, Humayun Road | Additional Construction over kitchen                 |   | 24/869/96/PWD I/WI/<br>4571 dt. 13.12.96    |
| 8.  | C-I/11, Humayun Road | Additional Room                                      |   | 24/1030/PWD I/WI/<br>2936 dt. 1.8.96        |
| 9.  | 11, Janpath          | C/o two temporary shed                               |   | 24/524/PWD I/WI/<br>1513 dt. 14.5.96        |
| 10. | 64, Lodhi Estate     | C/o Shed   |   | 24/389/96/PWD I/WI/<br>4184 Dt. 14.11.96.   |
| 11. | 5, Tughlak Lane      | C/o two shed and one temporary office                |   | 24/1246/96/PWD I/WI/<br>2759 dt. 19.7.96    |
| 12. | 29, Lodhi Estate     | C/o room attached to bungalows                       |   | 24/1236/96/PWD I/WI/<br>4464 dt. 5.12.96    |
| 13. | 28, Akbar Road       | One guard room and one toilet                        |   | 24/550/95/PWD I/WI/588<br>dt. 23.5.95       |
| 14. | 81, Lodhi Estate     |  |   |   |
| 15. | 11, Lodhi Estate     | Two sheds and two additional toilets                 |   | 24/542/PWD I/WI/2104<br>dt. 24.8.98.        |
| 16. | 8, M.L.N. Marg       | C/o Shed   |   | 24/542/PWD I/WI/2103<br>dt. 24.6.98         |
| 17. | 82, Lodhi Estate     | C/o two rooms and dinning room                       |   | Report being sent.                          |
| 18. | 6, G.R.G. Road       | One room   |   |   |
| 19. | 7, G.R.G. Road       | Alterations  |   |   |

| 1   | 2                        | 3  | 4           | 5   |
|-----|--------------------------|--|-------------|---|
| 20. | 20, M.D. Road            | One room   |             | 24(996) 20M. RD/6.8.95                      |
| 21. | 14, T.K. Road            | One room   |             |   |
| 22. | 4, S.J. Lane             | Temp. office room  |             | 23(36)/EE/PWD-III/4<br>dt. 3.1.95           |
| 23. | 2, Duplex Lane           | Office block,<br>bed room  |             | CE(NDZ)/I/Letter No. 1/87<br>Wt. dt. 4.1.87 |
| 24. | 3, M.L. Marg             | C/o Shed   | 45.52 sqm.  |   |
| 25. | 97, Lodhi Estate         | Add. permanent room  |             |   |
| 26. | 23, B.R.M. Lane          | Temporary car shed   | 44.00 sqm.  |   |
| 27. | 15, B.R.M. Lane          | Temp. office block   | 157.00 sqm. |   |
| 28. | 7, B.R.M. Lane           | Temp. toilets  | 45.00 sqm.  |   |
| 29. | 18-AB, Mathura Road      | Permanent structure<br>like office block<br>addl. rooms, toilets | 285.00 sqm. |   |
| 30. | 2, Jantar Mantar<br>Road | Temporary room and<br>toilets                                    | 31.00 sqm.  |   |
| 31. | 34, Auranzgeb Road       | Permanent one room   | 33.00 sqm.  |   |
| 32. | 16, Ashoka Road          | Encroachment about   | 30.00 sqm.  |   |
| 33. | 23, Canning Lane         | Bathroom   | 3x2.6 sqm.  |   |
| 34. | 14, D, F/Shah Road       | Teen Shed & enco-<br>achment in verandah                         | 60.00 sqm.  |   |
| 35. | 11, Ashoka Road          | Partition for office block                                       | 815.00 sqm. |   |
| 36. | AB-87, Shahjahan Road    | Temporary Shed   | 28.00 sqm.  |   |
| 37. | 9, HCM Lane              | Bathroom   | 3.00 sqm.   |   |

| 1   | 2               | 3  | 4          | 5 |
|-----|-----------------|--|------------|---|
| 38. | 26, G.R.G. Road | Portable office  | 22.00 sqm. |   |
| 39. | 28, M.D. Road   | One room & toilet<br>Masonry wall with<br>Agra Stone roofing | 18.00 sqm. |   |
| 40. | 8, T.K. Road    | Portable Office block  | 20.00 sqm. |   |
| 41. | 2, B.D. Road    | Masonry wall with<br>Agra stone roofing<br>office block      | 20.00 sqm. |   |
| 42. | 11, A.P.P. Road | Two room & toilet<br>Masonry wall with<br>Agra stone roofing | 22.00 sqm. |   |
| 43. | 1, T.M. Lane    | Covering of back<br>Verandah                                 | 28.00 sqm. |   |
| 44. | 2, K.R. Lane    | Temp. Porch front  | 8.00 sqm.  |   |
| 45. | 5, S.A. Lane    | Temp. Office block   | 20.00 sqm. |   |

[Translation]

**Community Halls in Delhi**

3234. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing community halls/Barat Ghar in the capital;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct community centres in the capital particularly in Gole Market and Bharat Nagar areas during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds earmarked for the purpose during the current year; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU

DATTATREYA): (a) The number of existing Community Halls/Barat Ghars under the jurisdiction of different authorities in the capital is as under:—

|                                      |   |     |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----|
| (i) N.D.M.C.                         | — | 27  |
| (ii) M.C.D.                          | — | 109 |
| (iii) Deptt. of Personnel & Training | — | 24  |
| (iv) D.D.A.                          | — | 32  |
| (v) Delhi Cantonment Board           | — | 1   |

(b) There is no proposal to construct Community Centres in Gole Market and Bharat Nagar areas during the current year.

(c) to (e) Question does not arise, in view of reply to part (b) above.

**Assistance for Science Education**

3235. CH. TEJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is not providing adequate funds and assistance for science education and research activities in the country;

(b) the funds allocated for the said activities during each of the last three years, till date;

(c) the actual expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide more funds for the said activities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (e) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Improvement of Science Education in Schools" an allocation of Rs. 240 crores is available during the 9th Plan Period for grant to States/ Union Territories and voluntary organisations for promotion of science education in the country.

The following table indicates position regarding funds allocated and actual expenditure incurred under the scheme till date:

|   | (Rs. in lakhs) |         |         |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|
|   | 1996-97        | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
| Funds allocated by Deptt. of Education              | 1530.55        | 293.71  | 510.51  |
| Actual Expenditure incurred by States/UTs Vol. Org. | 1278.77        | 281.46  | 224.52  |

**LPT/HPT in Madhya Pradesh**

3236. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA:  
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of rural areas especially in Jhabua and Bilaspur districts of Madhya Pradesh are not able to view the programmes transmitted by DD-1 and DD-2 due to their low power transmitters;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up high power T.V. transmitters in these areas;

(c) whether the Government propose to convert some LPT T.V. transmitters into High Power T.V. transmitters in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The existing Low Power Transmitters in Jhabua and Bilaspur districts are functioning normally. There is no proposal as yet, to replace these Low Power Transmitters with the High Power Transmitters.

(c) and (d) Four High Power Transmitters, one each at Guna, Shahdol, Ambikapur and Bhopal are being set up in place of existing Low Power Transmitters in Madhya Pradesh.

*[English]*

**Allocation of Funds for SC/ST**

3237. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2551 dated the 15th December, 1998 regarding National Finance and Development Corporation and state:

(a) the details of amount allocated to the State Finance and Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) the details of funds utilised by SFDC in Orissa during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The details of amount allocated by National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation for SC/ST in Orissa to Orissa Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Co-operative Corporation Ltd. and fund utilised by it are as under:

| (Rs. in lakhs) |                  |                 |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Year           | Amount Allocated | Amount Utilised |
| 1996-97        | Nil              | Nil             |
| 1997-98        | 441.44           | 279.51          |
| 1998-99        | 954.69           | 804.99          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>1396.13</b>   | <b>1084.50</b>  |

#### Land for SCs/STs

3238. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to provide land to the landless SC/ST;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The distribution of land to SCs and STs is made under three different schemes. The extent of land distributed to SCs and STs under these schemes since their inception upto March, 1999, is as follows:

(i) *Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land*

|           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| All India | 24.44 lakh acres. |
| Kerala    | 30,836 acres.     |

(ii) *Bhoodan Land*

|           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| All-India | 21.75 lakh acres. |
| Kerala    | 2,000 acres.      |

(iii) *Government Waste Land*

|           |                    |
|-----------|--------------------|
| All-India | 147.44 lakh acres. |
| Kerala    | 4.57 lakh acres.   |

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Upgradation of Assam Medical College

3239. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to upgrade the Assam Medical College at Dibrugarh as a Post Graduate Medical Institution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) 'Health' being a State subject the Central Government has no such scheme.

#### National Cancer Control Programme

3240. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched the National Cancer Control Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the amount spent for the treatment of cancer patients during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the National Cancer Control Programme financial assistance is provided to State Govts. and Registered Societies/Charitable Institutions on the recommendations of the State Government subject to the availability of funds. The five schemes under the National Cancer Control Programme are as under:—

(1) Development of Regional Cancer Centre.

(2) Development of Oncology Wing In Medical Colleges.

(3) Installation of Cobalt Therapy Unit.

(4) District Cancer Control Programme.

(5) Scheme for Voluntary Organisations—for undertaking health education and early detection activities in Cancer.

(c) A statement of funds provided under the programme is enclosed.

**Statement**

(Amounts in lakhs)

| S.No. | State                                 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh                        | 50.00   | 205.00  | 282.50  |
| 2.    | Assam                                 | —       | 47.00   | —       |
| 3.    | Bihar                                 | —       | 100.00  | 30.00   |
| 4.    | Gujarat                               | 90.00   | 175.00  | 78.30   |
| 5.    | Haryana                               | —       | 105.00  | —       |
| 6.    | Jammu & Kashmir                       | —       | —       | 150.00  |
| 7.    | Karnataka                             | 50.00   | 77.00   | 82.50   |
| 8.    | Kerala                                | 50.00   | 225.00  | 252.65  |
| 9.    | Madhya Pradesh                        | 95.00   | 77.00   | 67.50   |
| 10.   | Maharashtra                           | 130.00  | —       | 75.00   |
| 11.   | Orissa                                | 80.00   | 272.50  | 82.50   |
| 12.   | Punjab                                | —       | —       | 149.00  |
| 13.   | Rajasthan                             | —       | 100.00  | 300.00  |
| 14.   | Tamil Nadu                            | 256.00  | 82.50   | 86.00   |
| 15.   | Uttar Pradesh                         | 140.00  | 50.00   | 82.50   |
| 16.   | West Bengal                           | 150.00  | 150.00  | 460.00  |
| 17.   | NCT Delhi (including<br>IRCH (AIIMS). | 410.00  | 320.00  | 770.00  |



**Sub-Standard Anti-Rabies Vaccine**

3241. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISEMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "sub-standard rabies vaccine affects Government hospital patients" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 1, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Anti Rabies vaccine is used in the anti rabic treatment centres only after it is declared of "standard quality" by the National Control Laboratory. Severe forms of side effects like neuro-paralytic reactions are known to occur after the administration of 6th or 7th injection of sheep brain anti-rabies vaccine in 1:10,000 cases.

[Translation]

**Education Opportunities**

3242. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether France have decided to open five branches of Edu-France in India to make education opportunities easily available to the Indians; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government of India is not aware of any such move of the France to open five branches of Edu-France in India.

[English]

**Government Polytechnics**

3243. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of laboratories in Government Polytechnics modernised and upgraded with the World Bank Assistance in Andhra Pradesh and other States, State-wise;

(b) the amount provided by the World Bank as assistance and amount spent thereon till date. State-wise; and

(c) the number of Learning Research Centres established with the World Bank's Assistance in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) A total of 5378 laboratories in Government and Government aided polytechnics were modernised in the country under the World Bank Assisted Technician Education Project. This includes 896 laboratories modernised in Andhra Pradesh. The number of laboratories modernised State-wise is given in Statement I.

(b) The total amount provided by World Bank has been fully utilized by all project States. Details of amount allocated and utilized by States are given in Statement II.

(c) No learning Research Centres have been established under the Project. However, 21 learning Resource Development Centres and 502 learning Resource Utilisation centres have been established under the Project.

**Statement I**

|    | First Project  | (Number of Laboratories Modernised) |
|----|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | Bihar          | 210                                 |
| 2. | Goa            | 49                                  |
| 3. | Gujarat        | 210                                 |
| 4. | Karnataka      | 604                                 |
| 5. | Kerala         | 414                                 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 480                                 |
| 7. | Orissa         | 151                                 |
| 8. | Rajasthan      | 245                                 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh  | 450                                 |

|     | Second Project   | (Number of Laboratories Modernised) |
|-----|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Andhra Pradesh   | 896                                 |
| 2.  | Assam            | 102                                 |
| 3.  | Haryana          | 172                                 |
| 4.  | Himachal Pradesh | 77                                  |
| 5.  | Maharashtra      | 442                                 |
| 6.  | NCT of Delhi     | 238                                 |
| 7.  | Pondicherry      | 36                                  |
| 8.  | Punjab           | 139                                 |
| 9.  | Tamil Nadu       | 227                                 |
| 10. | West Bengal      | 236                                 |

**Statement II****First Project**

|    | State          | Total allocation in Crores of Rs. | % Utilisation |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Bihar          | Rs. 68.00                         | 100%          |
| 2. | Goa            | Rs. 25.80                         | 100%          |
| 3. | Gujarat        | Rs. 103.20                        | 100%          |
| 4. | Karnataka      | Rs. 94.30                         | 100%          |
| 5. | Kerala         | Rs. 57.70                         | 100%          |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | Rs. 164.30                        | 100%          |
| 7. | Orissa         | Rs. 79.50                         | 100%          |
| 8. | Rajasthan      | Rs. 77.80                         | 100%          |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh  | Rs. 256.00                        | 100%          |

**Second Project**

|     | State            | Total allocation in Crores of Rs. | % Utilisation |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1.  | Andhra Pradesh   | Rs. 140.15                        | 100%          |
| 2.  | Assam            | Rs. 55.56                         | 100%          |
| 3.  | Haryana          | Rs. 161.00                        | 100%          |
| 4.  | Himachal Pradesh | Rs. 47.75                         | 100%          |
| 5.  | Maharashtra      | Rs. 267.70                        | 100%          |
| 6.  | NCT of Delhi     | Rs. 54.10                         | 100%          |
| 7.  | Pondicherry      | Rs. 18.50                         | 100%          |
| 8.  | Punjab           | Rs. 112.25                        | 100%          |
| 9.  | Tamil Nadu       | Rs. 99.91                         | 100%          |
| 10. | West Bengal      | Rs. 139.75                        | 100%          |

**Foreign Investment in Print Media**

3244. SHRI RAMSHAKAL:  
SHRI R.L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow foreign investment in film production and other related activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this decision is likely to be helpful in modernisation of the Film Industry and export of films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Foreign investment in the film sector for various activities like production, distribution, construction of multiplexes etc. is already permissible on a case to case basis.

[Translation]

**Inclusion of Castes in SC/ST etc.**

3245. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:  
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of castes which have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in the country during the last three years State-wise;

(b) the names of castes, for which representations are under consideration of the Government for inclusion in the aforesaid list; and

(c) the date by when the last revision in the list was made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No new Caste has been included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last three years. The list of castes/communities sub-castes/synonyms which have been included in the Central List of Backward Classes have been published in the Gazettes as under:—

| S.No. | Gazette Notification No. | Date     |
|-------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1.    | 210                      | 11.12.96 |
| 2.    | 129                      | 08.07.97 |
| 3.    | 164                      | 02.09.97 |
| 4.    | 239                      | 17.12.97 |
| 5.    | 236                      | 12.12.97 |
| 6.    | 166                      | 04.08.98 |
| 7.    | 171                      | 06.08.98 |
| 8.    | 270                      | 06.12.99 |

(b) About 1300 proposals are under consideration of the Government for inclusion in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the provision in the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 the Commission examines requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the list and also affords an opportunity for personal hearing.

(c) The last revision in the Scheduled Castes list was made in respect of the Buddhists vide Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 1990 dated 4.06.1990.

The Scheduled Tribes list was last revised vide Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 1991 on 20.08.1991.

The list of Other Backward Classes was revised vide Gazette Notification No. 270 dated 6.12.1999.

[English]

**New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979**

3246. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered under N.P.R. scheme of DDA still awaiting allotment, category-wise;

(b) the time by which the remaining registrants are likely to be allotted house, category-wise;

(c) whether the cost of houses of various categories has escalated as compared to the cost announced by the Government at the time of opening of the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide relief to the registrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As reported by DDA, the number of registrants under New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979 awaiting allotment of flats, category-wise, is as under:—

| Category | Registrants Awaiting Allotment |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| M.I.G.   | 6951                           |
| L.I.G.   | 14820                          |
| Janta    | Nil                            |

(b) Keeping in view the constraints regarding availability of land and other civic amenities like water and electricity from other agencies, no time frame can be indicated.

(c) Prices indicated in the brochure are only indicative and the disposal price depends on the various inputs like actual cost of construction, land prices at the time of allotment, etc. This point is also mentioned in the brochure.

(d) Acquisition of land, which is a key factor for construction of dwelling units, has been taken up in various areas.

#### Excavation at Sankisa

3247. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has carried out any excavation work at Sankisa in District Farrukhabad, U.P. to unearth the Buddhist culture prevailed there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India conducted excavation at the centrally protected site of Sankisa in Distt. Farrukhabad, U.P., for two field seasons during 1995-96 and 1996-97, with a view to understanding the cultural sequence, settlement pattern, monastic establishment, and building plans of the site. The excavation yielded a four - fold cultural sequence, viz.: Period I Painted Gray Ware Culture (c 9th century BC); Period II Northern Black Polished Ware Culture (c 6th - 3rd century BC); Period III Shunga period (c 2nd-1st century BC); Period IV Kushan period (c 1st-3rd century AD). The important finds inter alia included terracotta human and animal figurines, beads, pendants, bangles, discs and wheels, glass bangles, animal bone objects, stone artifacts and pottery. Evidence of huts of the Northern Black Polished Ware period, and brick walls, rooms, etc. of later periods were also exposed. By present indication the excavated finds, do not clearly indicate a Buddhist affiliation of the site.

#### Pending Court Cases Against DDA

3248. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:  
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Court cases against the DDA are pending in various courts as on date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to settle these cases out of the Court or through 'Lok Adalat';

(d) whether the DDA has also gone to Courts in several cases;

(e) if so, the nature of those cases pending in various courts; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to settle those cases in order to avoid unnecessary litigation and wastage of public money?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) The details of cases pending in various Courts is as under:—

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| (i) Supreme Court       | 64*    |
| (ii) High Court         | 4898*  |
| (iii) Tis Hazari Courts | 5378*  |
| (iv) Tribunals          | 1073** |

\* As In June, 1999

\*\* As In November, 1998

(c) Lok Adalat has been set up in DDA under the orders of the High Court which has started functioning since July, 1999.

(d) and (e) DDA files prosecutions under Section 14/29 (2) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 against misuse and also challenges where necessary the awards passed by the arbitrator and the orders passed by the courts/forums/Commissions for land/housing/engineering matters, etc.

(f) The streamlining of procedures, effective public grievance redressal system and Public Hearing both at the level of senior officers of DDA and the Minister attempts at reducing litigation.

[Translation]

**Indian Culture**

3249. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian cinemas are exhibiting distorted form of Indian Culture and thereby helping the spread of immorality among the youths of the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the measures taken and the manner in which these are proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Board of Film Certification certifies films for public exhibition under the provisions of section 5B. (1) the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines framed thereunder. While certifying films, the Board, *inter alia*, ensures that:—

- (i) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;
- (ii) artistic expressions and creative freedom are not unduly curbed;
- (iii) certification is responsive to social change;
- (iv) the medium of film provides clean and healthy entertainment; and
- (v) As far as possible, the film is of aesthetic value and cinematically of a good standard.

Improvement in implementation of the guidelines for certification of films is an on-going process. Some of the measures taken to ensure strict compliance of these guidelines are as under:

- (i) provisions for 50% of the members of examining committee and revising committee to be women to bring greater gender awareness into the process;

(ii) issue of specific clarifications by the Board about the interpretation of the frequently violated guidelines; and

(iii) showing of names of members of the examining committee/revising committee/Film Certification Appellate Tribunal, on whose recommendations the film is cleared for public exhibition, on the certificates granted to the film thereby introducing greater accountability.

**Cultural Heritage**

3250. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes under implementation by the Government to develop the cultural heritage of the country and to save it from modern cultural pollution;

(b) the percentage of GDP spent on the aforesaid schemes and programmes upto July, 1999;

(c) the number of criminals arrested for their involvement in T.V., Cinema and Pornographic cultural pollution during each of the last three years till date; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) to (d) The information sought for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Kendriya Vidyalayas**

3251. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRI SHIVAJI VITHAL RAO KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened, fund allocated and utilised for strengthening K.V. network in each State, particularly in Maharashtra during Eighth Plan period; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to improve the quality of education in Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) 82 Kendriya Vidyalayas were opened in Civil and Defence Sectors during the Eighth Plan period as per details given in enclosed Statement. Four were opened in the State of Maharashtra. No Kendriya Vidyalaya was opened during the first year of Eighth Plan viz. 1992-93. The Govt. had approved incurring of a cumulative estimated

expenditure of Rs. 27.65 crores spread over the five year period from 1993-94 to 1997-98 for the purpose. Figures relating to the actual expenditure are not readily available.

(b) The Sangathan is monitoring academic activities, filling the vacancies, organising systematic in-service training of teachers and Principals and encouraging co-curricular activities etc.

**Statement**

*The Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas During Eighth Plan Period (Civil/Defence Sector)*

| S.No. | Name of State     | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 |
|-------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       |
| 1.    | Madhya Pradesh    | —       | 7       | 4       | 4       | —       |
| 2.    | Haryana           | —       | 1       | 1       | 2       | —       |
| 3.    | Kerala            | —       | 1       | —       | 2       | —       |
| 4.    | Uttar Pradesh     | —       | 2       | 2       | 1       | 2       |
| 5.    | Andhra Pradesh    | —       | 1       | 2       | 1       | —       |
| 6.    | Andaman & Nicobar | —       | —       | —       | 1       | —       |
| 7.    | Orissa            | —       | 1       | 2       | 1       | 2       |
| 8.    | Bihar             | —       | 2       | 2       | 1       | 1       |
| 9.    | Rajasthan         | —       | 1       | 4       | 1       | 4       |
| 10.   | Karnataka         | —       | 2       | —       | 1       | —       |
| 11.   | Nagaland          | —       | —       | —       | 1       | —       |
| 12.   | West Bengal       | —       | —       | 1       | 2       | —       |

| 1     | 2                 | 3   | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  |
|-------|-------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|
| 13.   | Assam             | —   | 1  | —  | 1  | 1  |
| 14.   | Tamil Nadu        | —   | —  | —  | 1  | 1  |
| 15.   | Arunachal Pradesh | —   | —  | —  | —  | 2  |
| 16.   | Maharashtra       | —   | 1  | —  | —  | 3  |
| 17.   | Delhi             | —   | —  | 1  | —  | 2  |
| 18.   | Himachal Pradesh  | —   | 1  | 1  | —  | 1  |
| 19.   | Jammu & Kashmir   | —   | —  | —  | —  | 1  |
| 20.   | Punjab            | —   | —  | —  | —  | —  |
| 21.   | Tripura           | —   | 1  | —  | —  | —  |
| Total |                   | Nil | 22 | 20 | 20 | 20 |

[Translation]

#### Mahadev Temple

3252. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the Archaeological Survey of India to take under its control the Mahadev Temple located at village Mahadev, Sunder Nagar in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay made therein; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be taken under the Archaeological department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On inspection it was found that the temple does not conform to the criteria required for being considered for central protection.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

#### New Patriotic Programme

3253. SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL (Yatal): Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce new patriotic programme for youths to depict Indian culture from next year, and

(b) if so, the details of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) Steps have been taken to organize a month-long Programme (Vande Mataram) in

December, 1999-January, 2000, in consultation with, and the participation of, various Youth Organizations/Groups. The Programme includes the administering of a Pledge on 31st December, 1991/1st January, 2000 and the involvement of Youth in events on the themes, inter-alia, of Patriotism, National Integration, Qualities of Citizenship and Community Service and in Awareness Campaigns in various parts of the country.

#### Electricity Dues

3254. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards a newsitem captioned "Sansadon par bakaya hai saat crore ke bijli bile" published in the 'Navbharat Times' dated 26 November, 1999;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto, and its likely impact on the public;

(c) whether this amount has been lying outstanding against Ex-Members of Parliament since 1995; and

(d) if so, the details of steps being taken/likely to be taken by the Government to recover for the payment of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The New Delhi Municipal Council has reported that it makes full efforts to recover electricity/water dues from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament persuading them to pay the dues. Any inaction on the part of NDMC can invite public criticism.

(c) Yes, Sir. The NDMC has reported that amounts are outstanding against some of the Ex-MPs since 1995.

(d) The NDMC regularly issues notices to the MPs requesting them to pay the dues by a prescribed date. In case of non-payment of dues by the prescribed date, disconnection of supply is done in phases as is done in the case of other consumers, as per rules.

[English]

#### Scholarship to SC/ST

3255. SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of scholarship paid to various day scholars and Hostel scholars belonging to SC/ST during the last three years;

(b) whether all the State Governments contribute to the scholarship from their own funds; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Details of amount of scholarship paid under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC and ST students to day scholars and Hostel scholars during the last three years are as under:

| (Rs. in crores) |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Year            | Expenditure on Scholarship |
| 1996-97         | 303.54                     |
| 1997-98         | 338.34                     |
| 1998-99         | 416.61 (Provisional)       |

(b) and (c) All State Governments and Union Territory Administrations implementing the Scheme are required to contribute to the expenditure upto the level of their respective committed liability from their State/UT budget. However, the North-Eastern States are not required to contribute towards their respective committed liability as the requirement of committed liability has been dispensed with in respect of these States.

#### Upgradation of Technical Education

3256. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE:  
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:  
SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently reviewed working/performance of Central Board of Technical Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of proposals for establishing technical institutes are lying unprocessed for various States;



(d) if so, the present status thereof, State-wise and Maharashtra in particular; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to streamline clearance procedure and making the approval system transparent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) There is no Central Board of Technical Education.

(c) to (e) There is an All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), a statutory body established under the AICTE Act, 1987 for proper planning and coordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country. Approval for establishment of technical institutes in the country is a continuous process. The AICTE consider such proposals on the basis of the duly prescribed Regulations and also keeping in view the manpower requirement, financial viability and availability of minimum infrastructural facilities. The Regulations contain a definite time frame for completing the steps and procedures involved.

#### Voluntary Organisations

3257. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of voluntary organisations in Maharashtra receiving grants from the Government;

(b) whether the organisation are accountable to the Government with reference to progress made;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Number of voluntary organisations

in Maharashtra receiving grants under different schemes of the Ministry is indicated as under:

|       |  | (Rs. in lakhs)<br>Amount sanctioned |
|-------|--|-------------------------------------|
| S.No. | Name of Scheme   | No. of NGOs                         |
| 1.    | Promote Voluntary Action for persons with Disabilities                       | 51                                  |
| 2.    | Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase of Aids/Appliances               | 13                                  |
| 3.    | Prevention of alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse                          | 35                                  |
| 4.    | Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes    | 13                                  |
| 5.    | Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the Other Backward Classes | 14                                  |
| 6.    | Pre-examination Coaching for Weaker Sections based on economic criteria      | 2                                   |
| 7.    | Integrated Programme for Older Persons                                       | 9                                   |
| 8.    | Integrated Programme for Street Children                                     | 15                                  |
| 9.    | Provision of Shelter Houses for looking after the animals                    | 1                                   |
| 10.   | Provision of Ambulance services to Animals in Distress                       | 3                                   |
| 11.   | Birth Control and Immunization of Stray Dogs                                 | 4                                   |

(b) to (d) The assistance for the financial year is released in two instalments and the second instalment is released on receipt of inspection report and recommendation of appropriate authority. The recommendation, while assessing the working of the organisation, also reports on the utilisation of funds and the progress made.

**Ancient Monuments and Places**

3258. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ancient monuments and places of worship under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India at present alongwith their locations;

(b) whether the adjacent land of such places is encroached to extend the area of the land occupied by these in many cases;

(c) if so, the details of such cases;

(d) whether the Government propose to get the land freed from such encroachments and to check its misuse;

(e) if so, the time by which such a decision is likely to be implemented; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) A list is appended as Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) to (f) As and when illegal occupation of protected area or adjacent land in the prohibited area is noticed, timely action is taken to evict the encroachments with the help of the State Government and District Administration.

**Statement**

*State-wise List of Centrally Protected Monuments, including Places of Worship,  
Under the Control of Archaeological Survey of India*

| Sl.No. | Name of the States | No. of Monuments | Name of Circle Under which State Covered |
|--------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                  | 3                | 4  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh     | 134              | Hyderabad                                |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh  | 5                | Guwahati                                 |
| 3.     | Assam              | 49               | Guwahati                                 |
| 4.     | Bihar              | 79               | Patna                                    |
| 5.     | Delhi              | 168              | Delhi                                    |
| 6.     | Daman & Diu (U/T)  | 10               | Vadodara                                 |
| 7.     | Goa                | 25               | Aurangabad                               |
| 8.     | Gujarat            | 200              | Vadodara                                 |
| 9.     | Haryana            | 91               | Chandigarh                               |

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| 1   | 2                 | 3   | 4                     |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh  | 37  | Chandigarh            |
| 11. | Jammu & Kashmir   | 64  | Srinagar              |
| 12. | Karnataka         | 504 | Bangalore & Dharwad   |
| 13. | Kerala            | 28  | Thirissur             |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh    | 326 | Bhopal                |
| 15. | Maharashtra       | 288 | Aurangabad            |
| 16. | Manipur           | 1   | Guwahati              |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | 6   | Guwahati              |
| 18. | Nagaland          | 4   | Guwahati              |
| 19. | Orissa            | 72  | Bhubaneswar           |
| 20. | Pondicherry (U/T) | 8   | Chennai               |
| 21. | Punjab            | 25  | Chandigarh            |
| 22. | Rajasthan         | 157 | Jaipur                |
| 23. | Sikkim            | 3   | Guwahati              |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu        | 410 | Chennai               |
| 25. | Tripura           | 5   | Guwahati              |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh     | 785 | Agra, Patna & Lucknow |
| 27. | West Bengal       | 117 | Calcutta              |

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*[Translation]***LPT of TV Relay Centres in Gujarat**

3259. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert low power TV relay centres into HPT in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such schemes at Surat and Vadodara are presently under implementation.

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Fund to Educational Institutions**

3260. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Universities and Higher Learning Educational Institutions which are at the verge of financial crisis;

(b) the requirement of funds made by these Educational Institutions; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet their requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) None, Sir. the Central Government and the UGC are meeting all the legitimate fund requirements of the eligible institutions.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Research Publication in Indian Languages**

3261. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to publish the finding of researches under various departments in Indian languages after completion of the research work; and

(b) if so, the number of such publications published so far alongwith the details of prices thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Separate Pool of Accommodation**

3262. SHRI V. VETRISILVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create a separate pool for allotment of accommodation to the Central Government employees coming from distant places;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) At present there is no such proposal under consideration in the General Pool being administered by the Directorate of Estates.

(b) and (c) The existing provisions of the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1983 do not provide for creation of a separate pool in Delhi on the ground that the employees come from distant places. For allotment of accommodation upto Type-IV category, seniority in the waiting list is based on the length of service. For allotment of accommodation of Hostel, Type IV Special and above category seniority is based on the earliest date from which the official has been continuously drawing the prescribed emoluments relevant to a particular type. Actual allotment is made on maturity of the turn in the waiting list.

**Building Plan for Fatehpur Beri**

3263. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether building plans of village Fatehpur Beri, Mehrauli have been sanctioned by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the DDA have examined the notification issued in April, 1996 in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that building plans in the area in question, except the areas falling under ridge/regional park, are sanctioned by it as per the provisions of the Master Plan and the Building Bye-laws.

(b) Since April, 1996, 22 building plans of farm houses have been sanctioned by the MCD in this village.

(c) Construction in the area falling under the ridge/regional park are not permissible under the Master Plan and as per the orders of the Supreme Court.

(d) Delhi Development Authority has reported that village Fatehpur Beri, Mehrauli does not fall in the Development area of DDA.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

**Ganga Barrage**

3264. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for construction of Ganga Barrage at Kanpur is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to give clearance for the project?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Ganga Barrage Project is not pending for clearance with the Government of India. It has already been sanctioned on 10th April, 1999.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Post in Prasar Bharati**

3265. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of post of various categories have been abolished by the Prasar Bharati Broadcasting Corporation at Kohima in Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to create more employment avenues by the Prasar Bharati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) During the last three years eleven posts have been created and three abolished at DDK, Kohima. This is being done, keeping in view the functional requirements of the organisation.

[Translation]

**Integrated Child Development Projects**

3266. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the places where 'Integrated Child Development Projects' is being run in Bihar;

(b) whether desired results have been achieved through these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) A list is enclosed as per Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Studies have revealed that areas which are covered by ICDS have better social indicators like nutritional and health status and school enrolment levels than those of non-ICDS areas.

**Statement**

*List of Operational ICDS Projects in Bihar*

| Project Code and Name        | No. of ICDS Projects Sanctioned |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1                            | 2                               |
| <b>**State: Bihar</b>        |                                 |
| <b>*District: Aurangabad</b> |                                 |
| 01 Navinagar                 | 1                               |
| 02 Kutumba                   | 1                               |
| 03 Deo                       | 1                               |
| 04 Daudnagar                 | 1                               |
| 05 Madanpur                  | 1                               |
| 06 Barun                     | 1                               |
| 07 Hanspura                  | 1                               |
| 08 Obra                      | 1                               |
| 09 Rafiganj                  | 1                               |
| 10 Goh                       | 1                               |
| * District Total->>          | 10                              |
| <b>* District: Begusaria</b> |                                 |
| 01 Bakthri                   | 1                               |
| 02 Bachhwara                 | 1                               |
| 03 Bhagwanpur                | 1                               |

| 1                                 | 2 |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 04 Cheria Barierpur               | 1 |
| 05 Khudawandpur                   | 1 |
| * District Total->>               | 5 |
| <b>* District: Bhagalpur</b>      |   |
| 01 Kahaigaon                      | 1 |
| 02 Bhagalpur Sedar                | 1 |
| 03 Dhuraiya                       | 1 |
| 04 Banka                          | 1 |
| 05 Rajaun                         | 1 |
| 06 Sultanganj                     | 1 |
| 07 Sonhauia                       | 1 |
| * District Total->>               | 7 |
| <b>* District: Bhojpur</b>        |   |
| 01 Charpokhari                    | 1 |
| 02 Bhia                           | 1 |
| 03 Barhera                        | 1 |
| 04 Tarari                         | 1 |
| 05 Udwantingar                    | 1 |
| 06 Raipur                         | 1 |
| 07 Sahr                           | 1 |
| 08 Sandesh                        | 1 |
| * District Total->>               | 8 |
| <b>* District: Champaran East</b> |   |
| 01 Turkaulia                      | 1 |

| 1                          | 2 |
|----------------------------|---|
| * District Total ->>       | 1 |
| * District: Champaran West |   |
| 01 Gaunha (Sehikarpur)     | 1 |
| 02 Majhauia                | 1 |
| 03 Ram Nagar               | 1 |
| 04 Bagaha                  | 1 |
| 05 Betia                   | 1 |
| 06 Narkatiaganj            | 1 |
| 07 Mainatand               | 1 |
| District Total->>          | 7 |
| District: Darbhanga        |   |
| 01 Manigachhi              | 1 |
| 02 Darbhanga Sadar         | 1 |
| 03 Kusheshwar Sthan        | 1 |
| 04 Hayaghat                | 1 |
| 05 Darbhanga               | 1 |
| 06 Biharaul                | 1 |
| 07 Behadurpur              | 1 |
| 08 Bahari                  | 1 |
| 09 Ghanshyampur            | 1 |
| District: Total->>         | 9 |
| District: Deoghar          |   |
| 01 Palajori                | 1 |
| 02 Mohanpur                | 1 |

| 1                    | 2 |
|----------------------|---|
| * District Total->>  | 2 |
| * District: Dhanbad  |   |
| 01 Chandan Kiari     | 1 |
| 02 Topchanchi        | 1 |
| 03 Jharia-Cum-Sindri | 1 |
| 04 Dhanbad City      | 1 |
| 05 Bokaro Steel City | 1 |
| * District Total->>  | 5 |
| * District : Dumka   |   |
| 01 Masalia           | 1 |
| 02 Kundahit          | 1 |
| 03 Gopikandar        | 1 |
| 04 Kathihund         | 1 |
| *District Total->>   | 4 |
| * District: Gaya     |   |
| 01 Sherghati         | 1 |
| 02 Imamganj          | 1 |
| 03 Bodhgaya          | 1 |
| 04 Dumarla           | 1 |
| 05 Barachatti        | 1 |
| 06 Fatehpur          | 1 |
| 07 Amas              | 1 |

| 1                    | 2  | 1                    | 2  |
|----------------------|----|----------------------|----|
| 08 Gaya City         | 1  | * District: Gumia    |    |
| 09 Manpur            | 1  | 01 Basia             | 1  |
| 10 Gayatown(R)       | 1  | 02 Bishunpur         | 1  |
| 11 Mohanpur          | 1  | 03 Bharno            | 1  |
| 12 Garua             | 1  | 04 Bova              | 1  |
| 13 Atri              | 1  | 05 Jaldega           | 1  |
| 14 Paraiya           | 1  | 06 Chainpur          | 1  |
| 15 Wazirganj         | 1  | 07 Dumari            | 1  |
| 16 Belaganj          | 1  | 08 Ghaghara          | 1  |
| 17 Tikari            | 1  | 09 Kamdara           | 1  |
| * District Total->>  | 17 | 10 Kurdeg            | 1  |
| *District: Giridih   |    | 11 Raikih            | 1  |
| 01 Giridih           | 1  | 12 Thethaltanger     | 1  |
| 02 Jamua             | 1  | 13 Simdega           | 1  |
| 03 Ganwa             | 1  | 14 Sisai             | 1  |
| 04 Deori             | 1  | 15 Kolebira          | 1  |
| * District Total ==> | 4  | *District Total=>>   | 15 |
| *District: Godda     |    | *District: Gopalganj |    |
| 01 Boarijor          | 1  | 01 Uchakagaon        | 1  |
| 02 Poralyahat        | 1  | 02 Barauli           | 1  |
| 03 Sunder Pahari     | 1  | 03 Vijaynagar        | 1  |
| 04 Godda             | 1  | 04 Kataliya          | 1  |
| * District Total ==> | 4  | * District Total=>>  | 4  |



| 1                      | 2  |
|------------------------|----|
| * District: Hazaribagh |    |
| 01 Simaria             | 1  |
| 02 Hazaribagh Sadar    | 1  |
| 03 Kerederi            | 1  |
| 04 Pratap Pur          | 1  |
| 05 Hunterganj          | 1  |
| 06 Hazaribagh          | 1  |
| 07 Chatra(R)           | 1  |
| 08 Tandwa              | 1  |
| 09 Chanparan           | 1  |
| 10 Katkamsandi         | 1  |
| 11 Ithkhori *          | 1  |
| 12 Satgawan            | 1  |
| * District Total=>>    | 12 |
| * District: Katihar    |    |
| 01 Pranpur             | 1  |
| 02 Barsol              | 1  |
| 03 Phalke              | 1  |
| 04 Koda                | 1  |
| 05 Korha               | 1  |
| *District Total=>>     | 5  |
| * District : Kagaria   |    |
| 01 Alauli              | 1  |
| 02 Beldaur             | 1  |
| *District Total=>>     | 2  |

| 1                     | 2  |
|-----------------------|----|
| *District: Lohardaga  |    |
| 01 Bhandara           | 1  |
| 02 Kisko              | 1  |
| 03 Kuru               | 1  |
| * District Total=>>   | 3  |
| * District: Madhepura |    |
| 01 Murtiganj          | 1  |
| *District: Total=>>   | 1  |
| *District: Madhubani  |    |
| 01 Madhepur           | 1  |
| 02 Khajauli           | 1  |
| 11 Madhubani          | 1  |
| * District Total=>>   | 3  |
| *District: Monghyr    |    |
| 01 Tarapur            | 1  |
| 02 Sikandara          | 1  |
| 03 Barbiga            | 1  |
| 04 Jamuli             | 1  |
| 05 Lakhimpur          | 1  |
| 06 Khaira (Jaljoga)   | 1  |
| 07 Ariari             | 1  |
| 08 Hatal              | 1  |
| 09 Sangrempur         | 1  |
| 10 Shalhpura          | 1  |
| 11 Lakhisarai         | 1  |
| *District Total=>>    | 11 |

| 1                       | 2 |
|-------------------------|---|
| * District: Muzaffarpur |   |
| 01 Mushahari            | 1 |
| 02 Kurhani              | 1 |
| 03 Sakra                | 1 |
| 04 Buchana              | 1 |
| 05 Dholi (Moral)        | 1 |
| 06 Kanti                | 1 |
| 07 Minapur              | 1 |
| 08 Mushahri             | 1 |
| 09 Saralya              | 1 |
| * District Total=>>     | 9 |
| * District: Nalanda     |   |
| 01 Rajgir               | 1 |
| 02 Noor-Sarai           | 1 |
| 03 Bihar Sharif         | 1 |
| 04 Samera               | 1 |
| 05 Asthawan             | 1 |
| 06 Harnaut              | 1 |
| 07 Islampur             | 1 |
| 08 Rahui                | 1 |
| 09 Girik                | 1 |
| * District Total=>>     | 9 |

| 1                   | 2  |
|---------------------|----|
| * District: Nawadah |    |
| 01 Sirdala          | 1  |
| 02 Nawadah          | 1  |
| 03 Akbarpur         | 1  |
| 04 Rajoli           | 1  |
| 05 Govindpur        | 1  |
| 06 Hansua           | 1  |
| 07 Warsaliganj      | 1  |
| 08 Kawakole         | 1  |
| 09 Narhat           | 1  |
| 10 Pakaribarawan    | 1  |
| * District Total=>> | 10 |
| * District: Palamau |    |
| 01 Garu             | 1  |
| 02 Bhandaria        | 1  |
| 03 Bakumath         | 1  |
| 04 Patah            | 1  |
| 05 Ranka            | 1  |
| 06 Chhatarpur       | 1  |
| 07 Dhurdi           | 1  |
| 08 Manika           | 1  |
| 09 Hariharganj      | 1  |
| 10 Mahuedanr        | 1  |
| 11 Lesliganj        | 1  |

| 1                    | 2  | 1                       | 2  |
|----------------------|----|-------------------------|----|
| 12 Hussainabad       | 1  | 10 Barh                 | 1  |
| 13 Chandwa           | 1  | 11 Bakhtiarpur          | 1  |
| 14 Latehar           | 1  | 12 Bikram               | 1  |
| 15 Deltonganj        | 1  | 13 Mokama               | 1  |
| 16 Manatu            | 1  | *District Total=>>      | 13 |
| 17 Panki             | 1  | *District: Purnea       |    |
| 18 Majhaion          | 1  | 01 Banmankhi (Dharhari) | 1  |
| 19 Bishrampur        | 1  | 02 Raniganj             | 1  |
| 20 Bhawanathur       | 1  | 03 Thakurganj           | 1  |
| 21 Nagaruntari       | 1  | 04 Bahadurganj          | 1  |
| 22 Picakalan         | 1  | 05 Jaukihat             | 1  |
| 23 Barwadih          | 1  | 06 Bhargawan            | 1  |
| * District Total =>> | 23 | 07 Krithyanand Nagar    | 1  |
| * District: Patna    |    | 08 Barhara Koti         | 1  |
| 01 Futuah            | 1  | 09 Sikti                | 1  |
| 02 Patna Sadar       | 1  | 10 Dhamdaha             | 1  |
| 03 Dhanarua          | 1  | * District Total=>>     | 10 |
| 04 Masanrahi         | 1  | * District: Ranchi      |    |
| 05 Punpoon           | 1  | 01 Khunti               | 1  |
| 06 Manar             | 1  | 02 Arki                 | 1  |
| 07 Patnasadar        | 1  | 03 Lapung               | 1  |
| 08 Naubatpur         | 1  | 04 Murhu                | 1  |
| 09 Phulwari          | 1  | 05 Ranchi               | 1  |

| 1                   | 2  | 1                     | 2  |
|---------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| 06 Angara           | 1  | 08 Kudra              | 1  |
| 07 Chanho           | 1  | 09 Chand              | 1  |
| 08 Mandar           | 1  | 10 Sararam            | 1  |
| 09 Rania            | 1  | 11 Sheesagar          | 1  |
| 10 Namkum           | 1  | *District Total=>>    | 11 |
| 11 Torpa            | 1  | *District: Saharsa    |    |
| 12 Karra            | 1  | 01 Mahiel (Dharhara)  | 1  |
| 13 Bero             | 1  | 02 Triveniganj-I      | 1  |
| 14 Ratu             | 1  | 03 Nauhatta           | 1  |
| 15 Senha            | 1  | 04 Sonwara            | 1  |
| 16 Bundu            | 1  | 05 Solkhua            | 1  |
| 17 Tamar            | 1  | 06 Simari Bakhtiarpur | 1  |
| 18 Ormanjhi         | 1  | * District Total=>>   | 6  |
| 19 Burmo            | 1  | *District: Sopaul     |    |
| 20 Sonahatu         | 1  | 01 Triveniganj-II     | 1  |
| * District Total=>> | 20 | 02 Basantpur          | 1  |
| *District: Rohtas   |    | 03 Raghapur           | 1  |
| 01 Adhaura          | 1  | * District Total=>>   | 3  |
| 02 Bhagwanpur       | 1  | *District: Sahibganj  |    |
| 03 Mohania          | 1  | 01 Maheshpur          | 1  |
| 04 Chenari          | 1  | 02 Borio              | 1  |
| 05 Ramgarh          | 1  | 03 Littiparis         | 1  |
| 06 Dewath           | 1  | 04 Amra Para          | 1  |
| 07 Durgawati        | 1  | 05 Pakuria            | 1  |

| 1                      | 2 |
|------------------------|---|
| 06 Pathana             | 1 |
| 07 Taljhari            | 1 |
| 08 Barhait             | 1 |
| 09 Hiranpur            | 1 |
| * District Total=>>>   | 9 |
| * District: Samastipur |   |
| 01 Bibhutipur          | 1 |
| 02 Warianagar          | 1 |
| 03 Kalyanpur           | 1 |
| 04 Samastipur          | 1 |
| 05 Rosara              | 1 |
| 06 Tajpur              | 1 |
| 07 Ujarpur             | 1 |
| 08 Silghia             | 1 |
| *District Total=>>     | 8 |
| *District: Saran       |   |
| 01 Meshrakh            | 1 |
| 02 Chapara             | 1 |
| 03 Garkha              | 1 |
| *District Total=>>     | 3 |
| *District: Singhbhum   |   |
| 01 Barajamda           | 1 |
| 02 Kuchai              | 1 |
| 03 Bandgaon            | 1 |

| 1                       | 2  |
|-------------------------|----|
| 04 Goalkera             | 1  |
| 05 Tonto                | 1  |
| 06 Chandil              | 1  |
| 07 Dumarla              | 1  |
| 08 Ichagarh             | 1  |
| 09 Manjhagaon           | 1  |
| 10 Nimdih               | 1  |
| 11 Patnamada            | 1  |
| 12 Khunt Pani           | 1  |
| 13 Manjhari             | 1  |
| 14 Kumardungi           | 1  |
| 15 Manoharpur           | 1  |
| 16 Sonua                | 1  |
| 17 Tantnagar            | 1  |
| 18 Golmuri-Cum-Jagsal   | 1  |
| 19 Jhinkpani            | 1  |
| 20 Nuamundi             | 1  |
| 21 Jagannathpur         | 1  |
| 22 Jamshedpur           | 1  |
| 23 Govindpur (Rajnagar) | 1  |
| 24 Chakradharpur        | 1  |
| 25 Kharewan             | 1  |
| 26 Adityapur            | 1  |
| District Total=>>       | 26 |

| -1                      | 2 |
|-------------------------|---|
| * District: Sitamarhi   |   |
| 01 Balsand              | 1 |
| 02 Bathnala             | 1 |
| 03 Mejarganj            | 1 |
| 04 Piprahi              | 1 |
| 05 Sheohar              | 1 |
| *District Total=>>      | 5 |
| *District: Siwan        |   |
| 01 Barbaria             | 1 |
| 02 Mairwa               | 1 |
| 03 Raghunathpur         | 1 |
| 04 Guthani              | 1 |
| 05 Andar                | 1 |
| *District Total=>>      | 5 |
| * District: Vaishali    |   |
| 01 Patepur              | 1 |
| 02 Hazipur              | 1 |
| 03 Mahua                | 1 |
| 04 Lalganj              | 1 |
| 05 Goraiul              | 1 |
| 06 Jandaha              | 1 |
| 07 Manhar               | 1 |
| 08 Sahdibuzurg (Desari) | 1 |
| *District Total=>>      | 8 |

| 1                           | 2          |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| *District: Santhal Parganas |            |
| 01 Shikaripara              | 1          |
| 02 Jama                     | 1          |
| 03 Dalehuraragah            | 1          |
| 04 Ranishwar                | 1          |
| 05 Jamtara                  | 1          |
| *District Total=>>          | 5          |
| *District: Jehanabad        |            |
| 01 Jehanabad                | 1          |
| *District Total=>>          | 1          |
| <b>State Total=&gt;&gt;</b> | <b>323</b> |

*(English)*

**Recognition to Primary Schools**

3267. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the modalities and formalities required for according recognition to privately run primary schools in Delhi;

(b) the details of primary schools which have been granted recognition during the last three years;

(c) the details of applications pending for recognition and the date of their pendency;

(d) whether the Jain Model School, Tri Nagar, Delhi is in the pipeline of getting recognition soon even without fulfilling the basic requirements; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) As per the

information received from Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), the privately run Primary Schools are required to apply to Corporation for recognition in accordance with the provisions of Delhi School Education Act & Rules, 1973. The Corporation examines whether the school fulfills all the necessary requirements and carries out the inspection of the school by Addl. Director of the concerned Zone alongwith a member of the Education Committee. In case the school is found fulfilling all the conditions required for granting recognition, the proposal is placed before the Corporation through Education Committee. After the proposal is approved by the Corporation and an FDR equal to the amount of three months salary of the staff is deposited in the joint names of Director (Primary Education) and Manager of the School, the recognition is accorded to the school.

(b) Statement I is enclosed.

(c) Statement II is enclosed.

(d) and (e) No proposal for grant of recognition to Jain Model School, Tri Nagar, Delhi has been received in the Corporation.

**Statement I**

*The Schools which have been Granted Recognition During the Last Three Years*

**1997-98**

1. Bal Vikas Vidyalaya, Masjid Moth, Delhi.
2. Merry Public School, Vikas Puri, Delhi.
3. Aryaveer Model School, Badli Gaon.
4. Laxmi Public School, Swaroop Nagar.
5. S.P.S., Bama Model School, Rani Bagh.
6. Radha Krishan Model School, Uttam Nagar.
7. Pharas Convent School, Pooth Khurd.
8. Alpana Public School, Mandoli.
9. Arya Public School, Kartar Nagar.
10. Walia Public School, Usman Pur.
11. R.S. Public School, Gharoli.

12. Bhagat Vihar Public School, Bhagat Vihar.
13. V.T. Public School, Kabir Nagar.
14. Gian Varsha Public School, Uttam Nagar.
15. Summerville Public School, Badli.
16. Vaishno Bal Vidyalaya, Subhash Mohalla.
17. Shri Saraswati Vihar Public School, Saboli
18. Chaudhary Chhottu Ram Memorial School, Bhagat Singh Park.
19. Anand Vidya Bharti School, Sangam Vihar.
20. R.K. Modern Public School, Mandoli.
21. Vidya Kunj Public School, Ashok Nagar.
22. Navodaya Bal Vidya Mandir, Sudhama Puri.
23. Daulat Ram Public School, Sagar Pur.
24. B.R. Public School, Nangloi.
25. Ring Mid-ways Public School, Palam.
26. Saraswati Shiksha Mandir, Chandu Park.
27. Nav Jai Bharti Public School, Pur Prahlad Pur.
28. Navin Public School, Sad Nagar.
29. Saraswati Model School, Nangloi.

**1998-99**

1. Shree Jai Bharati Public School, Sudama Puri
2. Saint Francis Xavier Public School, Uttam Nagar.
3. Sulabh International Public School, Mahavir Enclave.
4. Vidya Jyoti Public School, Palam Colony.
5. Nav Nirman Public School, Village Paprawat.
6. Shree Ram Pragya School, Shivaji Park.
7. Modern Public School, Bader Pur.

8. Bhaskar Model School, Karewal Nagar.
9. Vimal Model School, Ashok Nagar.
10. Azim Model Public School, Chandu Bagh.
11. Gandhi Public School, Nathu Colony.
12. Mehrishi Ramanand Public School, Roshan Pura.
13. Navodit Public School, Dallu Pura.
14. Sant Nirankari Public School, Mahiya Nagar.
15. G.B.N. Public School, Brahm Puri.
16. Lord Chetnaya Public School, Rohini.
17. Tiny Tot Public School, Palam Colony.
18. Holy Field Public School, Chhawla.
19. Integral Public School, Kher.
20. New Mother Land Public School, Pul Prahlad Pur.
21. Gian Jyoti Model School, Uttam Nagar.

12. Shriram Vidhya Mandir, Mandawali.
13. S.J. Model School, Bhejan Pura.
14. Divine Public School, Palam.
15. K.S. Public School, Hari Nagar.
16. Arpan Public School, Jakt Pur.
17. S.J.K. Public School, Raghubir Nagar.
18. National Model School, Sadat Pur.
19. Sugam Public School, Madhu Vihar.

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*Statement II*

*Applications pending with the Competent Authority for Recognition and the Date of their Pendency*

| S. No. | Name & address of school                    | Date of pendency |
|--------|---|------------------|
| 1      | 2   | 3                |
| 1.     | Favourite Public School, Vikas Puri         | 27.4.92          |
| 2.     | Vikas Public School, Pitam Pura             | 15.3.93          |
| 3.     | Mother Keeri Public School, Kalkaji         | 27.10.93         |
| 4.     | Kapital Public School, Rohini               | 8.11.93          |
| 5.     | Maheshwari Public School, Ashok Vihar       | 8.6.94           |
| 6.     | New Azim Public School, Janak Puri          | 14.6.94          |
| 7.     | M.K.D. National Public School, Krishna Park | 29.7.94          |
| 8.     | Gian Memorial Public School, Karewal Nagar  | 10.4.96          |
| 9.     | Pratap Rai Convent School, Siras Pur        | 11.4.96          |
| 10.    | Defodil Public School, Vikas Puri           | 21.4.96          |
| 11.    | H.R. Public School, Krishna Vihar           | 27.4.96          |
| 12.    | Saiwan Jr. Public School, Naraina Vihar     | 28.4.96          |
| 13.    | Nev Yog Public School, Ashok Nagar          | 10.5.96          |

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**1999-2000**

1. Daulat Ram Memorial Public School, Mundka.
2. Chhottu Ram Public School, Bakhtawar Pur.
3. Neo Ever Green Public School, Dayal Pur.
4. C.K. Nayyar Public School, Narela.
5. Dharamveera Junior Delhi School, Man Sarovar Garden.
6. Mother Child Public School, Durga Puri.
7. Ahimsa Public School, Laxmi Nagar.
8. S.N. Public School, Ravi Nagar.
9. Aroma Public School, Jona Pur
10. Shalini Public School, Meet Nagar.
11. Green Vally Public School, Hari Nagar.



| 1   | 2  | 3        |
|-----|--|----------|
| 14. | Maiviya Convent School, Vishwas Nagar    | 8.5.96   |
| 15. | Oriental Model School, Ghonda            | 30.9.96  |
| 16. | Vandana Model School, Gautam Puri        | 30.8.96  |
| 17. | Elite Public School, Chhajju Pura        | 2.7.96   |
| 18. | Laxmi Model School, Tilek Nagar          | 2.7.96   |
| 19. | Kavari Public School, Nehru Vihar        | 22.4.96  |
| 20. | St. Soldier Public School, Ashok Nagar   | 21.8.96  |
| 21. | Asha Deep Public School, Ghonda          | 8.9.96   |
| 22. | Akta Public School, Nehru Vihar          | 8.9.96   |
| 23. | Vivekanand Public School, Preet Vihar    | 10.9.96  |
| 24. | Gangotri Public School, Gautam Vihar     | 16.9.96  |
| 25. | Vijay Bharti Public School, Sangam Vihar | 20.10.96 |
| 26. | Jai Public School, Mahavir Vihar, Palam  | 18.2.97  |
| 27. | Vidyadeep Public School, Bhajan Pura     | 18.2.97  |
| 28. | Jack & Jill Public School, Kanti Nagar   | 4.3.97   |
| 29. | Nav Chetna Public School, Najafgarh      | 10.3.97  |
| 30. | V.M. Arya Public School, Budh Vihar      | 19.3.97  |
| 31. | St.-Jones Public School, Maidan Garhi    | 7.4.97   |
| 32. | Tomar Convent Public School, Narela      | 21.4.97  |
| 33. | Priya Adarsh Public School, Saboli       | 22.4.97  |
| 34. | Rohini Public School, Nangloi            | 22.4.97  |
| 35. | D.C. Model School, Mahavir Nagar         | 22.4.97  |
| 36. | Nav Jagriti Shiksha Sadan, Rajiv Nagar   | 1.4.97   |

| 1   | 2   | 3        |
|-----|---|----------|
| 37. | Rose Field Public School, Najafgarh         | 5.5.97   |
| 38. | Arya Vedic Public, Aram Bagh Road           | 27.6.97  |
| 39. | Shiv Shakti Model School, Rangpuri          | 14.7.97  |
| 40. | Bharat Model School, Tunda Nagar            | 5.8.97   |
| 41. | Diwan Public School, Sangam Vihar           | 11.8.97  |
| 42. | Sun Shine Public School, Pitam Pura         | 18.8.97  |
| 43. | Summer Deal Public School, Narela           | 28.7.97  |
| 44. | Shiva Model School, Darya Pur               | 29.8.97  |
| 45. | Indian Convent School, Uttam Nagar          | 1.9.97   |
| 46. | Manik Model School, Shiv Nagar              | 2.9.97   |
| 47. | Deihi English Academy, Bhartal              | 2.9.97   |
| 48. | Anuj Modern Public School, Shellmar Park    | 5.9.97   |
| 49. | Nav Adarsh Public School, Dayal Pur         | 9.9.97   |
| 50. | Glan Sagar Public School, Shiv Nagar        | 10.9.97  |
| 51. | Showran Public School, Laxmi Nagar          | 19.9.97  |
| 52. | Viyas Public School, Badli                  | 9.10.97  |
| 53. | Anand Marg Public School, Vishnu Garden     | 20.10.97 |
| 54. | J.M. Model School, Bhajan Pura              | 13.11.97 |
| 55. | Galaxy Public School, Mandawali             | 18.11.97 |
| 56. | Geeta National Public School, Laxmi Nagar   | 18.11.97 |
| 57. | Bal Bharti Jain Public School, Panikha Road | 19.11.97 |
| 58. | Holy Bright Public School, Masjid Moth      | 20.11.97 |
| 59. | Swati Public School, Kondli                 | 19.12.97 |

| 1   | 2   | 3        | 1    | 2   | 3        |
|-----|---|----------|------|---|----------|
| 60. | Suthre Shah Public School, Jamuna Bazar         | 22.12.97 | 83.  | Omkari Memorial Public School, Durga Pur          | 25.9.98  |
| 61. | K.S.K. Academy, Sangam Vihar                    | 31.12.97 | 84.  | Shyam Public School, Chirag Delhi                 | 12.10.98 |
| 62. | Nav Nitin School, Libas Pur                     | 12.2.98  | 85.  | Gian Jyoti Model School, M.D.S. Nagar             | 14.10.98 |
| 63. | Vikram Public School, Nangloi                   | 20.2.98  | 86.  | Mother Shashwati Academy, Shanti Nagar            | 14.10.98 |
| 64. | Aggarwal Model School, Tri Nagar                | 20.2.98  | 87.  | Dabar Bharti Public School, Samastpur, Khalsa     | 2.11.98  |
| 65. | Holy Father Model School, Pratap Vihar          | 23.2.98  | 88.  | Indian Convent P/S, Harsh Vihar                   | 3.3.99   |
| 66. | Vidya Mandir Air Force School, Palam            | 10.3.98  | 89.  | St. Johnes School, Masjid Moth                    | 22.3.99  |
| 67. | Maya Goyal Vidhya Niketan, Sangam Vihar         | 12.3.98  | 90.  | The New Vidhya Vihar Model School, Navin Shahdara | 5.4.99   |
| 68. | Muni Maya Ram Jain Model School, Tri Nagar      | 24.3.98  | 91.  | South Delhi Model School, Sangam Vihar            | 5.4.99   |
| 69. | Malik Vidya Bhawan, Devli                       | 31.3.98  | 92.  | Jyoti Children Public School, Mauj Pur            | 9.4.99   |
| 70. | Gautam Model School, Sad Nagar                  | 1.5.98   | 93.  | Om Public School, Rani Bagh                       | 9.4.99   |
| 71. | N.R. Jindal Public School, Uttam Nagar          | 22.5.98  | 94.  | Shivalik Public School, Yamuna Vihar              | 28.4.99  |
| 72. | New Bhandari Public School, Brahm Pur           | 30.7.98  | 95.  | Hindu Public School, Narela                       | 3.5.99   |
| 73. | Purnima Public School, Sahibabad Mohammad Pur   | 31.7.98  | 96.  | Gian Jyoti Vidhya Niketan, Anupam Garden          | 6.5.99   |
| 74. | Janta Model Public School, Shakoor Pur          | 26.8.98  | 97.  | Manju Jain Memorial School, Sonia Vihar           | 11.5.99  |
| 75. | Sant Public School, Mahavir Enclave             | 26.8.98  | 98.  | Rajdhani Public School, Gharoli                   | 19.5.99  |
| 76. | Ram Priyashishu Shiksha Niketan, New Seelam Pur | 2.9.98   | 99.  | Lucky P/S, Harsh Vihar                            | 20.5.99  |
| 77. | Aravali School, Village Dasghara                | 7.9.98   | 100. | New Radiant Convent School, Uttam Nagar           | 24.5.99  |
| 78. | New Era Public School, Ashok Nagar              | 7.9.98   | 101. | Shakti P/S, Nangloi                               | 25.5.99  |
| 79. | St. Rose Merry School, Inderlok                 | 8.9.98   | 102. | J.S.D. P/S, Pushp Vihar                           | 2.6.99   |
| 80. | Prabhu Atam Prakash Public School, Gokal Pur    | 14.9.98  | 103. | Rashtriya Public School, Vinod Nagar              | 7.8.99   |
| 81. | New Diamond Public School, Uttam Nagar          | 14.9.98  | 104. | The Shree Ram School, Vasant Vihar                | 10.6.99  |
| 82. | Jyoti Victor Public School, Hardav Pur          | 14.9.98  | 105. | Bal Vaishali Model School, Badar Pur              | 21.6.99  |
|     |   |          | 106. | Bharat Public School, Jait Pur                    | 5.7.99   |

| 1    | 2  | 3       |
|------|--|---------|
| 107. | Rao Convent School, Najafgarh                    | 19.7.99 |
| 108. | Rajni Memorial Public School, Sanik Enclave      | 23.7.99 |
| 109. | Anand Saraswati Public School, Mangol Puri       | 23.7.99 |
| 110. | Arya Shishu Shala, Greater Kailash               | 23.7.99 |
| 111. | Nav Jyoti Primary School, Near Vijay Ghat        | 27.7.99 |
| 112. | Lareesa Public School, Mehrauli                  | 27.7.99 |
| 113. | Victoria Public School, Brij Puri                | 28.7.99 |
| 114. | King Christ Public School, Harsh Vihar           | 3.8.99  |
| 115. | K.S. Memorial Public School, Bhajan Pura         | 5.8.99  |
| 116. | Anuradha Public School, Ashok Nagar              | 7.8.99  |
| 117. | Sirash Public School, Gharauli                   | 15.9.99 |
| 118. | Great Ashinev Saint Thomas P/S,<br>Molar Bundh   | 15.9.99 |
| 119. | Neha Public School, Sangam Vihar                 | 27.9.99 |
| 120. | Crescent Model School, Seelam Pur                | 29.9.99 |
| 121. | Shivalik Vidyalaya, Neb Serai                    | 30.9.99 |
| 122. | R.C. Public School, Rohini                       | 30.9.99 |
| 123. | Shri Ram Memorial Public, School,<br>Ashok Nagar | 30.9.99 |
| 124. | Rao Balram Public School, Najafgarh              | 4.10.99 |
| 125. | Newton Public School, Rithala                    | 6.10.99 |
| 126. | The A.B.C. Foundation School,<br>Bakhatawar Pur  | 6.10.99 |

| 1    | 2  | 3        |
|------|--|----------|
| 127. | Man Sarovar Public School, Daulat Pur        | 14.10.99 |
| 128. | New Sangam Public School, Tuglakabad         | 14.10.99 |
| 129. | Janta Modern Public School, Vijay Park       | 28.10.99 |
| 130. | D.P.A. Public School, New Ashok Nagar        | 29.10.99 |
| 131. | Sita Ram Public School, Madan Pur Khadar     | 29.10.99 |
| 132. | Deperjall Public School, Gandhi Nagar        | 11.11.99 |
| 133. | Tiru Modern School, Sangam Vihar             | 15.11.99 |
| 134. | Jai Hanuman Shiksha Sadan, Bakali            | 16.11.99 |
| 135. | Queen Marry's School, Tis Hazari             | 14.11.99 |
| 136. | Gagan Public School, Meetha Pur              | 29.11.99 |
| 137. | Raman Deep Vidya Bhawan,<br>Bhola Nath Nagar | 30.11.99 |
| 138. | Astral Merry School, Gobind Puri, Kalkaji    | 30.11.99 |

#### Archaeological Monuments

3268. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to publish the revelation of Archaeological excavations on South Indian Temple in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken to protect more archaeological monuments in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India has an ongoing scheme for publication of reports of excavations conducted by it. No report concerning excavations of Tamil Nadu temples has been published by the Archaeological Survey of India in the last three years.

(c) So far two hundred and thirty eight monuments and sites in Tamil Nadu have been declared as Centrally protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. The declaration of monuments as centrally protected is a continuous process. Monuments of exceptional or archaeological significance are considered for protection by the Archaeological Survey of India. Protection of further monuments in Tamil Nadu would depend upon their fulfilling this criteria.

#### Vocationalisation of Education

3269. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of vocationalisation of education at 10+2 stage has achieved its target;

(b) if so, the details of achievements made so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) The Scheme of vocationalisation of education has achieved limited success. As per the study made by the Operation Research Group (ORG) in 1996, the enrolment at the higher secondary stage was 4.8 percent, 28 percent passouts were employed/self-employed and 38.3 percent passouts were pursuing higher studies. Efforts are continuing to achieve the desired objectives of the programme.

#### DDA Commercial Complexes

3270. SHRI RAMCHANDER BAINDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether shops auctioned/sold by Delhi Development Authority are bifurcated by the purchasers and part of the shop is sold;

(b) if so, whether this practice is allowed by DDA;

(c) if not, the number of cases noticed by DDA so far; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against such allottees indulging in this practice?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Bifurcation of shops auctioned is not permissible. No specific case has come to the notice of the DDA so far.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

#### Impact of Foreign Investment on Print Media

3271. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow foreign direct investment in print media in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor;

(c) the impact on print media;

(d) whether the proposal is opposed by the film industry;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Government continues to be guided in this regard by Cabinet Decision of 1955 which prohibits publication of foreign owned newspapers/periodicals in the country as well as publication of Indian editions of foreign newspapers/periodicals dealing mainly with news and current affairs.

(d) to (f) Do not arise in view of reply to (a), (b) and (c) above.

#### [Translation]

#### Improvements in Conditions of ICMR Personnel

3272. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation has been made for improvement in the conditions of service of technical and scientific personnel of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of representations received from various institutes of ICMR seeking benefits under this scheme and the number out of them have extended this benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) An 'Integrated Recruitment and Assessment Scheme' was recommended to be introduced for the technical employees of ICMR. The Scheme was examined and 939 posts were identified for whom a promotional scheme on the pattern of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was agreed to be considered. Remaining categories of technical posts were to be covered either by the existing promotional schemes of Government of India or by 'Assured Career Progression Scheme' which was circulated on 9th August, 1999 by Department of Personnel & Training.

(c) A number of representation have been received from Technical Employees Association in ICMR Institutes/Centres from time to time which were examined. Out of 2700 scientific and technical personnel reported by ICMR, 726 Scientific cadre officers are stated to have benefitted under Five Yearly Assessment Scheme.

[English]

#### Science City at Jalandhar

3273. SHRI BALBIR SINGH:  
SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of construction of science city at Jalandhar; and

(b) the details of funds allocated/released for this project so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) A camp office has already been set up in Kapurthala to take concerted action at the site of the project. Steps for appointment of a consultancy agency to design the architectural details for the project have already been initiated. Purchase Order for large equipment like Large Format Film Projection system has been placed and Letter of credit opened. A schedule for execution of activities pertaining to various aspects of the project has been framed.

(b) An amount of Rs. 5.00 crore was released during the year 1998-99. During the current year there is a budget provision of Rs. 10.00 crore for the project.

#### Indian Contribution in Pharmaceutical Industry

3274. SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of domestic pharmaceutical industry is less than one percent of the total world market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures the Government propose to improve the domestic share in the international pharmaceutical business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) to (c) Authentic data on the global pharmaceutical production is not available with the Government.

#### Improper Treatment of CGHS Beneficiaries

3275. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the ill-treatment meted out to CGHS beneficiaries at the dispensaries including the CGHS Maternity Centre at Sector-5, R.K. Puram, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government are also aware that the doctors and staff remain away between 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. from the dispensaries as a result the ailing patients and those in need of urgent treatment are ignored;

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such abusive/uncooperative doctors/staff in the dispensaries and maternity hospital; and

(d) the steps taken to rotate the doctors and staff every two-three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) It is not correct. To ensure punctuality of doctors and staff, surprise inspections are carried out by the senior officers.

(c) In view of the position stated at (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) As per transfer policy of the Government, the Medical officers and the Para-medical staff are transferred from the dispensaries on completion of their prescribed tenure, subject to administrative exigencies.

#### Statutory Price Control

3276. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to let urea out of the purview of statutory price control;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) the steps likely to be taken to make urea available to farmers at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) There is no proposal at present to take urea out of purview of statutory price control.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Central Social Welfare Board

3277. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family counselling centres are being run and financed by the Central Social Welfare Board in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the main functions of these centres and the achievements made during the last three years; and

(d) the extent to which these centres have been able to discharge their duties?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating District-wise number of Family Counselling Centres in Bihar in the last three years is enclosed.

(c) These centres provide counselling services to women victims of dowry harassment, material and family discord and maladjustment. 3526 women benefited from this scheme in Bihar during the last three years.

(d) According to the available reports, functioning of the centres is generally satisfactory.

#### Statement

##### District-wise Number of Family Counselling Centres in Bihar

| Sl.No. | District  | No. of Centres |         |         |
|--------|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|
|        |           | 1996-97        | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
| 1      | 2         | 3              | 4       | 5       |
| 1.     | Bhagalpur | 1              | 1       | 1       |
| 2.     | Buxar     | 1              | 1       | 1       |
| 3.     | Deoghar   | 1              | 1       | 1       |

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| 1   | 2            | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--------------|---|---|---|
| 4.  | Darbhanga    | 1 | — | — |
| 5.  | Gaya         | 1 | — | — |
| 6.  | Nalanda      | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7.  | Patna        | 3 | — | — |
| 8.  | Singhbhum    | 1 | — | — |
| 9.  | Munger       | 2 | — | — |
| 10. | Chapra Saran | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11. | Lohadanga    | 1 | — | — |
| 12. | Hazaribagh   | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13. | Purnea       | 1 | — | — |
| 14. | Ranchi       | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 15. | Jahanabad    | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16. | Vaishali     | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 17. | Khagaria     | 1 | — | — |
| 18. | Muzaffarpur  | 1 | — | — |
| 19. | Katihar      | 1 | — | — |
| 20. | Bhakhua      | — | 1 | — |
| 21. | Bhojpur      | — | 1 | — |

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| 1   | 2              | 3  | 4  | 5  |
|-----|----------------|----|----|----|
| 22. | Jamshedpur     | —  | 1  | 1  |
| 23. | Jamui          | —  | 1  | 1  |
| 24. | Nawada         | —  | —  | 2  |
| 25. | Dhanbad        | 1  | 1  | —  |
| 26. | Suapual        | —  | 1  | 1  |
| 27. | Bhapura        | —  | —  | 1  |
| 28. | East Champaran | —  | —  | 1  |
|     |                | 23 | 15 | 15 |

*(English)***HIV Transmission**

3278. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mother to child HIV transmission has been found in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to control HIV transmission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c), Yes, Sir. However, no survey has been conducted so far by National AIDS Control Organisation, Govt. of India in this regard.

(d) In order to prevent mother to child transmission, it is proposed to start a pilot project using Zidovudine (AZT) prophylaxis in eleven centres in the following States:

(a) Maharashtra

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Karnataka

(d) Tamil Nadu

(e) Manipur.

Dependign upon the results of the project further expansion of the programme will be considered.

*(Translation)***Survey of Forest and Hilly Areas**

3279. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to availability of herbs in the hilly areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and particular in Maharashtra;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the pharmaceutical and Aromatic Institute have made efforts to fulfil the increasing demand of herbs in the international market and to earn-foreign exchange; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, some central Ministries/Departments/Institutes (Department of Biotechnology, Deptt. of Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Environment and Forests and Universities) are implementing several research and development projects on surveys in regard to availability of herbs in the hilly areas of different States in the country including Maharashtra.

The Botanical Survey of India, Western Circle, Pune has extensively explored the State of Maharashtra for characterizing and documenting the plant wealth of the region. The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) and the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) are also engaged in conducting survey of medicinal plants in Maharashtra including hilly areas. The Department of Biotechnology has set up three national gene banks at the Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi and Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute (TBGRI), Thiruvananthapuram for the collection, conservation and characterization of our precious wealth of medicinal & aromatic herbs which are rare/threatened/ endangered or are being used in traditional systems, or those which are commercial exploited. A fourth gene bank has been recently established at Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jammu to cover North-Western Himalayan regions. Thousands of accessions of important medicinal & aromatic plant species are being maintained in field gene banks, seed banks, in vitro banks, DNA bank and in cryobank of these gene banks.

(d) and (e) The Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow—a constituent laboratory of CSIR alongwith other Institutes and Universities are making intensive R&D efforts in various aspects of medicinal and aromatic herbs to fulfill the increasing demand of herbs in international market and to earn foreign exchange from them. The Department of Biotechnology has launched a project on biotechnological approaches for herbal product development under National Jai Vigyan Science & Technology Mission. The aim of the project is to develop some plant based therapeutics for controlling chronic diseases such as malaria, arthritis, hyperlipidaemia and other gynaecological disorders.

[English]

#### Health Welfare Scheme

3280. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various health welfare schemes being implemented in the rural and tribal areas of Karnataka; and

(b) the amount spent on such schemes during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Details of allocations/provisions made during the last 3 years for the State of Karnataka under the various Central Government Health Schemes are given in Statement.

#### Statement

#### Health Welfare Scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Name of Scheme            | Years   |         |         |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                           | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
| 1                         | 2       | 3       | 4       |
| <b>(1) Rural Health</b>   |         |         |         |
| (a) Training of ANM/LHVs. | 49.50   | 86.00   | 146.00  |
| (b) H&FW Training Centres | 21.00   | 26.00   | 29.24   |

|   | 1              | 2               | 3                | 4               |
|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (c) Maintenance of Sub-Centres              |                | 664.00          | 1525.00          | 1996.00         |
| (d) Village health guide scheme             |                | 50.70           | 50.70            | 51.70           |
| (e) Rural family welfare                    |                | 1800.00         | 987.00           | 1300.00         |
| (2) National Blindness Control Programme    |                | 49.97           | 20.66            | 52.50           |
| (3) National Leprosy Eradication Programme  |                | 185.00          | 412.16           | 355.98          |
| (4) National AIDS Control Prog.             |                | 350.00          | 175.00           | 335.00          |
| (5) National T.B. Control Prog.             |                | 15.06           | 102.93           | 118.85          |
| (6) National Anti-Malaria Control programme | Rural<br>Urban | 832.89<br>22.73 | 405.41<br>163.21 | 194.47<br>70.00 |

## (7) The World Bank Assisted IPP — IXth Project

It is being implemented in 13 backward districts of Karnataka for a period of seven years w.e.f. 16th June 1994 at a total cost of Rs. 114.75 crores. The State Govt. of Karnataka has reported an expenditure of Rs. 55.53 crores as against the grant in aid of Rs. 57.31 crores released till now.

## (8) RCH Sub-Project

The World Bank assisted RCH Sub-Project is being implemented in Bellary District of Karnataka for a period of five years w.e.f. Sept., 1997 at a total cost of Rs. 15.05 crores. The State Govt. has reported an expenditure of Rs. 5.00 lakh as against the grant in aid of Rs. 2.34 crores released during 1997-98.

[Translation]

## Health Care Scheme in Gujarat

3281. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has recently started a 200 crore modern health care scheme in which the poor and backward people are proposed to be given health care facilities at their doors;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have provided or proposed to provide any assistance for this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any foreign country has assured to provide Rs. 60 crores for this scheme;

(f) if so the details thereof;

(g) whether the said scheme is proposed to be implemented in other States;

(h) if so, whether the Union Government propose to give full assistance and cooperation to these schemes;

(i) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Union Government propose to extend assistance and cooperation to this scheme; and

(j) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (j) As per information available a project called "Gujarat ORET Health Care Project" assisted by the Government of Netherlands has been launched in the State of Gujarat w.e.f. 1st October, 1997. The project is being implemented by the Government of Gujarat, and seek to improve the intermediate level medical services in the State.

The project provides assistance for the following components:

- (i) Maternity and Child Health.
- (ii) Traumatology.
- (iii) Nephrology and Virology.

Dutch Health Care consortium under supervision of Phillips Medical Systems, had proposed the following financial agenda:

1. A grant up to a maximum of NLG 39,826,037 approximate from the Government of Netherland.
2. A Commercial loan amounting to NLG 59,739,056 approximate.

The repayment period for the commercial loan is 10 years. Under this Scheme, the Dutch Government provides 40% of the project cost as grant while the balance 60% is a commercial loan @ 6.9% per annum. However as per standard norms being adopted in this regard the assistance is passed on by the Union Government to the State Government as 70% loan and 30% grant.

A number of centrally sponsored/assisted schemes namely National Aids Control Programme, National Leprosy Control Programme, National T.B. Control Programme and RCH Programme etc. are being implemented in various States including Gujarat in the country.

[English]

#### Closed Fertilizer Unit

3292. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of chemical and fertilizer units closed during the last three years; and

(b) the details of domestic production, import and export of fertilizer during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) In the Public Sector, the production operations of Durgapur unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) have been suspended since June, 1997 which was damaged due to a fire accident in the primary top reformer and high cost of operations. The operations of Barauni plant of HFC, Ramagundam and Talcher units of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) have been suspended from January, 1999 and April, 1999 respectively, due to exorbitantly high cost of production. The operations at Amjhore, Dehradun and Saladipura units of Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL) had to be suspended during 1999-2000 due to uneconomical production process leading to high cost of production. The operations of Delhi unit of Hindustan Insecticides (HIL) were stopped with effect from 30.11.1996 consequent to the Hon'ble Supreme Court orders. HIL has selected a site in Bhatinda, Punjab for relocating this unit, where production work is in progress.

(b) The details of domestic production, import and export of major fertilizers during the last three years is given below:

|                    | (LMT quantity) |         |         |
|--------------------|----------------|---------|---------|
|                    | 1996-97        | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
| 1                  | 3              | 4       | 5       |
| <b>Production:</b> |                |         |         |
| Urea               | 156.20         | 185.95  | 192.91  |
| DAP                | 27.59          | 36.91   | 38.67   |
| SSP                | 30.80          | 31.39   | 34.06   |
| Complexes          | 35.66          | 35.18   | 37.74   |

| 1              | 3     | 4     | 5     |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Import:</b> |       |       |       |
| Urea           | 23.28 | 23.89 | 5.58  |
| DAP            | 5.34  | 14.60 | 21.05 |
| MOP            | 10.21 | 19.00 | 25.70 |
| <b>Export:</b> |       |       |       |
| Urea           | 0.10  | 0.20  | 0.40  |
| SSP            | 1.69  | 0.37  | 0.88  |
| NPK            | 0.006 | —     | 0.005 |

#### Medical Personnel in Hospitals

3283. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 70 to 80 per cent medical personnel in the hospitals are ignorant about pre-emergency and pre-hospital care in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to carry out an intensive study on the subject;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to provide skilled emergency treatment in the Government hospitals, primary health centres and civil hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) In Central Government Hospitals, medical personnel are aware of pre-emergency and pre-hospital care and skilled emergency treatment is provided. Under RCH Programme, skilled based training for emergency treatment is also provided to Medical and Para Medical Personnel of Primary Health Centres.

It is the responsibility of the State Governments to recruit trained medical personnel in their Government hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Civil Hospitals to provide skilled emergency treatment.

#### Report of WCRP and AJCR

3284. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied joint report made by the World Cancer Research Fund and American Institute for Cancer Research;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to popularise plant food to prevent diseases;

(d) whether the Government propose to start healthful vegetarian diet for patients in hospitals and give diet relative information; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The Joint report of World Cancer Research Fund & American Institute for Cancer Research on "Food Nutrition and the Prevention of Cancer. A Global Perspective" was released by Nutrition Foundation of India. This report deals with consumption of Food Items preferably vegetarian foods, rich in fruits and vegetables which are expected to prevent cancer.

(c) Consumption of non-vegetarian food in our country is low. IEC activities are being undertaken to create awareness about nutritious diet and healthy life style.

(d) and (e) Hospital diets are usually vegetarian. Hospitals plan and provide specific diets according to the requirements of admitted patients of different diseases. Outdoor patients are also given dietary advice and restrictions as required for management of their disease.

#### Criteria Laid Down for Professional Colleges

3285. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not following the criteria relating to the admission of brilliant students through an entrance test laid down for professional colleges by the Supreme Court in 1993 in privately managed Medical Colleges like the Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana;

(b) the reasons for reducing the stipend of such medics and simultaneously increasing the tuition fee;

(c) whether there are any guidelines regulating admissions, tuition fee, stipend and salary in the case of students who have sought admission to PG courses in such Colleges; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) All private medical colleges are required to follow the guidelines of Supreme Court in admission to undergraduate medical courses. As per Medical Council of India the admission in Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana in MBBS course are being made through pre-medical entrance test conducted by Government of Punjab. The admissions in PG courses in the college are reportedly made through the concerned university on the basis of MCI regulations.

(b) Stipend is given to student at UG level during their internship and the stipend/remuneration to UG/PG students is paid to them by the respective medical Colleges in the States as per rules. Central Government/Medical Council of India have not fixed any such stipend/remuneration for the students undergoing UG/PG training in State/private medical Colleges. However, as required under clause 8(b) of the Medical Council of India (Norms and guidelines for fees and guidelines for admissions in medical colleges) Regulations, 1994, Government has fixed the following upper limits of fee structure for MBBS students studying in private medical colleges.

- (i) Payments seats — Rs. 1.10 lakhs per student per year.
- (ii) Free/merit seats — Rs. 13,000/- per student per year.

The actual fees to be levied within the above limits is to be fixed by the concerned State/UT Governments.

(c) and (d) As per Medical Council of India the admissions to PG courses are to be strictly made on merit. No guidelines on payment of tuition fees, stipend and salary to PG students have been issued. However, Medical Council of India have recommended to the Central Government the following fee structure for PG students and have sought its concurrence for the same before informing the concerned authorities:—

- (i) Fee for free seats — Rs. 5000/- per year per student.
- (ii) Fee for paid seats — Rs. 1.10 lakhs per year per student.

*[Translation]*

### Lok Jumbish Project

3286. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Lok Jumbish' a new project has been started in Rajasthan with assistance from an international development agency of Sweden;

(b) if so, the extent to which the objective have been achieved under this project;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start such project in other States especially in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be started; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Lok Jumbish Project with assistance from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) was undertaken in Rajasthan in 1992 with the objective to achieve education for all through people's mobilisation and their participation. The first phase of the project was implemented between 1 June, 1992 to 30 June, 1994 and the second phase between 1 July, 1994 to 31 December, 1999.

(b) Lok Jumbish has been able to set up innovative management structures incorporating the principles of decentralisation and delegation of authority. It has built partnerships with local communities and the voluntary sector. The Project has covered 75 blocks. It has undertaken environment building activities in 8675 villages and has completed school mapping exercise in 6954 villages. 529 new primary schools have been opened while 268 primary schools have been upgraded. An innovative and successful non-formal education programme called Sahaj Shiksha Programme has spread to 5010 centres.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Lok Jumbiah is a State Specific Project. AS SIDA assistance to Lok Jumbiah is available only upto 31.12.1999, the question of starting similar project with assistance from SIDA in Maharashtra does not arise. However, an externally aided project called DPEP with funding from World Bank is already being implemented in 9 districts of Maharashtra.

#### Transfers in KVS

3287. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan has recently laid down a condition of mandatory transfer for teachers of various categories after staying at a place for a fixed period of time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Help to Persons with Multiple Disability

3288. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed or taken any measures to help persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have cleared any proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have introduced the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Bill, 1999 in the Lok Sabha which has been passed by it on 15.12.1999. The said Trust will be promotive, proactive and protectionist in nature. It

seeks primarily to uphold the rights, promote the development and safeguard the interests of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability and their families. The National Trust will also support programmes which promote independence, facilitate guardianship where necessary and address the concerns of those special persons who do not have their family support.

(c) No sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Shortage of Staff on LPT in Kerala

3289. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of low power transmitters functioning in Kerala at present;

(b) whether all these LPTs are functioning full time;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide sufficient staff for these LPTs in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Twenty two.

(b) to (d) Six Low Power Transmitters are providing part time transmission due to constraint of staff. Action for deployment of staff has been initiated.

#### Tuberculosis Patients

3290. PFOF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cyclone victims in Orissa are feared to be most vulnerable to multi-drug resistant T.B.;

(b) if so, the precautionary steps taken for the treatment of such T.B. patients;

(c) whether it is a fact that nearly three million people in Orissa are potential victims of this kind of T.B.; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to tackle this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) and (b) No, Sir. Multi-drug resistant TB occurs due to poor programme management. Every efforts is being made to improve service delivery under National TB Control Programme and Revised National TB Control Programme in Orissa.

(c) No Sir, during 1998-99, 21850 number of smear positive cases were detected in Orissa against national smear positive detection figure of 12,49,445 cases.

(d) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is in operation with Danida assistance to the tune of Rs. 31.95 crores, for implementation in Orissa. At present three districts are being covered under RNTCP and the service delivery is proposed to be expanded to other districts in a phased manner.

#### Health Care Facilities

3291. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware about the poor health care facilities in the rural and tribal areas of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made to provide adequate health care facilities in those areas; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals mooted by the Government during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) to (c) Government is aware of the certain gaps in the health care services in the rural and tribal areas of Bihar.

Primary Health care facilities are funded out of the state health sector budget and also the state sector funds provided under the Basic Minimum Services programme. The Central Government gives Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the Basic Minimum Programme. Part of the Basic Minimum Services funds and Additional Central Assistance to Basic Minimum Services are available to the State Governments for financing Primary health care services.

The number of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres functioning in Bihar as on 30.6.98 are 14799, 2209 and 148 respectively. For the 9th Five Year Plan period the state has a target for

establishing 1026, 428 and 511 Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres respectively.

The nation wide Reproductive and Child Health programme launched in October, 1997 also provides additional facilities for augmenting Primary Health Care services.

The World Bank assisted IPP VII project for strengthening infrastructure for family welfare and service delivery systems was in implementation in Bihar from 2.11.90 to 30.6.98 at a cost of Rs. 58.38 crores. Another project supported by UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) is under implementation in Patna district in Bihar at a cost of Rs. 2.32 crores. The objective of the project is to improve the quality of Reproductive Health Services in the district.

#### Violation of Bond Agreement

3292. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has refused to absorb its successful B.Sc. (Hons.) nursing graduates in violation of bond agreement executed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the AIIMS has recruited nurses from outside; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Institute have made regular appointments to the posts of Sister Gr. II as per the prescribed selection procedure.

#### Street Children

3293. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:  
SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of street children has increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to rehabilitate them;

(c) whether the schemes introduced by the Union Government for the welfare of street children during each year of the current Five Year Plan have achieved its target;

(d) if not, whether the street children have been benefited from the grants-in-aid provided under these schemes;

(e) if so, the details of voluntary organisations in Assam receiving such grants-in-aid from the Union Government indicating the area of their activities in this regard; and

(f) the funds received by these organisations during the said period for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) No such survey about the No. of children in India has been conducted by the Ministry. However, the Ministry has a Scheme called Integrated Programme for Street Children implemented through NGOs for rehabilitating Street Children.

(c) Physical target is not fixed under the scheme for welfare of street children.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (f) The statement is given.

#### *Statement*

| S.No. | Name of the organisation  | Area of Activities | Grant released during current Five Year Plan (Rs. in lakh) |       |                      |
|-------|---|--------------------|--|-------|----------------------|
| 1.    | Indian Council for Child Welfare, State Branch,<br>G.N. Bardoloi Road,<br>Ambari, Guwahati, Assam | Guwahati           | 97-98  | 98-99 | 99-2000<br>till date |
|       |   |                    | 6.10   | 5.58  | —                    |

#### **Selection of Doordarshan Programmes**

3294. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints in regard to the irregularities committed in the selection of Doordarshan programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received during 1998-99, till date;

(d) whether the Government have got them investigated through non-departmental agencies;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof in each case; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to improve the working of the Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) During the years 1998 and 1999, 3 complaints have been received by the Government with regard to the irregularities in selection of Doordarshan programmes. In 2 of the cases, preliminary departmental enquiry has been initiated. The third case is with CBI for investigation. In addition, 4 complaints were also received by Doordarshan, which were dealt with as per prescribed procedure and were not found tenable.

(f) Prasar Bharati has informed that the areas of activities in Doordarshan prone to corruption have been identified and orders have been issued streamlining the procedures involved in processing the serials/programmes/events etc. Also all the complaints regarding alleged corruption in Doordarshan are examined thoroughly.

#### **National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation**

3295. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target and achievements made by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, U.P. during the last three years and as on date;

(b) whether the Union Government are aware about the alleged misutilisation of funds by the State NBCFDC;



(c) if so, whether the Union Government have constituted any Committee for monitoring its activities; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation provides financial assistance to the eligible members of Backward Classes through State Channelising Agencies nominated by the concerned State Governments. In Uttar Pradesh, the Uttar Pradesh-Pichhara Varg Vitta Vikas Nigam Ltd. has been nominated as State Channelising Agency to obtain loan from NBCFDC. The details of amount sanctioned and disbursed during last three years on the demand of SCA are as under;

(Rs. in lacs)

| Year  | Sanctioned | Disbursed |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 1996-97                                       | 72.334     | 48.45     |
| 1997-98                                       | 1898.824   | 141.58    |
| 1998-99                                       | 631.571    | 1360.38   |
| Total   | 2602.729   | 1550.41   |
| Cumulative Amount (Since inception till date) | 8026.58    | 2922.040  |

(b) No instance has come to the notice so far.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

#### Testing of Siddha Medicine

3296. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Siddha medicine has been tested on HIV patients at Institute of Thoracic medicine in Tambaram Chennai;

(b) if so, the details and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct further test in order to produce it in a large scale;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide funds to the Siddha faculty of Tamil Nadu in order to carry out further research; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, preliminary study has been conducted at Institute of Thoracic Medicine in Tambaram, Chennai, on few patients. These drugs are Rasagandha, Mezhuagu, Amukkara Chooranam and Neilikai Lehiyam. The result of this study does not draw any conclusion on the efficacy of these drugs on HIV patients.

(c) to (f) Government of India has advised the Superintendent of the above institute to submit a protocol for conducting Double Blind Placebo Control Trial to properly validate the efficacy of the Siddha drugs in treatment of HIV patients.

#### Computer Literacy

3297. SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme class project computers literacy was running at secondary school level;

(b) if so, the status of this scheme and the number of schools covered under the scheme so far, State-wise;

(c) whether this scheme has been discontinued;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to continue the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (e) Under the 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools' (CLASS) central assistance was provided to States and Union Territories for purchase of Computer hardware and for implementing the Computer Literacy in Government and Government aided Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools. A statement showing the state wise number of schools covered under the CLASS scheme is enclosed. The Department of Education is formulating a new scheme in place of erstwhile 'Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools' (CLASS) Scheme.

**Statement****Statewise Position of Schools Covered Under the Scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS)**

| Sl.No. | Name of States/UTs | No. of Schools covered under the CLASS Scheme |
|--------|--------------------|---|
| 1      | 2                  | 3   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh     | 172   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh  | 20  |
| 3.     | Assam              | 102   |
| 4.     | Bihar              | 123   |
| 5.     | Goa                | 70  |
| 6.     | Gujarat            | 171   |
| 7.     | Haryana            | 127   |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh   | 214   |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir    | 53  |
| 10.    | Karnataka          | 377   |
| 11.    | Kerala             | 177   |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh     | 422   |
| 13.    | Maharashtra        | 404   |
| 14.    | Manipur            | 26  |
| 15.    | Meghalaya          | 42  |

| 1   | 2                    | 3   |
|-----|----------------------|-----|
| 16. | Mizoram              | 17  |
| 17. | Nagaland             | 17  |
| 18. | Orissa               | 117 |
| 19. | Punjab               | 137 |
| 20. | Rajasthan            | 239 |
| 21. | Sikkim               | 22  |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu           | 195 |
| 23. | Tripura              | 46  |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh        | 434 |
| 25. | West Bengal          | 257 |
| 26. | A&N Island           | 22  |
| 27. | Chandigarh Admn.     | 8   |
| 28. | NCT (Delhi)          | 210 |
| 29. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 9   |
| 30. | Daman & Diu          | 4   |
| 31. | Lakshwadeep          | 9   |
| 32. | Pondicherry          | 8   |

*[Translation]***Operation of Doordarshan**

3298. SHRI ARUN KUMAR:  
SHRI AJIT SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of skilled/trained professionals for the operation of Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) It is felt that there is a need to improve the quality of service, credibility and professionalism in Prasar Bharati and, accordingly, a committee has been constituted to study the working of Prasar Bharati and make appropriate recommendations in this regard.

*[English]***Equated Freight Scheme**

3299. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high power committee under the chairmanship of Sh. C.H. Hanumantha Rao has recommended to abolish the Essential Commodities and withdraw equated freight scheme, relating to distribution of fertilizer to States;

(b) if so, the effected States on this account; and

(c) the steps taken to help the effected States in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) High Powered Fertilizer Pricing Policy Review Committee, set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao to review the existing system of subsidisation of urea and to suggest an alternative broad based, scientific, and transparent methodology, has *inter alia* recommended the abolition of the Essential Commodities Act allocations for movement of fertilizers

and the withdrawal of the equated freight scheme. No decision has yet been taken by the Government on the above recommendation of HPC. Therefore the question of ensuring supply of urea to affected States does not arise.

**Boarding Houses for SCs/STs**

3300. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Boarding House opened in the States for SC/ST students during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the number of students availed the facility in each State particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) There is no scheme which provides for opening of Boarding Houses exclusively for SC/ST students.

(b) Does not arise.

**Kannada Channel**

3301. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to launch 24 hours Kannada regional channel of Doordarshan; and

(b) if not, the other measures being taken to compete the private regional channels in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Prasar Bharati have intimated that there is a proposal to launch 24 hours Karnataka Regional Service of Doordarshan by early next year.

(b) Does not arise.

**Welfare Schemes**

3302. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes being carried out in States through the voluntary organisations/NGOs; and

(b) the number of organisations which have taken grants from the Government of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The following welfare schemes of the Ministry are being carried out in States/Union Territories through the voluntary organisations/NGOs.

| S.No. | Name of the Scheme   |
|-------|--|
| 1.    | Promote Voluntary Action for persons with Disabilities.  |
| 2.    | Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase of Aids/Appliances.  |
| 3.    | Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse.   |
| 4.    | Grant in aid Programme for Assistance in the field of Social Defence.  |
| 5.    | Integrated Programme for Older Persons.  |
| 6.    | Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Voluntary Organisation/Self Help Construction of Old Age Homes/Multi Service Centres for Older Persons. |
| 7.    | Integrated Programme for Street Children.  |
| 8.    | Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes.  |
| 9.    | Assistance to Voluntary Organisation working for the Other Backward Classes.   |
| 10.   | Pre-examination Coaching for the Other Backward Classes.   |
| 11.   | Pre-examination Coaching for Weaker Section based on Economic Criteria.  |
| 12.   | Shelter for animals.   |
| 13.   | Ambulance Services for Animal Distress.  |
| 14.   | Birth Control and Immunization of Stray Dogs.  |

(b) This information is not available in the Ministry, as pertains to State of Andhra Pradesh.

#### Radio on Internet Services

3303. SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Audience Research Unit of All India Radio has conducted a study on viability of Radio on Internet Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to stall the expansion of AIR live audio broadcast on the internet; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No study has been conducted on the viability of 'Radio on Internet' by Audience Research Unit (ARU) of All India Radio. However, a feedback study of 'All India Radio Live Service on Internet' has been conducted by the Unit only in Delhi to assess awareness and extent of the listening to live broadcast of All India Radio programmes through Internet. The service has been found to be very popular.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Publication of Newspapers from Madhya Pradesh

3304. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received applications to launch and publish daily newspapers, weekly, monthly magazines etc. in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of the Government taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) RNI has received applications for title verification of newspapers and other journals from Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The number of applications for title verification, received during the period 1.1.1999 to 10.12.1999 is 1145. Out of these, 714 titles were verified and 397 titles were refused. For the remaining 34 titles, applicants have been asked to furnish complete documents.

#### **Herbal Industry**

3305 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Herbal industry is awaiting a decision from the World Health Organisation for manufacturing of certain drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the western countries have been conducting extensive research on Indian herbs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) and (b) Government have no information

(c) and (d) The Government have no authentic information. However, there have been press reports on research being conducted on Indian Medicinal plants.

#### **Slimming Centres**

3306 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Bimari Ka Shikar Ban Rahe Hein Slimming Centres Mein Jane Wale" appearing in the "Nav Bharat Times" dated November 25, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the present number of such centres in the country;

(d) whether such centres are being run by the Government/the voluntary organisations;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to ban such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) to (f) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not maintain data regarding slimming centres in the country. Central Government Hospitals do not run any such slimming centres.

The news-item also refers to slimming centres in the Capital. The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that at present there is no law which requires slimming clinics to obtain a licence as a health care facility.

*[English]*

#### **Basic Amenities in Dwarka**

3307. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether basic amenities are made available in the Dwarka Bindapur, New Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to lack of basic amenities, a large number of flats are lying vacant;

(d) if so, the time by which the basic amenities are likely to be provided thereat; and

(e) the time since when DDA flats are lying vacant for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As reported by the DDA, in most of the sectors of Dwarka basic amenities like water, electricity, etc. are available excepting a few sectors where a number of flats are lying vacant due to non-availability of power. The requirement of power has been projected by the DDA to the Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) which is required to provide power at the city level development. The matter is being pursued vigorously by the DDA with the DVB for early completion of works of laying of electric services. In view of this, no definite date can be given.

(e) A statement indicating the time since when the DDA flats in Dwarka which are lying vacant for allotment, is enclosed.

**Statement**

| S. No.  | Name of Scheme in Dwarka                            | Time Since when Lying Vacant |
|---------|---|------------------------------|
| 1994-95 |   |                              |
| 1.      | Sector-7 pkt. 2 Dwarka Ph. I (68 Janta + 146 LIG)   | 3/95                         |
| 2.      | Nasirpur pkt. 9 Dwarka (68 LIG + 174 Janta)         | 3/95                         |
| 3.      | Sector-23 Dwarka (104 MIG + 147 LIG)                | 3/95                         |
| 1996-97 |   |                              |
| 1.      | Sector-13 Dwarka (176 SFS+126 MIG + 224 LIG Houses) | 3/97                         |
| 1997-98 |   |                              |
| 1.      | Sector-14 pkt. 'B' Dwarka (864 LIG Houses)          | 3/98                         |
| 1998-99 |   |                              |
| 1.      | Sector-9 Dwarka (160 DUs out of 468 DUs)            | 3/99                         |
| 2.      | Sector-14 pkt. 'A' Dwarka (876 LIG)                 | 3/99                         |
| 3.      | Pkt. 13 Nasirpur Dwarka (496 LIG out of 808 LIG)    | 3/99                         |
| 4.      | Pkt. 6 Nasirpur Dwarka (272 Janta houses)           | 3/99                         |

**Chemical Industry in Punjab**

3308. SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the chemical industries at Sangrur in Punjab have installed wastage and effluent treatment plants in their industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the manner in which the waste and effluents are being disposed off;

(d) whether any such industry is close to the human habitation; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to save the habitants from poisonous waste and effluents of such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) According to the information given by the Central Pollution Control Board, the Chemical industries at Sangrur have provided solar evaporation ponds, incinerators and scrubbers as per the requirements of the industry.

(d) and (e) One of the units, namely M/s. National Agro Chemical Industries Limited, Patiala Road, Sangrur is located close to human habitation. The industry has provided solar evaporation pond for trade effluent and alkali scrubber to contain gaseous emissions. The industry has also installed an incinerator.

**LPT in Orissa**

3309. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had acquired some land for installation of LPT at Patnagarh, Orissa, in 1993;

(b) if so, whether the affected persons have been compensated for acquisition of their land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Building along with adjacent land for Patnagarh transmitter was hired on rent and rent is being paid to the owner by Doordarshan since January, 1994.

(b) to (d) Do not anse.

**Tug of War**

3310. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tug of War is a popular sport in some States of the country especially in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have given recognition to this sport;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The Tug of War Federation is primarily responsible for the promotion of this Sport. The Federation has its affiliated units in 26 States and is conducting National Championships.

There is a State-level Tug of War Association in Kerala, whose State Team has participated in the National Championships.

(c) and (d) The Tug of War Federation was recognised by the Government in June, 1999.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

**Demolition Drive by DDA**

3311. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has undertaken demolition drive against unauthorised structures;

(b) if so, the number and nature of tenements demolished during the last year till date, location-wise;

(c) the basis on which structures for demolition are selected; and

(d) the extent to which it is likely to effect the affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) DDA has reported that demolition/removal of unauthorised structures is a continuous process and taken up on a regular basis.

(b) Details are given in the Statement.

(c) The demolition exercise is undertaken on the basis of complaints received and identification by the field staff of DDA. The programme for demolition is fixed based on the requirement of land vacation of stay orders by the Courts, up-coming unauthorised constructions, etc.

(d) Raising of unauthorised structures or unauthorised additions is an illegal activity which warrants action under rules/regulations.

**Statement**

*Details of Unauthorised Structures Demolished by DDA During the Last Year Till November, 1999*

**PART-'A'**

| Zone      | Nature of Structures                   | 1998-99 | 1999 (Till November) |
|-----------|--|---------|----------------------|
| 1         | 2                                      | 3       | 4                    |
| East Zone | Kucha, Pucca and Semi-pucca structures | 583     | 789                  |

| 1               | 2                                      | 3           | 4           |
|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| West Zone       | Kucha, Pucca and Semi-pucca structures | 906         | 851         |
| Rohini          | Kucha, Pucca and Semi-pucca structures | 85          | 88          |
| South East Zone | Kucha, Pucca and Semi-pucca structures | 662         | 763         |
| South West Zone | Kucha, Pucca and Semi-pucca structures | 475         | 338         |
| North Zone      | Kucha, Pucca and Semi-pucca structures | 193         | 286         |
| <b>Total</b>    |  | <b>2904</b> | <b>3095</b> |

## PART—'B'

In addition to the above, unauthorised structures have also been removed in 77 DDA flats in the year 1998-99 and in 24 DDA flats in the year 1999 (till November).

**Theft of Antiques**

3312. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the theft of antiques are rising at an alarming rate in the country;

(b) if so, the number of thefts of antiques which came to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(c) the total number of antiques recovered; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government to prevent such theft in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) Government are aware of a few cases of thefts of antiques.

(b) As per available information, there were seventeen cases of theft involving sixty nine antiquities which were brought to the notice of the Government during the last three years.

(c) Sixteen antiquities have been recovered during the last three years.

(d) Measures have been taken by the Archaeological Survey of India in concert with the enforcing agencies like the Central Bureau of Investigation, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Customs and the State Governments to check the theft of antiquities by intensifying checking at Customs exit points, as well as by strict enforcement of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. Armed guards have also been deployed at the selected centrally protected monuments and museums under the Archaeological Survey of India.

**Hepatitis-B**

3313. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:  
SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI VIJAY GOEL:  
SHRI R.L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that Hepatitis-B is more fatal than AIDS;

(b) if so, the number of persons died from Hepatitis-B in the country every year as compared to AIDS;

(c) the estimated number of carriers of Hepatitis-B in the country;

(d) the reasons for increase of such disease;

(e) the funds allocated by the Union Government during each of the three years for control of Hepatitis-B and AIDS, separately, State-wise;

(f) whether India is a signatory to a World Health Organisation resolution passed in 1997 which said that every country should bring Hepatitis-B under the Universal Immunization Programme;

(g) If so, the progress made so far in this regard; and

(h) the steps being taken to control the spreading of Hepatitis-B?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) and (b) As per information available, the number of deaths due to viral hepatitis and AIDS is as under:—

| Year | Viral Hepatitis Deaths | AIDS Deaths |
|------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1996 | 903                    | 188         |
| 1997 | 1208                   | 287         |

(c) Studies based mainly on institutional data indicate that about 3-5% of population in India may be carriers of hepatitis B virus.

(d) Hepatitis B spreads through parental, sexual route and from mother to child. Incidence will increase if precautions are not taken.

(e) There is no separate programme for control of Hepatitis-B. Funds allocated under AIDS programme during the last three years is given in enclosed Statement.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) In view of the huge financial implication, there is no proposal at present to include Hepatitis-B under the National Immunization Programme.

(h) Since health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government to take measures for prevention of this disease. However, the Central Government has initiated the following steps to prevent the spread of this disease:—

- (1) Screening of all blood donors for Hepatitis B Virus before transfusion has been made mandatory.
- (2) Provision of separate syringes and needles for each vaccination under the Universal Immunisation Programme. For this, guidelines have been issued for the use of a separate sterile syringe and needle for each injection and a septic surgical intervention;
- (3) Under the National AIDS Control Programme efforts are being made to promote safe sex behaviour, use of only sterile needles, provisioning of access to safe blood etc. On account of these efforts, transmission of Hepatitis B will also be controlled.
- (4) In Central Government Hospitals, all health personnel at risk are being immunised against Hepatitis-B virus.
- (5) States and UTs have also been advised to:
  - \* Undertake free immunisation of hospital staff;
  - \* Strengthening Health Education of the preventive aspects of the disease;

**Statement****Statewise Grants Allocated during last 3 years**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| S.No. | State/UT          | Grants<br>Allocated<br>1996-97 | Grants<br>Allocated<br>1997-98 | Grants<br>Allocated<br>1998-99 |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                              | 4                              | 5                              |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 425.00                         | 425.00                         | 650.00                         |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 80.00                          | 25.00                          | 90.00                          |
| 3.    | Assam             | 100.00                         | 100.00                         | 100.00                         |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 25.00                          | 50.00                          | 110.00                         |
| 5.    | Goa               | 25.00                          | 50.00                          | 35.00                          |
| 6.    | Gujarat           | 300.00                         | 250.00                         | 230.00                         |
| 7.    | Haryana           | 130.00                         | 75.00                          | 160.00                         |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 115.00                         | 225.00                         | 115.00                         |
| 9.    | Jammu & Kashmir   | 25.00                          | 25.00                          | 25.00                          |
| 10.   | Karnataka         | 350.00                         | 175.00                         | 335.00                         |
| 11.   | Kerala            | 225.00                         | 100.00                         | 65.00                          |
| 12.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 425.00                         | 150.00                         | 315.00                         |
| 13.   | Maharashtra       | 900.00                         | 950.00                         | 800.00                         |
| 14.   | Manipur           | 200.00                         | 150.00                         | 245.00                         |
| 15.   | Meghalaya         | 35.00                          | 25.00                          | 30.00                          |

| 1            | 2             | 3              | 4              | 5              |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16.          | Mizoram       | 150.00         | 100.00         | 100.00         |
| 17.          | Nagaland      | 190.00         | 155.00         | 227.00         |
| 18.          | Orissa        | 50.00          | 75.00          | 100.00         |
| 19.          | Punjab        | 225.00         | 75.00          | 150.00         |
| 20.          | Rajasthan     | 375.00         | 225.00         | 100.00         |
| 21.          | Sikkim        | 50.00          | 50.00          | 50.00          |
| 22.          | Tamil Nadu    | 1700.00        | 2000.00        | 800.00         |
| 23.          | Tripura       | 50.000         | 50.00          | 20.00          |
| 24.          | Uttar Pradesh | 450.00         | 495.00         | 200.00         |
| 25.          | West Bengal   | 600.00         | 100.00         | 350.00         |
| 26.          | Pondicherry   | 7.00           | 0.00           | 40.00          |
| 27.          | A&N Islands   | 45.91          | 31.09          | 20.00          |
| 28.          | Chandigarh    | 48.93          | 28.00          | 60.00          |
| 29.          | D&N Haveli    | 17.00          | 16.00          | 0.00           |
| 30.          | Daman & Diu   | 19.00          | 24.22          | 15.00          |
| 31.          | Delhi         | 400.00         | 25.00          | 110.00         |
| 32.          | Lakshadweep   | 16.71          | 15.42          | 0.00           |
| <b>Total</b> |               | <b>7752.55</b> | <b>6239.73</b> | <b>5587.00</b> |

**No Pass No Fail System**

3314. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:  
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce 'no pass no fail' system of grading for the X and XII examinations being conducted by the CBSE during the New Millennium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has resolved to implement the Grading System and to provide for improvement in grades in principle. The decision will be implemented after working out the details.

**Demands of Central Universities**

3315. SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Universities and their affiliated institutions have observed "Save Higher Education Day" recently;

(b) if so, the demands and grievances of these institutions; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The news items published in Hindustan Times dated 23.11.1999 have flagged, inter-alia, issues relating to financial crisis, role of Ministry of Human Resource Development and University Grants Commission in the crisis, merits and demerits of privatisation of higher education, threat from invasion of foreign Universities, accountability of Vice-Chancellors and teachers. These topics have been the subject of discussion since long and were further discussed in seminars organised in various Central Universities on that day. There have been recommendations on the above issues, inter-alia by a Task Force and a Group of Experts which have been submitted to the Government for consideration.

**Fake Caste Certificates**

3316. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints regarding admission by producing fake caste certificate in the educational institutions has been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) The Government in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has not received any specific complaint regarding admission to educational institutions on the basis of fake caste certificate.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Right to Shelter**

3317. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make right to shelter as a fundamental right; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Education System**

3318. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH:  
COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether standard of education is lagging behind in rural areas as compared to urban areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government have worked out a scheme to revamp the education system to meet the needs of the rural population in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) According to the 1991 census, the literacy rate in rural areas is 44.69% and in urban areas 73.08%.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the emphasis laid in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as modified in 1992, several schemes have been launched primarily to meet the educational needs of the rural population. These schemes include Operation Blackboard, Non Formal Education, Mid-Day Meal, District Primary Education Programme, Total Literacy Campaigns and Community Polytechnics. Navodaya Vidyalayas provide high quality education to talented children from the rural areas. A National Council of Rural Institutes has also been set up at Hyderabad for promoting higher education in rural areas.

#### **Voluntary Organisation for Women**

3319. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of voluntary organisation receiving grant from the Union Government engaged in the welfare of women in Orissa;

(b) the criteria laid down for providing assistance to them;

(c) the details of agencies conducting audit of such organisations;

(d) the details of the organisations black-listed during the last three years; and

(e) the details of schemes being implemented for the welfare of women?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Jhuggis Constructed in DIZ Area, Gole Market**

3320. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places where Jhuggis have been constructed in Gole Market area New Delhi;

(b) the names of the departments on whose land these Jhuggis have been constructed;

(c) whether the Government have fixed the responsibility to prevent the unauthorised occupation of Government land;

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government to remove such Jhuggis; and

(e) the time by which these Jhuggis are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Council has reported that there are 7 jhuggi clusters in Gole Market area as per details given below:

- (1) Behind Poly Clinic, Jain Mandir, Sector-IV, Raja Bazar
- (2) Sector IV, Raja Bazar, opposite NDMC Electricity Sub-Station.
- (3) Block 45-58, DIZ area.
- (4) Edward Square, Udyan Marg.
- (5) Kail Bari Marg, Filling Station.
- (6) Mother Dairy Block 233, DIZ area.
- (7) E.S.S. No. 4, Bhai Veer Singh Marg.

(b) These jhuggi clusters have come up on lands belonging to Land & Development Office.

(c) to (e) The Government have been impressing upon all land owning agencies, from time to time, for taking effective steps to protect their lands from encroachment. However, the jhuggies can be removed according to the policy of the Government by relocating eligible jhuggi dwellers etc. No time frame can be set for removing the jhuggies.

[*Translation*]

#### **Expenditure Incurred on MBBS Students**

3321. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure being incurred by the Government on a student studying in M.B.B.S. and M.D. student in Government colleges;

(b) the amount out of the said expenditure charged from the student;

(c) the number out of these doctors have gone abroad during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to make it compulsory for the doctors passing out of Government medical colleges to work in rural and backward areas for certain period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) and (b) There is no uniformity in expenditure incurred by Government on medical education per student at under-graduate and post-graduate levels as the figure varies from State to State. As per a study commissioned by the Medical Council of India in 1998 the average cost of medical education per student in a Government medical college is about Rs. 3.15 lakh per annum at undergraduate level during the period 1994-95 to 1996-97. No fresh study has been conducted on cost of post-graduate medical education. However, as per an

earlier report of 1994, the cost of medical education per post-graduate student ranges from Rs. 71,000/- to Rs. 1.46 lakhs per annum in Government medical colleges. The fee being charged for these courses from the students is very nominal.

(c) The number of doctors in whose cases NOCs have been issued for going abroad for higher studies/residency/training during 1997, 1998 and 1999 (till date) is 1583, 1688 and 1589 respectively.

(d) and (e) The Central Council of Health & Family Welfare at its meeting held in April, 1999 has inter-alia resolved that a minimum of 25% of post-graduate seats may be served for in service medical officers who have put in minimum of three years Service in rural areas with a bond that they will serve the Government for five years. This resolution of CCH&FW has been communicated to the State Governments for appropriate action at their end.

#### **Welfare Schemes in Madhya Pradesh**

3322. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the welfare schemes meant for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, widows, handicapped and minorities in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the number of persons benefitted under these schemes during the said period, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Swasthya Rakshak Scheme**

3323. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:  
SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Swasthya Rakshak' scheme was launched to provide health facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of honorarium fixed therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation to increase the amount of honorarium;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for not increasing the amount so far; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be raised alongwith the revised amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme was launched in 1977 with the objective of providing primary health care services at the door steps of the people.

(b) Under the Scheme the Village Health Guides were to be given an honorarium of Rs. 56/- per month.

(c) and (d) Government have been receiving such representations from time to time. The main demands in the representations are about raising of the honorarium amount, restoration of medicine kits to Village Health Guides and to provide them with all the facilities available to the Govt. Servants etc.

(e) and (f) An expert committee has recently reviewed the scheme in all its aspects and made certain recommendations. The final decision is expected to be taken soon after the conclusion of certain cases pending in the Court.

#### **Upgradation of Primary Health Centres in Rural Areas**

3324. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:  
COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals functioning in rural areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) the criteria for upgrading the Primary Health Centres to rural hospitals in the country;

(c) whether these hospitals are sufficient to meet the requirement of local population;

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to increase the number of hospitals and provide more medical facilities in the rural areas of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which these centres are likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) The number of sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Rural Family Welfare Centres functioning in the country as on 30.6.98 are given in the enclosed statements I and II.

(b) A PHC is a 4-6 bedded Primary Health Care Unit whereas the Community Health Centres is a referral unit for Primary Health Centres. There is a scheme for upgrading 25% of an existing Primary Health Centres into 10 bedded Community Health Centres/Rural Hospital. The major considerations for selecting a Primary Health Centre for such upgradation are its communication facilities and approachability from the areas of the other Primary Health Centres for which it is to serve as a referral unit. A Community Health Centre has 4 specialist doctors alongwith 25 other staff. It is also equipped with an operation Theatre and necessary medicines.

(c) to (f) As per the demographic norms for setting up rural health facilities, there should be a Sub-Centre for a population of 5000, a Primary Health Centre for a population of 30,000 and a Community Health Centre for a population of 1,20,000. For tribal and hilly areas the population norms for Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre are 3000, 20,000 and 80,000 respectively.

As per these demographic norms there are country wide shortages of 7683 Sub-Centres, 1513 Primary Health Centres and 2899 Community Health Centres.

The targets for opening new Sub-Centres for the 9th Five Year Plan period are given in the enclosed statement III.

**Statement I****Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs And CHCs Functioning as on 30.06.98**

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | Sub Centres | PHCs | CHCs | Date of Latest Report |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|------|------|-----------------------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3           | 4    | 5    | 6                     |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 10568       | 1335 | 207  | 30.06.98              |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 245         | 47   | 9    | 30.06.98              |
| 3.      | Assam             | 5280        | 619  | 105  | 31.03.95              |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 14799       | 2209 | 148  | 31.09.98              |
| 5.      | Goa               | 172         | 18   | 8    | 30.06.98              |
| 6.      | Gujarat           | 7274        | 960  | 188  | 30.06.98              |
| 7.      | Haryana           | 2299        | 400  | 64   | 30.06.98              |
| 8.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 2093        | 322  | 55   | 30.06.98              |
| 9.      | J&K               | 1700        | 337  | 45   | 31.01.98              |
| 10.     | Karnataka         | 8143        | 1601 | 242  | 31.12.97              |
| 11.     | Kerala            | 5094        | 960  | 80   | 30.06.98              |
| 12.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 11938       | 1814 | 198  | 31.12.97              |
| 13.     | Maharashtra       | 9725        | 1699 | 306  | 30.06.98              |
| 14.     | Manipur           | 420         | 69   | 16   | 30.06.98              |
| 15.     | Meghalaya         | 377         | 85   | 13   | 30.06.98              |
| 16.     | Mizoram           | 324         | 38   | 8    | 31.01.98              |



| 1         | 2             | 3      | 4     | 5    | 6        |
|-----------|---------------|--------|-------|------|----------|
| 17.       | Nagaland      | 244    | 33    | 5    | 30.06.98 |
| 18.       | Orissa        | 5927   | 1352  | 157  | 30.06.98 |
| 19.       | Punjab        | 2852   | 484   | 105  | 31.03.98 |
| 20.       | Rajasthan     | 9650   | 1646  | 261  | 30.06.98 |
| 21.       | Sikkim        | 147    | 24    | 2    | 30.06.98 |
| 22.       | Tamil Nadu    | 8681   | 1436  | 72   | 31.03.96 |
| 23.       | Tripura       | 537    | 58    | 11   | 30.06.98 |
| 24.       | Uttar Pradesh | 20153  | 3808  | 310  | 31.12.97 |
| 25.       | West Bengal   | 7873   | 1556  | 89   | 31.03.95 |
| 26.       | A&N Islands   | 97     | 17    | 4    | 31.03.98 |
| 27.       | Chandigarh    | 13     | —     | 1    | 30.06.98 |
| 28.       | D&N Haveli    | 36     | 6     | —    | 30.06.98 |
| 29.       | Daman & Diu   | 21     | 3     | 1    | 30.06.98 |
| 30.       | Delhi         | 42     | 8     | —    | 30.06.98 |
| 31.       | Lakshadweep   | 14     | 4     | 3    | 30.06.98 |
| 32.       | Pondicherry   | 80     | 43    | 4    | 30.06.97 |
| All India |               | 136818 | 22991 | 2712 |          |

(Figures are provisional).

—: Nil.

**Statement II****Rural Family Welfare Centres in Different States/Union Territories**

| Sl. | State/Union Territory | RFWCs |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|
| 1   | 2                     | 3     |
| 1.  | Andhra Pradesh        | 420   |
| 2.  | Assam                 | 148   |
| 3.  | Bihar                 | 587   |
| 4.  | Gujarat               | 251   |
| 5.  | Haryana               | 93    |
| 6.  | Himachal Pradesh      | 77    |
| 7.  | Jammu & Kashmir       | 82    |
| 8.  | Karnataka             | 269   |
| 9.  | Kerala                | 163   |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh        | 460   |
| 11. | Maharashtra           | 428   |
| 12. | Manipur               | 31    |
| 13. | Meghalaya             | 23    |

| 1      | 2                 | 3    |
|--------|-------------------|------|
| 14.    | Nagaland          | 7    |
| 15.    | Orissa            | 314  |
| 16.    | Punjab            | 129  |
| 17.    | Rajasthan         | 232  |
| 18.    | Sikkim            | 15   |
| 19.    | Tamil Nadu        | 383  |
| 20.    | Tripura           | 35   |
| 21.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 907  |
| 22.    | West Bengal       | 335  |
| 23.    | Chandigarh        | 1    |
| 24.    | Delhi             | 8    |
| 25.    | Goa               | 13   |
| 26.    | Mizoram           | 14   |
| 27.    | Pondicherry       | 12   |
| 28.    | Arunachal Pradesh | —    |
| Total: |                   | 5435 |

**Statement III****Ninth Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Targets for the year 1999-2000 for the establishment of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs**

| Sl. No. | States/UTs        | Sub-Centres       |                         | PHCs              |                         | CHCs              |                         |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
|         |                   | Ninth Plan target | Annual Target (1999-00) | Ninth Plan target | Annual target (1999-00) | Ninth Plan target | Annual target (1999-00) |
| 1       | 2                 | 3                 | 4                       | 5                 | 6                       | 7                 | 8                       |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 0                 | 0                       | 372               | 93                      | 220               | 55                      |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 0                 | 0                       | 0                 | 0                       | 0                 | 0                       |

| 1   | 2                | 3    | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   |
|-----|------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3.  | Assam            | 0    | 0   | 107 | 27  | 76  | 19  |
| 4.  | Bihar            | 1028 | 257 | 428 | 107 | 511 | 128 |
| 5.  | Goa              | 0    | 0   | 5   | 1   | 1   | 0   |
| 6.  | Gujarat          | 0    | 0   | 68  | 17  | 71  | 18  |
| 7.  | Haryana          | 183  | 46  | 16  | 4   | 39  | 10  |
| 8.  | Himachal Pradesh | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 9.  | J&K              | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 4   | 1   |
| 10. | Karnataka        | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 26  | 7   |
| 11. | Kerala           | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 100 | 25  |
| 12. | Mahya Pradesh    | 184  | 46  | 206 | 52  | 307 | 77  |
| 13. | Maharashtra      | 903  | 202 | 61  | 15  | 135 | 34  |
| 14. | Manipur          | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 15. | Meghalaya        | 87   | 22  | 0   | 0   | 6   | 2   |
| 16. | Mizoram          | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 17. | Nagaland         | 81   | 20  | 21  | 5   | 9   | 2   |
| 18. | Orissa           | 447  | 112 | 0   | 0   | 108 | 27  |
| 19. | Punjab           | 6    | 1   | 0   | 0   | 14  | 4   |
| 20. | Rajasthan        | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 51  | 13  |
| 21. | Sikkim           | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 1   |

| 1         | 2             | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6   | 7    | 8   |
|-----------|---------------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|
| 22.       | Tamil Nadu    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0   | 237  | 59  |
| 23.       | Tripura       | 42   | 11   | 40   | 10  | 13   | 3   |
| 24.       | Uttar Pradesh | 2184 | 546  | 0    | 0   | 621  | 155 |
| 25.       | West Bengal   | 2483 | 621  | 170  | 43  | 342  | 86  |
| 26.       | A&N Islands   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 27.       | Chandigarh    | 1    | 0    | 2    | 1   | 0    | 0   |
| 28.       | D&N Haveli    | 6    | 2    | 1    | 0   | 2    | 1   |
| 29.       | Daman & Diu   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 30.       | Delhi         | 148  | 37   | 24   | 6   | 8    | 2   |
| 31.       | Lakshadweep   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| 32.       | Pondicherry   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   |
| All India |               | 7686 | 1922 | 1521 | 340 | 2903 | 726 |

#### Ahom Kings Monuments

3325. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to declare the old historical monument of "Ahom Kings" at Sibsagar in Assam as heritage site;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) Four monuments of the

Ahom Kings at Sibsagar viz., Vahnudoi, Sivadol, Devidoi and eight cannons on the banks of a local tanks are already declared as monuments of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958. There is no proposal to declare them as heritage site.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### AIDS

3326. COL (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spread of AIDS is due to influx of foreign tourists in the country, especially in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to control the spread of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### T.B. Patients in Andhra Pradesh

3327. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons are suffering from Pulmonary T.B. in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in this regard;

(c) if so, the findings thereof alongwith the areas where this study was conducted;

(d) whether any fresh initiatives are likely to be taken to check Pulmonary TB in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the ICMR Expert Committee has recommended to continue BCG vaccine for children in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) Out of 12,49,445 T.B. patients reported in the country during 1988-89; 78,467 were from Andhra Pradesh.

(b) ICMR has not conducted any survey in Andhra Pradesh on prevalence of pulmonary T.B.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) It is proposed to cover the entire state of Andhra Pradesh under Revised National T.B. Control Programme (RNTCP) in a phased manner, with the assistance to the tune of Rs. 109.93 crores from Department of International Development (DFID). At present only two districts viz. Medak and Hyderabad are covered under RNTCP.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The issue of use of BCG vaccine in EPI was considered in an Expert Group meeting convened by ICMR. The group after reviewing the published literature and results of studies on productive efficacy of BCG on TB meningitis done in India and abroad, noted that BCG offers more than 75% protection against severe forms of TB such as meningitis and miliary TB in children. The group recommended that BCG should continue to be given to infants as part of UIP.

#### Pending Projects in Maharashtra

3328. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE:  
SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the projects taken up for execution and development of Doordarshan Network and other infrastructure in Maharashtra during the Eighth Plan;

(b) the present status of the projects;

(c) the details of projects proposed/approved for Ninth Plan period in the State with estimated cost, project-wise;

(d) the reasons for delay in completion of these projects in Maharashtra project-wise; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Three studios and 42 transmitter projects were taken up in Maharashtra during the 8th Plan period. All these projects except a VLPT at Wai, has since been completed and commissioned. Installation of VLPT, Wai has been completed and will be commissioned shortly.

(c) Twenty seven projects presently under implementation in Maharashtra alongwith their capital cost are given in Statement.

(d) and (e) Installation of 15 LPT/VLPT projects out of the above 27 projects has been completed and these will be commissioned shortly. The remaining projects are at different stages of implementation and are proposed to be completed during the 9th Plan period.

**Statement**

*Transmitter projects under implementation in Maharashtra.*

| HPTs |                    | Capital cost (Rs. in lakhs) |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1    |                    | 2                           |
| 1.   | Chandrapur (1 Kw)  | 443.70                      |
| 2.   | Jalgaon (10 Kw)    | 917.80                      |
| 3.   | Ratnagiri (1 Kw)   | 586.50                      |
| 4.   | Nagpur DD 2(10 Kw) | 511.00                      |
| LPTs |                    |                             |
| 1.   | Akalkot            | 76.00                       |
| 2.   | Bhamragad          | 76.00                       |
| 3.   | Daryapur           | 76.00                       |
| 4.   | Dhadgaon           | 76.00                       |
| 5.   | Dharmabad          | 96.00                       |
| 6.   | Khanapur           | 76.00                       |
| 7.   | Mangal Wedha       | 76.00                       |
| 8.   | Pandharkawada      | 76.00                       |
| 9.   | Patan (Satara)     | 76.00                       |
| 10.  | Phalton            | 76.00                       |
| 11.  | Pulgaon            | 96.00                       |
| 12.  | Parner             | 96.00                       |

| 1     |                  | 2     |
|-------|------------------|-------|
| VLPTs |                  |       |
| 1.    | Ambet            | 77.85 |
| 2.    | Arjuni           | 59.20 |
| 3.    | Ashti            | 59.20 |
| 4.    | Chimur           | 59.20 |
| 5.    | Karanja (Wardha) | 59.20 |
| 6.    | Kurkheda         | 59.20 |
| 7.    | Pimpalner Sakri  | 59.20 |
| 8.    | Sakoli           | 59.20 |
| 9.    | Sindewahi        | 59.20 |
| 10.   | Tiwa             | 59.20 |
| 11.   | Wai              | 66.00 |

**Educationally backward Minorities**

3329. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC is running coaching classes for weaker Sections among the educationally backward minorities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Universities and colleges being helped by UGC in organising these classes, State-wise and particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the amount of assistance provided to these centres during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether UGC has constituted a Committee to monitor the scheme and review their working periodically; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The UGC is providing financial assistance to selected Universities/Colleges under the Scheme of Coaching Classes for Weaker Section amongst educationally backward minority communities. Objective

of the Scheme is to enable the students to bridge the gaps from their earlier educational preparation and social deprivations.

(c) and (d) A statement showing number of Coaching Centres for minorities and the amount of assistance given to them by University Grants Commission during the last three years is enclosed.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has constituted a Standing Committee for monitoring the scheme and to review the working of these Centres. The Committee has already reviewed about 31 Coaching Centres.

#### Statement

##### *Minorities and the Amount of Assistance given to them by U.G.C. during last three years*

| S.No. | State          | Number of Coaching Classes for Minorities Centres (Universities) | Number of Coaching Classes for Minorities Centres (Colleges) | Amount of Assistance provided to these Centres during last three years (Rs. in lakhs) |         |         |
|-------|----------------|--|--|---|---------|---------|
|       |                |  |  | 1996-97   | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
| 1     | 2              | 3  | 4  | 5   | 6       | 7       |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh | 2  | 2  | 2.00  | 3.00    | 5.23    |
| 2.    | Assam          | 1  | —  | 1.00  | —       | —       |
| 3.    | Bihar          | 2  | 6  | 0.30  | 3.77    | 4.90    |
| 4.    | Delhi          | 1  | 1  | 2.93  | 3.80    | 3.50    |
| 5.    | Gujarat        | 1  | —  | —   | 2.25    | —       |
| 6.    | Haryana        | 1  | —  | —   | —       | —       |
| 7.    | J&K            | 2  | —  | 2.28  | 2.37    | 1.50    |
| 8.    | Karnataka      | 1  | 11   | 4.90  | 7.63    | 10.45   |
| 9.    | Kerala         | 1  | 11   | 5.04  | 10.42   | 8.06    |

| 1   | 2              | 3  | 4  | 5     | 6     | 7     |
|-----|----------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 10. | Maharashtra    | 2  | 3  | 1.50  | —     | 3.94  |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 2  | 1  | 4.58  | 2.50  | 3.50  |
| 12. | Manipur        | —  | 1  | 0.80  | —     | 0.80  |
| 13. | Punjab         | —  | 2  | —     | 0.80  | 1.30  |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu     | —  | 4  | 0.80  | —     | 1.60  |
| 15. | Uttar Pradesh  | 6  | 11 | 17.59 | 13.71 | 19.70 |
| 16. | West Bengal    | —  | 2  | 1.80  | 1.30  | 1.30  |
|     |                | 22 | 55 |       |       |       |

**Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kerala**

3330. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to close down Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to restart the said Vidyalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) There is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kerala known as K.V. No. 1. However, there is a KV in Kasargod which is a project school sponsored by Central Plantation Crops Research Institute an organisation under the Indian Council of Agriculture Research. Considering all the factors and references in this regard the KVS proposes to close down the school gradually as per the request of the sponsoring organisation.

**[Translation]****Investment in Pharma Industry**

3331. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the multinational companies regarding investment in Pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise;

(c) the present status of these proposals and the number of such proposals approved so far; and

(d) the policy of the Government in regard to the investment in pharmaceutical industry by the multinational companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d) The receipt of proposals for foreign collaboration is an ongoing process. The proposals are considered by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) in consultation with the administrative Ministry concerned. During the period from August 1991 to August 1999, 337 foreign collaboration (technical and financial) have been approved by the Government in the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals sector envisaging foreign equity amounting to Rs. 8580.88 million.



*[English]***Upliftment of Weaker Sections**

3332. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:  
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes launched by the Government for the upliftment of weaker sections during the Eighth Plan, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons benefitted therefrom during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the total amount allocated to these States during the said period, scheme-wise;

(d) whether these schemes are likely to be continued during the Ninth Plan period; and

(e) if so, the funds earmarked for these schemes during Ninth Plan period and the amount released for the current year to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**HUDCO Infrastructure Project**

3333. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO has launched a dedicated fund project Initialisation Fund to finance for preparation of infrastructure project reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of funds likely to be utilised for the purpose; and

(c) the extent to which it is helpful to the companies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) HUDCO has a provision for financing project initiation facilities (Project formulation & Project feasibility/ Draft Project Report (DPR) preparation and allied activities). The rate of interest applicable for such funds is 13-14% per annum on a telescopic basis. The extent of finance is 100% of the cost of project report preparation with a maximum of Rs. 5.00 crore per project subject to a further condition that the total exposure of HUDCO will be initially restricted to Rs. 50.00 crore in a financial year. The schemes eligible to avail this facility are schemes coming under Utility Infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, drainage etc. Transportation, Area Development, Solid Waste Management and Ecologically appropriate infrastructure projects.

(c) The cost of preparation of project feasibility/DPR as reported by HUDCO is generally of the order of 2-3% of the project cost. With the provision of such funds, the agencies/companies would be able to formulate projects without investing their own funds. Proper formulation of project will enable agencies to implement the project with lesser cost and time over-runs.

*[Translation]***Central University in Bihar**

3334. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Central University in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up Central University in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) National Policy on Education stipulates that, in view of the need to effect an all-round improvement in the institutions, the main emphasis will be on consolidation of, and expansion of facilities in, the existing institutions. Programme of Action also directs that, given the necessity to arrest the declining trend in the flow of plan funds

from UGC to State Universities and Colleges, the severe constraint of resources and the need to provide adequate infrastructure in the newly established Central Universities in the North-East, the Government should exercise restraint in setting up more Central Universities. In view of these stipulations Central Government is not in favour of setting up of more Central Universities in the country.

[English]

**Increase in AIDS/HIV Cases**

3335. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL:  
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:  
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of AIDS/HIV kits supplied to various States for the treatment of AIDS/HIV patients against the demand by State Governments during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) The details of the monthly allocation of HIV kits to the States during the last three years are given in the Statement. These allocations are based entirely on the demand of the State Governments.

**Statement**

**Monthly Allocation of HIV Tests : 1997**

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | No. of HIV Test kits allotted (in no. of tests) |
|--------|-------------------|---|
| 1      | 2                 | 3   |
| 1.     | Delhi             | 29795   |
| 2.     | Punjab            | 5415  |
| 3.     | Haryana           | 6260  |
| 4.     | Chandigarh UT     | 485   |
| 5.     | Rajasthan         | 11180   |
| 6.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 797   |

| 1   | 2                 | 3     |
|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 7.  | Madhya Pradesh    | 13298 |
| 8.  | Uttar Pradesh     | 11310 |
| 9.  | Jammu & Kashmir   | 2125  |
| 10. | Maharashtra       | 45781 |
| 11. | Goa               | 1320  |
| 12. | Daman & Diu       | 25    |
| 13. | Dadra & N. Haveli | 10    |
| 14. | Gujarat           | 21055 |
| 15. | Pondicherry       | 755   |
| 16. | Lakshadweep       |       |
| 17. | Andhra Pradesh    | 7765  |
| 18. | Karnataka         | 5475  |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu        | 5160  |
| 20. | Kerala            | 6985  |
| 21. | Bihar             | 4400  |
| 22. | A&N Islands       | 125   |
| 23. | Orissa            | 6945  |
| 24. | West Bengal       | 22480 |
| 25. | Assam             | 1025  |

| 1             | 2                 | 3             |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 26.           | Tripura           | 610           |
| 27.           | Sikkim            | 80            |
| 28.           | Manipur           | 800           |
| 29.           | Meghalaya         | 165           |
| 30.           | Mizoram           | 645           |
| 31.           | Nagaland          | 140           |
| 32.           | Arunachal Pradesh | 55            |
| <b>Total:</b> |                   | <b>212426</b> |

*Monthly Allocation of HIV Tests: 1998*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | No. of HIV Test kits allotted (in no. of tests) |
|--------|-------------------|---|
|--------|-------------------|---|

| 1  | 2                    | 3    |
|----|----------------------|------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh       | 9830 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh    | 105  |
| 3. | Assam                | 2470 |
| 4. | Andaman & Nicobar    | 360  |
| 5. | Bihar                | 4540 |
| 6. | Chandigarh UT        | 4145 |
| 7. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 10   |
| 8. | Daman & Diu          | 25   |

| 1   | 2                | 3     |
|-----|------------------|-------|
| 9.  | Delhi            | 35100 |
| 10. | Goa              | 2058  |
| 11. | Gujarat          | 28737 |
| 12. | Haryana          | 9260  |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 917   |
| 14. | Jammu & Kashmir  | 2925  |
| 15. | Karnataka        | 8811  |
| 16. | Kerala           | 8210  |
| 17. | Lakshadweep      | 36    |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh   | 10189 |
| 19. | Maharashtra      | 62465 |
| 20. | Manipur          | 1245  |
| 21. | Meghalaya        | 265   |
| 22. | Mizoram          | 1670  |
| 23. | Nagaland         | 380   |
| 24. | Orissa           | 7305  |
| 25. | Pondicherry      | 1600  |
| 26. | Punjab           | 5625  |
| 27. | Rajasthan        | 10330 |

| 1     | 2             | 3      |
|-------|---------------|--------|
| 28.   | Sikkim        | 135    |
| 29.   | Tamil Nadu    | 11030  |
| 30    | Tripura       | 1079   |
| 31    | Uttar Pradesh | 16340  |
| 32.   | West Bengal   | 32090  |
| Total |               | 277174 |

*Monthly Allocation of HIV Tests: 1999*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | No. of HIV Test kits allotted (in no. of tests) |
|--------|-------------------|---|
|--------|-------------------|---|

| 1  | 2                    | 3     |
|----|----------------------|-------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh       | 16870 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh    | 105   |
| 3. | Assam                | 3700  |
| 4. | Andaman & Nicobar    | 645   |
| 5. | Bihar                | 4500  |
| 6. | Chandigarh UT        | 4368  |
| 7. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 10    |
| 8. | Daman & Diu          | 25    |
| 9. | Delhi                | 45386 |

| 1   | 2                | 3     |
|-----|------------------|-------|
| 11. | Gujarat          | 24791 |
| 12. | Haryana          | 10665 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 917   |
| 14. | Jammu & Kashmir  | 2925  |
| 15. | Karnataka        | 15212 |
| 16. | Kerala           | 8210  |
| 17. | Lakshadweep      | 36    |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh   | 18049 |
| 19. | Maharashtra      | 44600 |
| 20. | Manipur          | 1661  |
| 21. | Meghalaya        | 265   |
| 22. | Mizoram          | 930   |
| 23. | Nagaland         | 380   |
| 24. | Orissa           | 7290  |
| 25. | Pondicherry      | 1780  |
| 26. | Punjab           | 5625  |
| 27. | Rajasthan        | 9539  |

| 1     | 2             | 3      |
|-------|---------------|--------|
| 29.   | Tamil Nadu    | 19785  |
| 30.   | Tripura       | 964    |
| 31.   | Uttar Pradesh | 10666  |
| 32.   | West Bengal   | 51860  |
| Total |               | 313849 |

**Financial Assistance to NGO**

3336. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI SHANKER SINGH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Non-Government Institutions engaged in social work are provided financial assistance by the Government;

(b) if so, the amount provided to these Institutions during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any separate account of financial assistance being provided to the non-Government's organisations;

(d) if so, the amount made available for each State, year-wise; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to monitor the proper utilisation of the amount in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Amount provided to these Institutions during the last three years, statewise is at Annexure.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The amount made available to Non-Government Organisations in each State, year-wise is in Statement.

(e) The assistance for the financial year is released in two instalments and the second instalment is released on receipt of inspection report and recommendation of appropriate authority. The recommendation, while assessing the working of the organisation, also reports on the utilization of funds and the progress made.

**Statement**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Name of the State/UT | Grants Released |         |         |         |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                      | 1996-97         | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | Total   |
| 1                    | 2               | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| Andhra Pradesh       | 713.91          | 762.10  | 1211.98 | 2707.99 |
| Arunachal Pradesh    | 6.22            | 9.28    | 3.71    | 19.21   |
| Assam                | 26.68           | 18.66   | 110.62  | 155.96  |
| Bihar                | 167.04          | 248.13  | 227.85  | 663.02  |
| Chandigarh           | 9.40            | 8.94    | 33.20   | 51.54   |

| 1                | 2      | 3      | 4       | 5       |
|------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Delhi            | 256.63 | 352.77 | 1220.07 | 1629.47 |
| Goa              | 21.91  | 16.67  | 18.00   | 56.78   |
| Gujarat          | 106.57 | 138.10 | 220.69  | 465.39  |
| Haryana          | 171.43 | 232.97 | 342.64  | 747.04  |
| Himachal Pradesh | 15.23  | 12.25  | 49.20   | 76.66   |
| Jammu & Kashmir  | 78.06  | 14.99  | 27.43   | 120.48  |
| Karnataka        | 299.38 | 262.45 | 405.74  | 967.57  |
| Kerala           | 259.57 | 335.92 | 1042.72 | 1638.21 |
| Madhya Pradesh   | 85.61  | 88.46  | 245.47  | 419.54  |
| Maharashtra      | 298.84 | 148.71 | 497.70  | 945.25  |
| Manipur          | 148.77 | 116.01 | 305.47  | 570.25  |
| Meghalaya        | 10.08  | 6.50   | 26.24   | 42.62   |
| Mizoram          | 32.82  | 43.74  | 58.27   | 132.63  |
| Orissa           | 134.61 | 207.21 | 620.42  | 962.24  |
| Pondicherry      | 5.31   | 10.82  | 20.32   | 36.45   |
| Punjab           | 147.77 | 117.54 | 292.89  | 557.64  |
| Rajasthan        | 145.26 | 240.25 | 450.26  | 835.77  |
| Tamil Nadu       | 304.70 | 343.68 | 476.23  | 1124.61 |

| 1             | 2      | 3      | 4       | 5       |
|---------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Tripura       | 13.71  | 27.52  | 27.82   | 69.05   |
| Uttar Pradesh | 558.33 | 651.95 | 1352.01 | 2560.29 |
| West Bengal   | 502.43 | 502.53 | 713.69  | 1718.65 |
| D&N Haveli    | 0.00   | 3.21   | 0.00    | 3.21    |
| Sikkim        | 1.20   | 2.06   | 1.73    | 4.99    |
| Nagaland      | 3.41   | 18.84  | 32.05   | 54.30   |

**Upgradation of Mental Institutions***[Translation]*

3337. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought NIMHANS help to upgrade its Mental Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of mental institutions proposed to be upgraded; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has sought the help of NIMHANS to improve conditions in Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Dharwar and upgrade this institution. The Government of Karnataka has asked for expert advice and concrete recommendations to improve overall conditions/standard of care in the Dharwar Mental Hospital. NIMHANS has constituted an expert group consisting of senior faculty and hospital administrative staff (with Director NIMHANS as the Chairperson) to study the current situation in Dharwar Mental Hospital and make specific recommendations to the Government of Karnataka by January 2000.

**Time Slot for TV Serials**

3338. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of irregularities detected in the allotment of time slot for T.V. serials during the last three years;

(b) the amount involved therein and the loss suffered by the Government during the said period and upto July 30, 1999;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the person involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) One case of alleged irregularity in the allotment of time slot for TV serials during the last 3 years has been brought to the notice of the Government and the same is under examination.

*[English]***Vocational Courses**

3339. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vocational courses already integrated with mainstream educational courses in various central and other universities and colleges;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce more courses in High Technology in Universities and colleges and establish more institutions providing such courses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which these courses are likely to be introduced; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) UGC provides financial assistance to eligible Universities and Colleges, as per the prescribed norms, for introduction of vocational subjects in the existing B.A., B.Sc. and B.Com. courses. A statement indicating the vocational subjects identified for introduction at undergraduate level is enclosed.

(b) to (e) Appropriate decision regarding introduction of new courses is taken by the Universities themselves in consultation with the concerned State Governments and UGC. UGC has already invited proposals for introduction of new courses in the identified disciplines during the year 2000-2001.

**Statement**

*Vocational Subjects Identified for Introduction at the first degree level under each of the four discipline areas are indicated below:*

| Discipline Area                          | Subjects   |
|--|--|
| 1  | 2  |
| (i) Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences | 1. Functional Hindi<br>2. Functional Sanskrit<br>3. Functional English<br>4. Archaeology & Museology<br>5. Science & Art of Teaching<br>6. Early Childhood Care and Education                          |
| (ii) Commerce, Economics and Management  | 7. Principles & Practices of Insurance<br>8. Office Management & Secretarial Practices<br>9. Tax Procedures & Practices<br>10. Foreign Trade Practices & Procedures<br>11. Tourism & Travel Management |



1

2

**(iii) Science**

12. Advertising, Sales Promotion & Sales Management
13. Computer Applications
1. Industrial Chemistry  
(Seven Streams)
2. Food Science & Quality Control
3. Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics
4. Industrial Microbiology
5. Bio-Technology
6. Biological Techniques & Specimen Preparation.
7. Seed Technology
8. Sericulture
9. Industrial Fish & Fishery
10. Instrumentation.
11. Geoporation & Drilling Technology
12. Mass Communication and Video Production.
13. Still Photography and Audio Production

**(iv) Engineering and Technology**

1. Electronic Equipment Maintenance
2. Computer Maintenance
3. Electrical Equipment Maintenance
4. Environment and Water Management

**(v) Subjects Relevant to Rural, Hilly, Tribal Areas**

1. Agro-Service
2. Domestic Animal Farming
3. Forestry & Wildlife Management
4. Soil Conservation & Water Management
5. Rural Handicrafts
6. Hill Agriculture
7. Non-Conventional Energy Sources
8. Dryland Agriculture
9. Silviculture

**Schemes Under Special Component Plan**

3340. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated new schemes under the Special Component Plan (SCP) to improve the life and nature of the Scheduled Caste in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the existing schemes;

(c) the funds allocated under SCP in 1999-2000 annual plan as compared to the last five years, State-wise;

(d) the number of State level monitoring committee and District/Block level monitoring committee constituted, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government receives the monthly progress report from the District/Block level committees and the quarterly progress review report by the State level monitoring committees; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Central Government is implementing a scheme of Special Central Assistance to SCP and details thereof are given in Statement II.

(c) State-wise funds allocated by the State Governments/UT Administrations under SCP in 1999-2000 Annual Plan as compared to the last five years is enclosed in Statement I.

(d) This information is not available with this Ministry.

(e) The Government receives the monthly progress report on SCP and quarterly progress review report on Special Central Assistance from State Government/UT administration.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement I**

*Statement showing the details of SCP outlay during 1994-95 to 1999-2000*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | State/UT       | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 |
|--------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1      | 2              | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8         |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 284.82  | 314.90  | 300.57  | 339.72  | 573.46  | 575.25    |
| 2.     | Assam          | 73.33   | 98.20   | 78.49   | 88.63   | 88.63   | 0.00      |
| 3.     | Bihar          | 166.69  | 470.91  | 260.3   | 354.79  | 627.97  | 594.36    |
| 4.     | Gujarat        | 78.87   | 97.16   | 101.42  | 171.52  | 199.55  | 260.82    |
| 5.     | Goa            | 4.25    | 2.86    | 3.24    | 2.19    | 1.84    | 2.65      |
| 6.     | Haryana        | 142.56  | 186.37  | 177.21  | 202.65  | 355.37  | 407.47    |

| 1   | 2                | 3      | 4      | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       |
|-----|------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 7.  | Himachal Pradesh | 77.86  | 90.25  | 109.29  | 121.11  | 172.81  | 190.09  |
| 8.  | Jammu & Kashmir  | 54.83  | 95.99  | 74.74   | 155.40  | 103.00  | 12.97   |
| 9.  | Karnataka        | 303.81 | 338.79 | 391.10  | 385.10  | 400.50  | 442.77  |
| 10. | Kerala           | 126.62 | 142.00 | 209.65  | 310.23  | 304.01  | 301.46  |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh   | 310.78 | 283.16 | 339.38  | 307.30  | 315.79  | 390.23  |
| 12. | Maharashtra      | 390.28 | 550.00 | 541.95  | 600.00  | 608.00  | 640.00  |
| 13. | Manipur          | 4.35   | 8.91   | 3.84    | 4.13    | 0.22    | 0.24    |
| 14. | Orissa           | 148.00 | 178.57 | 244.01  | 282.04  | 322.15  | 347.78  |
| 15. | Punjab           | 200.07 | 227.68 | 205.00  | 210.00  | 220.00  | 242.00  |
| 16. | Rajasthan        | 389.85 | 486.67 | 487.12  | 660.01  | 688.74  | 797.41  |
| 17. | Sikkim           | 8.4    | 7.15   | 4.22    | 4.22    | 0.06    | 0.52    |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu       | 523.06 | 618.25 | 652.39  | 752.23  | 825.53  | 997.41  |
| 19. | Tripura          | 25.99  | 37.12  | 32.53   | 40.58   | 40.88   | 49.48   |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh    | 492.24 | 809.28 | 1420.00 | 1484.00 | 2159.81 | 2394.00 |
| 21. | West Bengal      | 174.35 | 278.14 | 146.85  | 300.38  | 183.63  | 0.00    |
| 22. | Chandigarh       | 11.12  | 2.47   | 5.90    | 10.21   | 12.87   | 14.19   |
| 23. | Delhi            | 140.31 | 149.80 | 185.22  | 205.01  | 211.45  | 245.30  |
| 24. | Pondicherry      | 21.94  | 28.52  | 32.58   | 35.47   | 0.33    | 0.44    |

**Statement II****Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes***(As from 1.10.98)*

**Introduction:** The Central scheme of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes (SCs) was introduced in March, 1980. It is linked to Government of India's strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes. The new strategy for the development Scheduled Castes announced by the end of 5th Five Year Plan stressed the need for rapid socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes who constitute the poorest of the poor. This strategy is a combination of three instruments namely: (1) Special Component Plans of States/UTs and Central Ministries, (2) Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plans of States/UTs and (3) Scheduled Caste Development Corporations in the States/UTs and share capital assistance to States/UTs for these Corporations. SCP is designed to channelise the flow of outlays and benefits to SC Population from the Central Sectors in the Plan of States/UTs and Central Ministries atleast in proportions to their population both in physical and financial terms. SCA is an additive to SCPs of States/UTs and is intended for augmenting the totality of State's efforts for economic development of SC population.

**Criteria**

The SCA will be released to the State/UT Administrations on the basis of following criteria:—

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (a) On the basis of SC population of the States/UTs  | 40% |
| (b) On the basis of relative backwardness of the States/UTs (Inverse of State Per Capita Domestic Product)   | 10% |
| (c) On the basis of the percentage of SC families in the States/UTs covered by composite economic development programmes, in the Plans to enable them to cross the poverty line. | 25% |
| (d) On the basis of the Special Component Plan to the Annual Plans as  | 25% |

compared to the SC population percentage in the States/UTs.

- (ii) 2% of the total budget allocation for the scheme will be earmarked for North Eastern States which implement SCP for SCs.
- (iii) 15% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs, on the basis of the criteria will be utilised by State Governments/UT Administrations exclusively on viable income generating economic development programmes for SC women.
- (iv) 5% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs will be Utilised by them exclusively for the economic development of disabled persons among SCs.
- (v) 3% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilised by the States/UTs for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of economic development schemes implemented with the support of SCA funds.

Second instalment of SCA should be released to the States/UTs after ensuring expenditure of cumulative opening balances of the previous year and 75% utilisation of the first instalment for the current year.

**SCA to be used only on Income Generating Schemes:** SCA is an additive to the SCPS of the States and is not linked to any programmes or schemes. The additionality of funds accruing to the State from the SCA should be used only for income generating economic development schemes and programmes to enable the SC families to cross the poverty line, in an integrated, optimal and cost effective manner, in conjunction with flow of outlays and benefits from various sectors of the State Plan (or in other words in conjunction with the State's Special Component Plan) as well as with resources from other sources like that of the various corporations, cooperative and commercial financial institutions and so on.

SCA may now be utilised for infrastructural development programmes in villages with 50% or more of SC population, where infrastructural facilities for overall development of SCs are lacking. Only 10% of the total SCA released to the State/UT in a year should be utilised for infrastructural development programmes in the villages having 50% or more of SC population. Out of the budget allocation of Rs. 437 crores for 1999-2000, Rs. 292.10 crores has already been released to States/UTs.

**National Commission for Children**

3341. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHAL RAO KAMBLE:  
DR. V. SAROJA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up National Commission for Children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal and terms of reference and composition of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposal is under active consideration.

**Launching of Satellites**

3342. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently launched satellites have given pictures regarding wealth and resources available in oceans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to exploit the oceans wealth?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) IRS-P4 satellite also called Oceansat-I launched by the Department of Space in May '99 has a payload on-board called Ocean Colour Monitor, the imageries of which capture the information on colour of the sea water. From these imageries information on the chlorophyll content, inorganic suspended sediments and yellow substance can be derived. From the chlorophyll data the estimate of the spatial and temporal distribution of the phytoplankton and thereby the primary productivity in the ocean can be assessed. From the sediment data interpretation regarding the sediment dynamics in the estuaries and tidal inlets is studied. At present, the Space application Centre of the Department of Space are involved in the validation of the ocean colour data before it for applications.

**Eradication of Leprosy**

3343. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed by the Government to eradicate leprosy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the assistance obtained from World Health Organisation or any external agencies to work for the eradication of leprosy;

(d) the progress achieved so far in the efforts made for eradication of leprosy and rehabilitation of leprosy patients, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to eradicate leprosy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has set up the target to reduce the prevalence of leprosy to less than 1 per 10,000 of population by the end of year 2000 for achieving elimination of the disease.

(c) The assistance obtained from WHO & other external agencies are as under:—

- World Bank: Rs. 302 crore assistance taken for 6 years from 1993-94 onwards for extending leprosy services in all the districts & to reduce the prevalence of disease.
- DANIDA: Rs. 43.89 crore for a 5 year period for the States of Orissa, MP, Tamil Nadu from 1998-99 onwards.
- WHO is providing free anti leprosy drugs for the whole country & support for monitoring of the programme.

(d) The State-wise progress achieved in eradication of leprosy is at given Statement I. In the year 1981 out of total new patients 20% were having disability of Grade II and above. Due to Medical rehabilitation done the percentage of disabled person has reduced to be 3.7% by March, 1999 which are currently getting medical rehabilitation. State-wise number of such disabled person getting medical rehabilitation is given at Statement II. In addition to medical rehabilitation there is the 'Scheme of

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons' being implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment which interalia focusses on the socio-economic aspects of leprosy by providing financial assistance to NGOs both in rural & urban slum areas. The budget allocation and the amount released for the last three years and the number of NGOs assisted on an average is indicated below:—

(Rs. in Lacs)

| Years   | Allocation | Amount released | No. of NGOs assisted |
|---------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1996-97 | 100.00     | 79.00           | 09                   |
| 1997-98 | 100.00     | 92.00           | 18                   |
| 1998-99 | 200.00     | 176.00          | 22                   |

(e) Steps taken to eradicate leprosy are as under:—

- The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being implemented as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme in all States/UTs.
- Free MDT services made available in all districts of the country.
- Adequate funds provided to all the States & Districts.
- Training given to large number of health workers.
- Public awareness activities and active case search undertaken in all the States/UTs during 1st round of MLEC. Based on the successful result a 2nd round of Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaign is also being implemented in the States during 1999-2000.

**Statement I**

*Statewise progress of National Leprosy Eradication Programme reflected by the Prevalence rate/10,000 population*

| S.No. | Name of State/UTs | 1981   | March, 1989 |
|-------|-------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3      | 4           |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 117.20 | 4.70        |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 15.90  | 3.81        |

| 1   | 2                | 3      | 4     |
|-----|------------------|--------|-------|
| 3.  | Assam            | 7.50   | 2.02  |
| 4.  | Bihar            | 54.30  | 16.59 |
| 5.  | Goa              | 45.90  | 3.45  |
| 6.  | Gujarat          | 29.30  | 1.57  |
| 7.  | Haryana          | 0.70   | 0.52  |
| 8.  | Himachal Pradesh | 16.40  | 0.95  |
| 9.  | Jammu & Kashmir  | 8.30   | 1.32  |
| 10. | Karnataka        | 59.80  | 2.48  |
| 11. | Kerala           | 29.50  | 1.32  |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh   | 23.00  | 4.39  |
| 13. | Maharashtra      | 63.70  | 3.44  |
| 14. | Manipur          | 42.30  | 2.14  |
| 15. | Meghalaya        | 45.50  | 2.09  |
| 16. | Mizoram          | 20.40  | 1.15  |
| 17. | Nagaland         | 64.90  | 0.37  |
| 18. | Orissa           | 121.40 | 9.70  |
| 19. | Punjab           | 11.90  | 0.75  |
| 20. | Rajasthan        | 2.90   | 1.87  |
| 21. | Sikkim           | 50.00  | 2.03  |

| 1     | 2             | 3      | 4     | 1   | 2                | 3     | 4     |
|-------|---------------|--------|-------|-----|------------------|-------|-------|
| 22.   | Tamil Nadu    | 151.40 | 5.34  | 3.  | Assam            | 866   | 12.86 |
| 23.   | Tripura       | 48.80  | 1.58  | 4.  | Bihar            | 12816 | 4.62  |
| 24.   | Uttar Pradesh | 37.90  | 4.57  | 5.  | Goa              | 22    | 3.34  |
| 25.   | West Bengal   | 78.80  | 6.67  | 6.  | Gujarat          | 387   | 3.01  |
| 26.   | A&N Islands   | 52.80  | 2.38  | 7.  | Haryana          | 50    | 6.08  |
| 27.   | Chandigarh    | 46.40  | 6.77  | 8.  | Himachal Pradesh | 23    | 6.20  |
| 28.   | D&N Haveli    | 20.20  | 14.02 | 9.  | Jammu Division   | 15    | 2.56  |
| 29.   | Daman & Diu   | 46.90  | 3.41  | 10. | Kashmir Division | 59    | 16.21 |
| 30.   | Delhi         | 4.50   | 1.75  | 11. | Karnataka        | 230.  | 0.87  |
| 31.   | Lakshadweep   | 250.00 | 1.74  | 12. | Kerala           | 143   | 2.52  |
| 32.   | Pondicherry   | 125.00 | 2.64  | 13. | Madhya Pradesh   | 3126  | 5.55  |
| Total |               | 57.60  | 5.19  | 14. | Maharashtra      | 812   | 1.55  |
|       |               |        |       | 15. | Manipur          | 18    | 9.14  |
|       |               |        |       | 16. | Meghalaya        | 14    | 5.09  |
|       |               |        |       | 17. | Mizoram          | 0     | 0.00  |
|       |               |        |       | 18. | Nagaland         | 4     | 5.63  |
|       |               |        |       | 19. | Orissa           | 783   | 1.84  |
|       |               |        |       | 20. | Punjab           | 158   | 7.71  |
|       |               |        |       | 21. | Rajasthan        | 158   | 5.85  |

**Statement II**

*State-wise No. of Disabled Persons among new cases getting Medical Rehabilitation*

*As on March 1999*

| S.No. | State/UT          | Cases with Disability Grade II Among new Cases |      |
|-------|-------------------|--|------|
|       |                   | No.  | %age |
| 1     | 2                 | 3  | 4    |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 1097   | 1.66 |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 28   | 8.46 |

| 1     | 2             | 3        | 4    |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 22.   | Sikkim        | 3        | 3.53 |
| 23.   | Tamil Nadu    | 920      | 1.98 |
| 24.   | Tripura       | 31       | 6.33 |
| 25.   | Uttar Pradesh | 4604     | 4.28 |
| 26.   | West Bengal   | 3008     | 4.19 |
| 27.   | A&N Islands   | 2        | 3.70 |
| 28.   | Chandigarh    | 30       | 9.04 |
| 29.   | D&N Haveli    | 20       | 6.10 |
| 30.   | Daman & Diu   | 0        | 0.00 |
| 31.   | Delhi         | 49       | 3.35 |
| 32.   | Lakshadweep   | NR       | 0.00 |
| 33.   | Pondicherry   | 24       | 3.43 |
| Total |               | 29480.00 | 3.76 |

#### Natural Gas Supply

3344. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer sector is likely to face shortfall in the natural gas supply;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) Keeping in view the overall availability of gas in different regions, the level of supplies to the fertilizer sector per-se by the end of year 2001 is likely to remain at the current level. However, the actual supplies are dependent on the reservoir behavior at that point of time.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Price of Medicines

3345. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister for CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pharmaceutical companies have been asked to return the excess money charged by them by selling their medicines at higher prices than the prices fixed by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the companies which have returned the excess money till date; and

(d) the details of the companies which have not returned the excess money charged so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A Three Member Committee constituted by the Government under the chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge determines, under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, the liabilities of the drug companies on the over-charged amounts.

[English]

#### Healthy Status of Children

3346. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes relating to proper psychological, physical and social development of child; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for reducing the incidence of morality, mobility, malnutrition and school dropouts?



THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

[Translation]

#### Fertilizer Pesticides

3347. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manufacturing units of chemicals, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and similar items which are hazardous to the human health functioning in the country, location-wise;

(b) the units which are located near the densely populated areas;

(c) whether the sufficient safety arrangements are available in these units;

(d) if not, the details of units where the safety arrangements are not available; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (e) There are 1436 Major Accident Hazard installations in the country spread over 269 districts. Of these, 1309 units have prepared on-site Emergency Plans. The Ministry of Environment and Forests have notified the Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 (amended in 1994) and the Chemicals Accident (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for proper handling of chemicals and management of chemical accidents. Different authorities specified under the Rules have been entrusted with the responsibilities to ensure compliance.

[English]

#### Technology Park

3348. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up of a technology park in Uttar Pradesh with a link up base in Bangalore has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Science and Technology.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

#### TV Tower in Madhya Pradesh

3349. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether telecasting of programmes have been started from TV tower at Gurela in Bilaspur districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) time by which all the facilities are likely to be provided for the telecasting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The deployment of operational staff for the Low Power TV transmitter at Gurela is in process. The Transmitter would be commissioned as soon as the requisite staff is in position.

[English]

#### Fluoride Content In Drinking Water

3350. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any centralised scheme has been evolved to identify the areas affected in the country due to excessive fluoride content in drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance from World Health Organisation has been sought for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) and (b) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. Rural Water Supply schemes are implemented by the State Governments under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). However, the powers to plan sanction and implement Rural Water Supply Schemes, including the schemes to tackle quality problems have been delegated to the State Governments. As per information furnished by the State Governments on the basis of projections made on 1% random sample survey conducted during 1991-93 and revalidated in 1994, there are 30845 rural habitations affected by fluoride in the country.

(c) and (d) Assistance of WHO has been sought for procurement of 14 Water Quality Testing Equipment for fluoride content (from meters) worth US\$ 50477 during the WHO Biennium 1998-99.

#### Financial Powers

3351. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop the entire financial powers to Ministries and other subordinate offices regarding expenditure over medical treatment;

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, the financial powers for reimbursement of medical expenditure upto Rs. 2 lakhs have been delegated to the Head of the CGHS organisation of the concerned CGHS are covered city in respect of CGHS pensioner beneficiaries and Head of the Ministry/Department/Office in respect of serving CGHS beneficiaries.

The medical claims above the amount of Rs. 2 lakhs upto 5 lakhs will be cleared by Director, CGHS and above the amount of Rs. 5 lakhs by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

#### Food Adulteration Act

3352. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Union Government to amend the prevention of Food Adulteration Act to make the offences under the said Act cognizable and non-bailable; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) The Government of Maharashtra had requested the Ministry of Home Affairs for grant of administrative approval of the Government of India for introduction of Prevention of Food Adulteration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill 1999 in the State Legislature. The proposed State Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for making all offences punishable under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 as cognizable and non-bailable.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra has been informed of the decision of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to review the various provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 including the penalty provisions, thoroughly considering the reports/recommendations of various committees and organisations received in the Ministry on the subject.

#### [Translation]

#### Nehru Yuva Kendra

3353. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI RAJO SINGH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of the Nehru Yuva Kendras functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open new Nehru Yuva Kendra in near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(d) the amount sanctioned/spent to these kendras during the last three years;

(e) whether the Government propose to increase the allocation for these kendras in order to promote their activities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) The number and location of the Nehru Yuva Kendras functioning at present in the country, State wise, is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Not for the present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The amount sanctioned/released to the Kendras, inclusive of Salaries, Establishment & Programme Funds, during the last three years is as follows:

| Year    | Amount in Rupees |
|---------|------------------|
| 1996-97 | 14,54,41,605     |
| 1997-98 | 15,58,07,100     |
| 1998-99 | 25,34,92,539     |

(e) Not for the present.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement**

| Sl.No. | State          | No. of Kendra | Name of Kendra   |
|--------|----------------|---------------|--|
| 1      | 2              | 3             | 4  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 23            | Anantapur, Vijayawada (Krishna), Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kakindada (East Godavari), Karim Nagar, Khamman, Kumool, Mehbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak (Siddipet), Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Adilabad, Vizianagaram, Nellore, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, West Godavari (Elluru), Prakasham (Ongole), Hyderabad (RR).  |
| 2.     | Assam          | 23            | Dibrugarh, Diphu (Karbi Anglong), Dhubri, Kamrup (Maligaon), North Lakhimpur, Nogaon, Cachar (Silchar), Tezpur (Sonitpur), Haflong (NC Hills), Karimganj, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Nalbari, Goulpara, Dhamegi, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Hailankandi, Golaghat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Tinsukhia.   |
| 3.     | Bihar          | 50            | West Champaran (Bettial), Bhagalpur, Bhojpur (Arrah), Saran (Chapra), Darbanga, Dhanbad, Katihar, Ranchi, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Motihari (East Champaran), Nalanda, Daltonganj (Palamau), Gaya, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas (Sasaram), Saharsa, Samastipur, Girdih, Gopalganj, Begusarai, Vaishali (Hajipur), Sahebganj, Godda, Deoghar, Madhepura, Madhubani, Dumka (Santhal Parganas), Singhbhum-West (Chaibasa), Siwan, Sitamarhi, Hazaribagh, Aurangabad, Gumla, Nawada, Lohardaga, Khagaria (Hajipur North), Jehanabad, Kishanganj, Araria, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Banka, Buxar, Bhabua (Kaimoor), Sapaul, Bhokaro, Chatra, Garwah, Jamuahi. |

| 1   | 2                | 3  | 4  |
|-----|------------------|----|--|
| 4.  | Gujarat          | 19 | Bharuch, Nadidad (Kheda), Kutch (Bhuj), Godhra, Sabarkantha (Himmat Nagar), Junagarh, Mehsana, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Surat, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Baroda (Chhota Udaipur), Dange, Amreli, Palanpur, Rajkot.  |
| 5.  | Haryana          | 16 | Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Kamal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad, Sonapat, Jind, Hissar, Mahendragrah (Namoul), Rewari, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat.  |
| 6.  | Himachal Pradesh | 12 | Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala (Kangra), Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kulu, Keylong (Lahoul Spti), Mandi, Nahan (Simour), Solan, Shimla, Una.  |
| 7.  | Jammu & Kashmir  | 14 | Kathua, Anantnag Bldgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jammu, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Pulwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri Nagar, Udhampur.   |
| 8.  | Karnataka        | 20 | Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, North Kanada (Karwar), Kodagu (Madaikeri), Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga (Devengere), Bellary, Shimoga, Bangalore (Rural), Bangalore (Urban).  |
| 9.  | Kerala           | 14 | Alleppey, Kannur, Thodupuzha (Iddukki), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Pathanamthitta, Trivandrum, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kasargod, Wynad, Quilon.   |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh   | 48 | Betul, Chhatarpur, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Durg, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Rajgarh (Jashpur Nagar), Jhabua, Baster (Kanker), Ratlam, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Guna, Chhindwara, Damoh, Khandwa, Bilaspur, Bhind, Rajgarh (Balora), Reewa, Shadol, Raipur, Raisen, Mandala, Ujjain, Morena, Narsinghpur, Khargaon (West Nimar), Balaghat, Bhopal, Sagar, Vidisha, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Panna, Mandasor, Satna, Sarguja, Rajnandgaon, Seoni, Mhow (Indor-II), Katni, Champa. |
| 11. | Maharashtra      | 30 | Aurangabad, Aibeg (Raigad), Bhandara, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thane, Jalgaon, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Buldhana, Nagpur, Kalyan (West), Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Latur, Pune, Sindhudurg, Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Beed, Sangli.  |
| 12. | Manipur          | 09 | Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati (Kongpokpi), Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Thoubal, Chandel, Bishanpur, Senapati-II.   |
| 13. | Meghalaya        | 05 | Jaintia Hills (Jowai), West Garo Hills (Tura), East Khasi Hill (Shillong), East Garo Hills (William Nagar), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin).  |
| 14. | Nagaland         | 07 | Kohima, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Phek.   |

| 1   | 2             | 3  | 4   |
|-----|---------------|----|---|
| 15. | Orissa        | 16 | Balasore, Balangir, Mayurbhanj (Baripada), Ganjam (Berhampur), Kalahandi (Bhawani Patna), Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Naupada, Khurda (Bhunbeshwar), Kendrapara.  |
| 16. | Punjab        | 14 | Amritsar, Bathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Fatehgarh Sahib.   |
| 17. | Rajasthan     | 30 | Ajmer, Banewara, Barmar, Bharatpur Bhiwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Swai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Kota, Pali, Dhoulpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Sri Gangangar, Rajsamand, Baran, Dausa.   |
| 18. | Sikkim        | 04 | East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mongan), West Sikkim (Gayzing), South Sikkim (Namchi).   |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu    | 29 | Coimbatore, Cuddalore (South Arcot), Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivaganga, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nilgiri (Udagmandalam), Vellore, Kamraj (Virudunagar), Kanya Kumari (Nagercoil), Chengalpet (MGR), Erode (Periyar), Dindigul (Anna), Ramanthapuram, Chidambaram (Tuticorin), Madras (Rural), Nagapatnam, Thiruvannamali, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Karur, Perambalur.  |
| 20. | Tripura       | 03 | West Tripura (Agartala), North Tripura (Dharam Nagar), South Tripura (Udaipur).   |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 63 | Almora, Allahabad, Aligarh, Partapgarh (Avadh), Azamgarh, Badaun, Banda, Bijnor, Chamoli, Dehradun, Deoria, Farukhabad (Fatehgarh), Fatehpur, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Mathura, Meerut, Muzaffar Nagar, Moradabad, Nainital, Mirzapur, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Sitapur, Saharanpur, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Varanasi, Sultanpur, Lalitpur, Etah, Agra, Tehri Garhwal, Bulandsahar, Shahjahanpur, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Mainpuri, Lucknow, Gonda, Barabanki, Ballia, Kanpur, Etawah, Jalaun (Orai), Ghaziabad, Hardoi, Basti, Haridwar, Sidharth Nagar (Nogarh), Amethi, Maharajganj, Mau, Firozabad, Sonbhadra. |
| 22. | West Bengal   | 22 | Barasat (24 Parganas North), Burdwan, Murshadabad, Darjeeling, Baruipur (24 Pargana South), Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Purulia, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Nadia, Howrah, Malda, Durgapur (Burdwan-II), Diamond Harbour (24 S. Parg.), Tamuk (Midanapore-II), Calcutta (South), Raghunathpur (Purulia).   |

| 1   | 2                    | 3  | 4   |
|-----|----------------------|----|---|
| 23. | Arunachal Pradesh    | 05 | Siang (Along), Lower Subansiri (Ziro), Upper Subansiri (Daporijo), Lohit (Tezu), Debeng Valley. |
| 24. | A&N Islands          | 06 | Nicobar, Port Blair, Kamotra, Champall Bay, Mayabander (Rangat), Diglipur.                      |
| 25. | Chandigarh           | 01 | Chandigarh.   |
| 26. | New Delhi            | 03 | Alipur (New Delhi), Mehrauli (New Delhi), Nangloi (New Delhi).                                  |
| 27. | Goa Daman & Diu      | 05 | Daman, Panji, Diu, South Goa, North Goa.  |
| 28. | Lakshdweep           | 01 | Kavarati  |
| 29. | Pondicherry          | 04 | Karalkal, Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam.   |
| 31. | Mizoram              | 03 | Aizwal, Lunglei, Ghhimutulpuri (Salha),   |
| 31. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 01 | Silvassa.   |

[English]

**Sale of Spurious Medicines**

**Construction of Houses for Disabled**

3354. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide house to the disabled under the persons with Disabilities Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and full Participation Act, 1955;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation made available to the N.G.Os in this regard during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

3355. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:  
SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether between 20-30% of the medicines sold in the market reported to be spurious;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of drug manufacturers registered in the country and the number out of them maintaining world standard;

(d) the number of companies which have obtained recognition from the federal drug authority;

(e) whether the Government have made any inquiries in this regard;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof;

(g) the number of cases registered against the persons for manufacturing and marketing of spurious drugs and action taken against them during the last three years, company-wise; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) No, Sir.

(b) A Statement I indicating the number of samples tested, number of samples found sub-standard/spurious and percentage thereof to the total samples tested for the years 1984-1998 is enclosed.

(c) As per the information available, the details of number of companies licenced for manufacturer of drugs and cosmetics by the Drugs Control Organisations as on March 31, 1998 are given in Statement-II information regarding number of registered manufacturers maintaining world standard is not available from the State licensing authorities.

(d) to (f) As per the feed back made available from the State Licensing Authorities, 231 manufacturers were granted WHO-GMP (World Health Organisation - Good Manufacturing Practices) Certificates for export of drugs and Pharmaceuticals.

(g) As per the information available, the details of number of prosecutions launched cases decided, convicted with or without fine only and acquittals during the period 1995-96, 96-97 and 97-98 are available at Statement-III.

(h) To ensure the availability of drugs/medicines of good quality, the Durg Control officers in the States as well as those under the Central Government draw drugs samples from manufacturers, traders etc. and validate their quality through the Government laboratories. In case any drug is found to be not of standard quality, action is initiated against the persons concerned in terms of the relevant provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. Government has also stipulated Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as a Statutory requirement under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940. Action is also being taken to make pharmacopocial standards more stringent, to advise States to constitute/reactivate State Drugs Advisory Committees to undertake surveillance of suspected dealers selling drugs of doubtful quality and for augmenting enforcement staff and drug testing facilities in the States.

**Statement I**

*A Statement Indicating samples Tested and Found Spurious by Various States/UTs Drugs control Organisations During the Period 1984-96*

| Year    | No. of Samples tested | No. found as spurious | % to total |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1984-85 | 18504                 | 48                    | 0.259      |
| 1985-86 | 19035                 | 32                    | 0.168      |
| 1986-87 | 26387                 | 72                    | 0.272      |
| 1987-88 | 20545                 | 31                    | 0.116      |
| 1988-89 | 27696                 | 56                    | 0.202      |
| 1989-90 | 26787                 | 35                    | 0.130      |
| 1990-91 | 31474                 | 125                   | 0.397      |
| 1991-92 | 34337                 | 96                    | 0.279      |
| 1992-93 | 22236                 | 30                    | 0.14       |
| 1993-94 | 31924                 | 82                    | 0.260      |
| 1994-95 | 29769                 | 81                    | 0.270      |
| 1995-96 | 30961                 | 72                    | 0.230      |
| 1996-97 | 28867                 | 109                   | 0.37       |
| 1997-98 | 35547                 | 132                   | 0.51       |

## Statement II

Statement Showing Number of Manufacturing Firms and Sales Premises as on 31.3.98 in various States/UTs

| Sl. No. | States/UTs        | No. of manufacturing firms |      |                 |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------------|
|         |                   | own**                      | Loan | Cooperative *** |
|         | 2                 | 3                          | 4    | 5               |
|         | Andhra Pradesh    | 1767                       | 665  | 181             |
|         | Arunachal Pradesh | 3                          | Nil  | Nil             |
|         | Assam             | 55                         | Nil  | Nil             |
|         | Bihar*            | 477                        | 10   | 22              |
|         | Goa               | 96                         | 89   | 18              |
|         | Gujarat           | 1634                       | 751  | 615             |
|         | Haryana           | 363                        | 26   | 29              |
|         | Himachal Pradesh  | 48                         | 21   | 3               |
|         | J&K State         | 38                         | Nil  | Nil             |
|         | Karnataka         | 250                        | 238  | 65              |
|         | Kerala            | NA                         | NA   | NA              |
|         | Madhya Pradesh    | 393                        | 28   | 52              |
|         | Maharashtra       | 746                        | 774  | 493             |
|         | Manipur           | NA                         | NA   | NA              |
|         | Meghalaya*        | 6                          | Nil  | Nil             |



| 1            | 2             | 3                       | 4             | 5           |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 16.          | Mizoram       | Nil                     | Nil           | Nil         |
| 17.          | Nagaland      | 1                       | Nil           | Nil         |
| 18.          | Orissa*       | 179                     | 3             | 148         |
| 19.          | Punjab*       | 37                      | Nil           | Nil         |
| 20.          | Rajasthan     | 209                     | 50            | 11          |
| 21.          | Sikkim*       | 1                       | Nil           | 1           |
| 22.          | Tamil Nadu    | 596                     | 455           | 653         |
| 23.          | Tripura       | 8                       | Nil           | Nil         |
| 24.          | Uttar Pradesh | 1017                    | 12            | 37          |
| 25.          | West Bengal*  | 961<br>(including loan) | —             | 481         |
| 26.          | Pondicherry   | NA                      | NA            | NA          |
| 27.          | A&N Islands*  | Nil                     | Nil           | Nil         |
| 28.          | Chandigarh    | 103                     | 2             | 2           |
| 29.          | Delhi         | 230                     | 132           | 498         |
| 30.          | D&N Haveli    | 19                      | 14            | 23          |
| <b>Total</b> |               | <b>9257</b>             | <b>- 3272</b> | <b>3330</b> |

NA = Not available

\* - As on 1.4.98 \*\*-figures not include Blood Banks, ISM units etc. \*\*\*-figures include loan licences also.

**Statement III**

*A Statement Indicating No. of Prosecutions Launched; Cases Decided; Convicted with or without fine; fined only and Acquittals during the period 1995-96; 1996-97; 1997-98*

| Year 1995-96<br>Number of |     |     |     |    | Year 1996-97<br>Number of |     |    |    |     | Year 1997-98<br>Number of |     |    |    |    |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|---------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|---------------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| P                         | Cd  | C   | F   | A  | P                         | Cd  | C  | F  | A   | P                         | Cd  | C  | F  | A  |
| 683                       | 248 | 247 | 181 | 67 | 631                       | 293 | 37 | 78 | 129 | 504                       | 156 | 82 | 25 | 58 |

P-stands for Prosecutions launched.  
Cd: Cases decided  
C-Convicted with or without fine  
F-Fined only.  
A-Acquittals

**Poor Reception of Doordarshan in  
West Bengal**

3356. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of poor quality of Doordarshan reception in remote areas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any proposal from the State to improve the quality of Doordarshan reception; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) There are certain areas including remote areas in West Bengal presently not covered by terrestrial TV services of Doordarshan.

(b) and (c) Requests for expansion/improvement in TV service in West Bengal have been received from time to time from various quarters. Such requests are taken into consideration while formulating plans of TV expansion subject to technical/financial constraints. At present, 4 High Power and 4 Low Power Transmitters for expansion of DD-1 and 2 High Power Transmitters for expansion of DD-2 are under implementation in West Bengal.

**DDA Amnesty Scheme, 1998**

3357. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has introduced the Amnesty Scheme, 1998;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of higher purchase allottees deposited their instalments till deadline of the scheme;

(d) whether the receipts to all depositors have been issued by DDA;

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per this Scheme, relief in penalty upto 75% was allowed to hire-purchase allottees of DDA flats under:—

- (i) General Housing Schemes
- (ii) New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979
- (iii) Retiring Personnel Scheme
- (iv) Ambedkar Awas Yojana
- (v) Janta 1996 Scheme

(c) DDA has reported that about 19,328 hire-purchase allottees had applied for availing benefit under this Scheme.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. Out of a total number of 19,328 applications received under this Scheme, 12,625 applications have so far been disposed off. All out efforts are being made by the DDA to settle remaining cases by 31.1.2000.

[Translation]

### Development of Sports

3358. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes approved by the Government for the development of sports in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the present status of those schemes;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring amendments in the schemes for the developing sports related infrastructure facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOPA SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of schemes approved/amended by the Government for development of sports during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The scheme for developing sports related infrastructure was recently amended in September, 1998.

### Statement

*Details of schemes approved/amended by the Government for development of sports during the last three years*

#### 1. Assistance for Creation of Sports Infrastructure

This scheme envisages creation of physical infrastructure both in the government and non-government sectors. Under the scheme up to 50% assistance as grant is provided to the State Government(s), Union Territories as well as voluntary organizations bodies, active in the field of sports for creation of sports infrastructure like play fields, indoor/outdoor stadium, swimming pool, cycle velodrome, sports hostel, etc. State Government are also assisted for setting up of State Level Training Complexes and Distt. Level Sports Complex and maximum grant upto Rs. 4.00 crores is admissible for State Level Training Complexes. In case of projects in hilly/tribals special category States up to 75% of the estimated expenditure is provided as assistance. The scheme was amended in September 1998.

This scheme also provides assistance for Creation of Sports Infrastructure in the Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools, located in rural areas for developing play grounds Schools having a play-field of the requisite size, regular physical education teacher etc. are given grant up to a maximum of Rs. 1.50 lakh as 100% grant for development of play field and purchase of non-consumable sports equipment and consumable. The assistance is limited to one school per year per block and shall not exceed two schools per block for a Five Year Plan. This scheme was amended in April 1998.

#### 2. National Sports Federations

Under this scheme, the sports disciplines have been categorized into three categories, based on standards of the games in our country as compared to those of the international competitive level. 'Priority' category includes sports, where our standards are at or close to international competitive level and where teams or individuals are likely to win medals. 'General' category includes sports, where there is a proven aptitude but not yet close to international competitive level. 'Other' category includes all other sports not included in the above two categories. As per the latest categorization done on 21.4.99, there are 14 disciplines in the priority category, 15 in the general category and rest in the others category. With a view to optimize utilization of available resources, graded scale of assistance is being provided to the sports included in the three categories. This scheme was amended in July 1997.

The National Sports Federations are being assisted for the following purposes under the existing scheme:

- (i) Holding national coaching camps for seniors, juniors and sub-juniors, for which assistance for travelling, board and lodging, training kits, medical coverage and insurance are being provided.
- (ii) Support for purchase of equipment.
- (iii) Participation in international competition and training abroad to the senior, junior and sub-junior teams/sports persons.
- (iv) Assistance for appointment of foreign coaches and national coach.
- (v) Organization of National Championships for the seniors, juniors and sub-juniors.
- (vi) organization of international tournaments in India.
- (vii) Cultural exchange programs.
- (viii) Financial assistance towards pay and allowances of Joint Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the Federations.

### 3. Laying of Synthetic Track/Artificial Hockey and others Surfaces

As per the prevalent international regulations, international sports events are organized on synthetic surfaces. With a view to enable our sports persons to participate in such events during the 9th Plan period, Government of India has decided to concentrate only on Hockey Turfs and Athletic Tracts as the investment in these cases is much greater. Grant up to a maximum ceiling limit of Rs. one crore is provided to State/UT Governments, State Sports Association National Sports Federations, SAI, RSCB. Local bodies etc. This scheme was amended in September 1998.

### 4. Grants for Promotion of Games & Sports in Universities/Colleges:

Under this scheme, colleges and universities are assisted for creation of sports infrastructure and organizing tournaments. For creation of Sports infrastructure, the cost sharing between the Government of India and the Universities/Colleges are in the ratio of 75:25 in respect of special category States, hilly/tribal areas and 50:50 basis in respect of other States subject to certain ceiling limits. Grants for creation of sports infrastructure to

technical/medical/agriculture colleges/universities is given directly by the Department. The Association of Indian Universities (AIU) is assisted for organizing inter-university tournaments and coaching/training camps for university players before their participation in national and International events. A Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy is awarded to the best university on rolling basis to the overall winner of inter-university tournaments, conducted by the AIU. Cash prizes of Rs. 1,00,000/-, 50,000/-, and 25,000/- are also given to the universities winning the first three positions, for purchase of sports equipment. This scheme was amended in June 1998.

### 5. Promotion of Sports and Games in schools (Prize money):

The scheme aims at encouraging school children to take greater interest in games and sports activities. The scheme has been revised recently with a view to make it more simple and giving greater emphasis to the organization of Inter-School tournaments right from the District to the State and also at the national level through the School Games Federation of India (SGFI). Under the revised scheme, assistance @ Rs. 50,000 per District, Rs. 2 lakhs per State and Rs. 1 lakh to the best State will be provided for promotion of games and sports in schools. This scheme was amended in April 1998.

### 6. Rural Sports Program:

The Rural Sports Program was launched in 1970-71 with a view to broad base games and sports and tap the hidden talents in rural areas. Objective of the scheme is to generate sports consciousness and ensure mass participation in sports in rural areas. The scheme also envisages strengthening the sports culture in the country providing opportunity to rural sports talent to get noticed for scouting & nurturing, and encouraging sports in the north eastern region. This scheme primarily aims at organizing sports tournaments in all the blocks, districts and State/UT capitals. A proposal for revising the scheme for providing assistance @ Rs. 30,000 and 15,000 per sports discipline to the States and UTs respectively for organizing tournaments and @ Rs. 2 lakhs per discipline for the national level tournaments organized by SAI is under consideration. Sports clubs/centers, located in rural tribal areas are provided grant for purchasing of consumable and non-consumable sports equipment. This component is proposed to be merged with the assistance to the youth clubs for making it more effective. Keeping in view the peculiar nature of problems faced in the north eastern region of the country, assistance for organization of a special North-East Sports Festival is provided under this scheme.

**7. Sports Scholarship Scheme:**

Under this scheme scholarships are given to boys and girls showing meritorious performance in sports. There are three types of *scholarship, National level, State level and college/university level scholarships*. Scholarships @ Rs. 600/- per month, with out any ceiling in number, is provided to winners in national level tournaments. Scholarship @ Rs. 450/- per month is provided to winners in the state level tournaments, subject to a ceiling of 100 numbers per each State and 40 numbers per each UT. The scheme is being implemented by NSNIS, Patiala. Scholarship @ Rs. 750/- per month without any ceiling in number is provided to Sports persons excelling in Universities and Colleges. A separate scheme for promotion of sports and physical education among women was launched in the year 1982-83. The scheme aims at promotion of sports among the women. Scholarship @ Rs. 1000/- p.m. to champions in the National Women Championship (Senior) in sports @ Rs. 6,000/- per annum for doing M.Phil/Ph.D. in Physical Education and @ Rs. 6,000/- per course to Women doing Diploma under the Scheme.

**8. Assistance to Promising sport persons and supporting personnel:**

The scheme, introduced in 90-91, aims at providing latest techniques, training, coaching and research facility to our talented outstanding sports persons, coaches, physical conditioning experts, sports scientists and research experts so that a pool of experts are built up in the country for imparting training and coaching to the sports persons in the country. Besides, sports specialists are being provided travel grants to promote and encourage research and development in the field of sports and physical education. Under this scheme the Department provides passage cost for international travel for attending important academic conferences, etc. The scope of the scheme was expanded to cover other sports specialists including Coaches. These two continuing schemes were reviewed and keeping in view the subsequent development and changing needs of sports persons for achieving excellence at international level, the above stated new scheme has been formulated. This scheme provides for assistance of up to Rs. 5.00 lakh to promising sports persons for training and participation abroad, equipment, scientific support and training and participation in tournaments in the country. It also provides for assistance to Coaches and other sports specialists for training abroad.

**9. Sports Awards***Arjuna Award*

The Arjuna Award, instituted in 1961 as the highest national recognition of distinguished sports persons, is given to Sports persons every year based on for outstanding performance during the year for which it is given and the preceding three years. The scope of the award was enlarged to include such sports persons who have made life-time contribution to Sports. The awardee is given a bronze statue of Arjuna, a scroll of honour and a cash prize of Rs. 1,50,000/-.

*Dronacharya Award*

This award is provided to the *distinguished coaches* for sustained contribution in coaching sports persons or teams, which achieve outstanding results during a year. The award comprises of cash prize, a statue, a scroll, a blazer and a tie/scarf. The cash prize has been raised to Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

*Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award*

The scheme was launched in the year 1991-92 for honouring the outstanding sports persons in a year for his/her achievements in sports. The award is given in the form of a cash award of Rs. 1 lakh, a scroll of honour and one plaque. The cash prize has been enhanced to Rs. 3 lakhs.

*Special Awards to medal winners in International Sports Events and Their Coaches.*

"Special Awards to medal winners of International Sports events and their Coaches" was introduced in the year 1986 to encourage and motivate the outstanding sports persons for even higher achievements and to attract the younger generation to take sports as a career. It also aims at compensating the medal winners of International sports events for the expenses incurred on diet, training, preparation, as well as the deprivations suffered by them due to their devotion and service to sports. The amount of Awards ranges from Rs. 75,000/- to Rs. 15 lakhs for seniors and Rs. 5000 to Rs. 15,000/- juniors.

The amount of cash Awards was revised upward during 1999-2000.

**10. Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons**

The scheme for Pension to Meritorious Sports persons was launched in the year 1994. Under the

scheme, pension is given to sports persons, who win medals in the Olympic, World Cup/World Championships and gold medals in the Asian and Commonwealth Games. While Olympic Games medalists and Gold medalists of World Cup/World Championships are given pension @ Rs. 2500/- per month, all gold medalists of Asian Games are given pension @ Rs. 2000/- per month. Pension is given to the entitled sports persons after attaining the age of 30 years for the rest of his/her life. The scheme is being operated through Life Insurance Corporation of India.

#### 11. National Welfare Fund for Sports persons

"National Welfare Fund for Sports persons" was set up in March, 1982 with a view to assist outstanding sports persons of yesteryears, living in *indigent circumstances*, who had won glory for the country in sports. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided as *pension and in lump sum* to the sports persons as well as their families. Monthly pension up to Rs. 2500/- is given to the outstanding sports persons, whose monthly income is less than Rs. 3000/-.

#### 12. National Sports Development Fund

With a view to overcoming the problem of resources for promotion of Sports, the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) has been set up during 1998-99 to mobilize contributions from various sources such as State Governments, Public/Private sector undertakings, International organizations, individuals etc. The contribution to the fund are eligible for 100% exemption from Income tax. To begin with the Government has made initial contributin of Rs. 2.00 Crores. Besides, Rs. 5.00 lakh each from Rural Electrification Power Corporation Ltd. and Oriental Bank of Commerce and Rs. 10,000/- from National Mineral Development Corporation have been received. The industrial houses, corporate sector, public sector undertakings are being pursued for contributing generously to the Fund.

[English]

#### Financial Assistance to Maharashtra

3359. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from Maharashtra for releasing its share for executing Monopoly Procurement Scheme.

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to release the share of the Union Government to Maharashtra State for the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The following amounts were released by this Ministry to the State Government of Maharashtra under different Central/Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the year 1998-99:

|  | (Rs. in lakhs)                       |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Special Central Assistance to TSP           | 3532.21                              |
| 2. Grants under Article 275(1)                 | 534.50                               |
| 3. Girls Hostels for STs                       | 33.07<br>(2 hostels)<br>(165 seats)  |
| 4. Boys Hostels for STs                        | 66.24<br>(10 hostels)<br>(775 seats) |
| 5. Ashram Schools in TSP areas                 | 157.38<br>(56 schools)               |
| 6. Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations     | 54.43                                |
| 7. TRI Fellowship                              | 29.13<br>1.05                        |
| 8. Grant-in-Aid to State TDCCs                 | 100                                  |
| 9. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets | 9.91<br>(5 organisations)            |
| 10. Vocational Training Centre                 | 28.4<br>(5 centres)                  |

The State Government has already been requested to furnish proposals for the year 1999-2000 alongwith utilization certificate for the grants released in previous years.

**Sports Institute**

3360. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to set up sports institute like at Patiala in any other parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) to (c) There is, at present, no proposal to set up such a Sports Institute in other parts of the country in view of the limited availability of financial resources.

**Use of Gentamicin**

3361. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Antibiotic being used for adulterating milk" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated March 29, 1999;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such adulteration of Gentamicin in milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study conducted by National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad in the city of Hyderabad reveals that a particular brand of milk was found to contain gentamicin, an antibiotic, ranging between 40-80 ug/ml. It is suspected that gentamicin was added to preserve the milk.

(c) Sale of milk and milk products containing substances not found in milk excepts as provided in the Rules, is already prohibited under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955. The Food (Health) Authorities of the States/UTs have been advised to step-up surveillance measures and take appropriate legal action against the offenders. The

Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture has also constituted a Multi-disciplinary Committee to study the range of naturally occurring constituents of milk in the milch animals.

*[Translation]*

**Education for Handicapped**

3362. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integrated Education Scheme for handicapped children was introduced in 1974;

(b) if so, the number of schools where the said scheme is being implemented, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the number of handicapped children covered under the said scheme; and

(d) the concrete measures proposed to be taken by the Government to expand its scope?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d) The Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children was launched in 1974 by the then Ministry of Welfare. This Scheme was transferred to the Department of Education in 1982. The number of schools where the Scheme is being implemented (State/Union Territory-wise) may be seen at Statement. More than 65,000 children with disabilities have been covered under this Scheme. The Government is taking several measures to expand the scope of this Scheme, which are, mainly, the following:

(a) Advising the States/Union Territories to allow admission of students with disabilities in general schools;

(b) Taking up training and orientation of teachers and Headmasters.

(c) Generating community and parental awareness for the need to send children with disabilities to school under the programme and other programmes such as D.P.E.P.

**Statement****Education for Handicapped**

| S.No. | Name of the State/<br>Union Territory | Number of Schools |
|-------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1     | 2                                     | 3                 |
| 1.    | Kerala                                | 6748              |
| 2.    | Madhya Pradesh                        | 2075              |
| 3.    | Karnataka                             | 1782              |
| 4.    | Gujarat                               | 1330              |
| 5.    | Himachal Pradesh                      | 1800              |
| 6.    | Haryana                               | 748               |
| 7.    | Assam                                 | 578               |
| 8.    | Orissa                                | 139               |
| 9.    | Manipur                               | 289               |
| 10.   | Tamil Nadu                            | 63                |
| 11.   | Rajasthan                             | 55                |
| 12.   | Andhra Pradesh                        | 45                |
| 13.   | Maharashtra                           | 39                |
| 14.   | Tripura                               | 35                |
| 15.   | Uttar Pradesh                         | 32                |
| 16.   | Nagaland                              | 316               |

| 1     | 2                         | 3     |
|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| 17.   | Punjab                    | 24    |
| 18.   | Mizoram                   | 417   |
| 19.   | West Bengal               | 73    |
| 20.   | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 120   |
| 21.   | Delhi                     | 171   |
| 22.   | Daman & Diu               | 78    |
| 23.   | Dadra & Nagar Haveli      | 2     |
| 24.   | Arunachal Pradesh         | 4     |
| 25.   | Bihar                     | 97    |
| 26.   | Jammu & Kashmir           | **    |
| 27.   | Chandigarh                | **    |
| Total |                           | 17040 |

\*\*Information not available

*[English]***School Based Evaluation System**

3363. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether school education at the Secondary level promises to undergo a qualitative change in the new millennium in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, has directed the affiliated institutions to introduce a continuous and comprehensive school-based evaluation system;



(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said system is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) The qualitative reforms in the School Education is a continuous process. As per information received from the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), the Board has issued directions/guidelines to the schools affiliated to it to issue Certificate of School Based Evaluation to all regular students who have undergone a course of study at Class X with effect from the year 2000. The format of the Certificate consists of details about the pupil and the school, health status, academic performance of the students, personal and social qualities, attitudes and values, co-curricular activities, cultural activities, outdoor activities and attendance in the school.

#### **Attappadi Tribal Project**

3364. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints against misuse of funds sanctioned for the Attappadi Tribal development project in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry into misusing of funds; and

(d) if so, the total amount sanctioned and spent so far on the said project?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir. No such project is funded by this Ministry.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Technical Institutions**

3365. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Technical Institutes set up by the Government of Jamnagar and other districts of Gujarat during each of the last three years;

(b) the expenditure incurred on each of them during the said period year-wise; and

(c) the number of new institutes proposed to be set up and the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) During the last three years, the Central Government has not set up any Technical Institute in the State of Gujarat. Establishment of technical institutes at district level, after obtaining necessary approval from the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), comes under the purview of the State Government concerned.

[English]

#### **Self Motivated Doctors**

3366. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-items captioned "The Oath of Hypocrisy" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated November 19, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news-item inter alia refers to the promotion of Dr. Agarwal as Director-General of Health Services; conducting of unrecognised medical courses; high annual mortality rate in the Orthopaedic Department of Sardarjung Hospital, inability to curb AIDS in spite of World Bank aid, apathy towards cyclone-struck Orissa; improving the functioning of hospitals by bringing all Government hospitals in Delhi including AIIMS under one Centralised institute.

(c) The matter relating to the appointment of Dr. S.P. Agarwal as Director General of Health Services is sub-judice.

One year In-service training course in Laboratory/Operation Theatre/Rehabilitation/Records are being conducted. However, the matter regarding recognition of these courses by a Technical Body is being looked into.

A Committee under Dr. Dave, Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been set up to look into the allegations regarding functioning of Central Institute of Orthopaedics. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare was able to rush supplies of medicines, bleaching powder, halogen tablets and had deputed a team of 21 doctors to the cyclone affected Orissa. Senior experts in Malaria, T.B. and Scientists from National Institute of Communicable Diseases were also deputed to help coordinate relief work as well as to give expert advice to Government of Orissa.

The World Bank assistance towards controlling AIDS has been well utilised by equipping all the States and Union Territories with advanced Diagnostic facilities, upgradation of blood banks and evolving strategy for AIDS awareness and detection.

At present three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals are under the Directorate General of Health Services and AIIMS is an autonomous institute. These hospitals are catering to the needs of the patients. There is no proposal at present to bring all Government hospitals in Delhi, including AIIMS, under one Centralised Institute.

#### **Migration from Backward States**

3367. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to identify the people migrating from industrially backward States during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check such migration from the States?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) This Ministry has not conducted any survey with regard to people migrating from industrially backward States during last three years.

(c) The Government has adopted the strategy of development of rural areas (through various schemes), small and medium towns and satellite towns.

#### **Golden Jubilee Celebration**

3368. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of our Republic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Golden Jubilee of our Republic would be celebrated in a befitting manner. Details are being worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Vacant Posts in CPWD**

3369. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present sanctioned strength, deputation strength and project strength of Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer in C.P.W.D.;

(b) the number of vacant posts in each categories;

(c) the number of regular and Adhoc Executive Engineer working at present in C.P.W.D.; and

(d) the time by which all the said vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) 428 Executive Engineers are working on regular basis in Civil Wing and 149 in Electrical Wing. The number of ad hoc Executive Engineers in the two wings are 165 & 22 respectively.

(d) No time limit can be indicated, since a number of court cases are pending in the High Court and Central Administrative Tribunals on these issues.

**Statement**

The information is as under:—

|                                  | Sanctioned Strength | Posts sanctioned for Projects | Number of persons on deputation | Vacant |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Executive Engineer (Civil)       | 494                 | 97                            | 21                              | 4      |
| Executive Engineer (Elect.)      | 156                 | 17                            | 1                               | 3      |
| Superintending Engineer (Civil)  | 130                 | 30                            | 19                              | 8      |
| Superintending Engineer (Elect.) | 36                  | 6                             | 2                               | 2      |

**Facilities to Senior Citizen**

3370 SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government have organised any convention to mark World Wide Celebrations of the UN-designated year of older persons;

(b) if so, the details of the facilities/special concession announced for Senior Citizens thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend these facilities to the retired Government Employees; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in order to observe 1999 as the International Year for Older Persons, the Government announced a National Policy on Older Persons in January, 1999, which provides for financial security, health care, protection of life and security, shelter, welfare and other needs of older persons. The National Policy will be implemented by the Central Government and State Governments Voluntary Organisations will also be involved in the implementation.

This Ministry has also reviewed and revised its two on-going schemes for welfare of older persons in light of the National Policy on Older persons and these are now

called as (i) An Integrated Programme for older Persons and (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions/Voluntary Organisations/Self Help Groups for construction of old Age Home/Multi Service Centres for Older Persons. Under the scheme of "Ar. Integrated Programme for Older Persons", financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations for establishing and maintaining of Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres and Mobile Medicare Units etc. The other scheme mentioned above aims at providing one time financial grant for construction of Old age homes or multi-service centres.

A Telephono Help-Line and a Secretariat for receiving and taking follow-up action on complaints/grievances of older persons have also been established by a voluntary organisation namely, Agewell Foundation, New Delhi, at the initiative and with the financial grant of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Also, on the request of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Chief Justice of India has advised Chief Justices of all the High Courts in the country to ensure expeditious disposal of cases involving older Persons. The Ministry of Telecommunications has announced grant of telephone connections to older persons on priority basis. On the request of this Ministry, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have issued instructions to all State Governments to ensure provision of separate queues for older persons in hospitals at every stage.

(c) The National Policy on Older persons recognises all persons of age 60 plus as older persons. Since the retirement age of Government employees is 60 years, all retired Government employees come in the category of older persons and will get facilities/concessions as envisaged in the National Policy.

(d) Does not arise.

**Ayurvedic Potion**

3371. SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that Ayurvedic Potion made from the extract of rare herbs has been developed to cure the ill effects of pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this Potion has been tested; and

(d) if so, the details and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) to (d) The Government is not aware that any Ayurvedic Potion made from extract of rare herbs has been developed to cure the ill effects of pollution. However, ICMR has conducted clinical studies with preparations made from plant "Shireesha" (*Albizia lebbek*), in the treatment of Bronchial Asthma, which may or may not be due to ill effects of pollution.

[Translation]

**Economic Grants to Patients**

3372. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing rules in regard to providing economic grants to patients from his discretionary funds;

(b) the number of cases of economic grants sanctioned/rejected from his discretionary fund during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for rejecting sanctioned grants to patients from the said fund and the number of patients

whose sanctioned amount of grant has not been paid to the concerned hospitals; and

(d) the details of amount sanctioned from his discretionary fund during the said period; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) As per existing rules, financial assistance upto Rs. 20,000/- in each case, is given to the poor and needy patients to meet a part of their medical expenditure on account of operation or specialised treatment. All grants shall be made at the discretion of Health Minister and under his order given (personally) in writing. All grants shall be non-recurring in nature and no recurring liability shall be undertaken. Government servants (central as well as State Government employees) will not be eligible to receive financial assistance out of Health Minister's Discretionary Grant.

As per practice, no reimbursement of expenditure already made is permissible and generally the sanctioned amount of grant is released to the hospital/institution where the patients is taking treatment or is to be operated upon. A utilization certificate is to be submitted by the patient/hospital in the prescribed format.

(b) Statement I showing the State-wise break-up of number of cases of grant from Health Minister's Discretionary Grant disbursed during the last three years and the current year is enclosed at Annexure I. A statement II showing the State-wise break-up of number of cases of grant rejected during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(c) The sanctioned grant could not be released in 42 cases in which the hospital had certified that the patient had no outstanding due to be paid; in one case the patient got free treatment and in one case the reimbursement was involved.

(d) statement II is enclosed.

**Statement I**

*Statewise Break-up of Number of Cases of Grant from Health Minister's Discretionary Grant Disbursed during the last three years and the current year*

| State          | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1              | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5         |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1       | —       | 11      | 1         |
| Assam          | 3       | 3       | 2       | 1         |

| 1                | 2          | 3          | 4          | 5          |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Bihar            | 102        | 62         | 64         | 48         |
| Chandigarh       | —          | —          | 1          | —          |
| Delhi            | 32         | 37         | 23         | 22         |
| Gujarat          | —          | —          | —          | 1          |
| Haryana          | 19         | 15         | 21         | 10         |
| Himachal Pradesh | —          | 1          | —          | 1          |
| Jammu & Kashmir  | 4          | 2          | 3          | 1          |
| Karnataka        | 5          | 1          | —          | 6          |
| Kerala           | 3          | 1          | 7          | 4          |
| Madhya Pradesh   | 5          | 13         | 7          | 4          |
| Maharashtra      | 16         | —          | 6          | 3          |
| Manipur          | 3          | —          | 1          | 1          |
| Orissa           | 12         | 5          | 4          | 3          |
| Punjab           | 10         | 7          | 1          | —          |
| Rajasthan        | 4          | 5          | 28         | 28         |
| Tamil Nadu       | 4          | 2          | 9          | 18         |
| Tripura          | 1          | —          | —          | —          |
| Uttar Pradesh    | 71         | 86         | 50         | 42         |
| West Bengal      | 71         | 60         | 25         | 27         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>366</b> | <b>300</b> | <b>265</b> | <b>221</b> |

**Statement II**

*State-wise Break-up of Number of cases of grant from Health Minister's Discretionary Grant Rejected During the last three years and the current year*

| State             | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 1                 | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 2    | 7    | 10   | —    |
| Arunachal Pradesh | -    | 1    | —    | —    |
| Assam             | 2    | 7    | 5    | 6    |
| Bihar             | 25   | 25   | 35   | 6    |
| Chandigarh        | —    | —    | —    | 1    |
| Delhi             | 3    | 17   | 20   | 7    |
| Gujarat           | 1    | 1    | 1    | 18   |
| Haryana           | —    | 10   | 22   | 6    |
| Himachal Pradesh  | —    | 5    | —    | —    |
| Jammu & Kashmir   | 2    | 2    | 1    | 3    |
| Karnataka         | 4    | 5    | 4    | 7    |
| Kerala            | 11   | 6    | 17   | 20   |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 4    | 6    | 5    | 6    |
| Maharashtra       | 6    | 19   | 12   | 6    |
| Manipur           | —    | 1    | —    | —    |

|               | 2          | 3          | 4          | 5          |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Orissa        | 4          | 2          | 9          | 4          |
| Punjab        | 1          | 1          | 2          | 2          |
| Rajasthan     | 3          | 17         | 12         | 4          |
| Tamil Nadu    | 2          | 10         | 92         | 531        |
| Tripura       | 2          | 2          | —          | —          |
| Uttar Pradesh | 31         | 55         | 48         | 46         |
| West Bengal   | 42         | 45         | 68         | 31         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>148</b> | <b>246</b> | <b>370</b> | <b>708</b> |

**Statement III**

*Details of Amount Sanctioned from Health Minister's Discretionary Grant during the last three years and the current year*

| Year                              | Amount Sanctioned<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1996-97                           | 44.06                               |
| 1997-98                           | 47.00                               |
| 1998-99                           | 42.83                               |
| 1999-2000<br>(upto November 1999) | 37.07                               |

[English]

**Mushrooming of Slums in Capital**

3373. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mushrooming of slums in big cities particularly in the NDMC zone give adverse impact on foreign tourists and high dignitaries visiting the Capital;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government and the local bodies have failed to check the mushrooming of slums; and

(c) if so, the concrete plans of the Government to maintain the beauty of the big cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The slums develop due to a variety of reasons viz. large scale in migration in search of gainful employment, etc. It is difficult to check completely the mushrooming of slums in urban areas.

(c) Central Government has launched the following schemes for improving the living environment of slum dwellers:

- (i) Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS).
- (ii) National Slum Development Programme (NSDP).

- (iii) Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects can also be taken up under Centrally sponsored scheme for infrastructure development in Mega Cities which is being implemented in Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

So far as Delhi is concerned, the Government of NCT of Delhi have adopted the following three-pronged strategy to deal with the JJ dwellers in the NCT of Delhi:

- (i) where the JJ dwellers are residing before 31.1.90 on land urgently required by the land owning agency for the execution of a public purpose project, these JJ dwellers are relocated elsewhere.
- (ii) In-situ upgradation of the JJ Colony is resorted to where the land owning agency does not need the land in the foreseeable future and gives NOC to the effect that such clusters may be upgraded.
- (iii) Civic amenities like water supply, street lighting, road, storm water drains, etc. are provided in JJ clusters, which do not fall in categories (i) and (ii) above.

#### Waqf Board

3374. SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose separating the Joint "Waqf Board of Punjab and Haryana"; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Strengthening of Secondary Level Hospitals

3375. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for getting World Bank assistance too strengthen secondary level hospitals in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to get World Bank Assistance for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of Kerala has submitted a Project Report with an overall cost of Rs. 423.65 crores. The General objective of the proposed Project is to make available effective first referral health services through Government health institutions to all, irrespective of individual affordability to pay, towards strengthening health of the population, and the State's economy.

The Project Report submitted by Government of Kerala has been appraised by the Technical experts and the comments have been forwarded to the Government of Kerala to review the Project Report in light of these comments.

[*Translation*]

#### A Study Report on SC's/ST's Students

3376. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:  
SHRI J.S. BRAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study report on SC/ST being prepared by the Man Power Management Centre of Delhi University has been submitted to the Government;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any prospective plan based on the report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Manpower Management Centre, New Delhi has submitted a study report on "Career Profile of Graduate & Post-Graduate SC/ST students of Delhi University."



The main features of the Report are as under:

*[English]*

1. The candidates faced following types of difficulties during their studies:

- a. proper books are not available in Library, especially in Hindi language.
- b. Having studied in Government Schools with Hindi medium at 10+2 level, it is difficult to understand lectures in English.

2. Difficulties faced during employment/Unemployment were as under:

- a. Majority of the candidates have stated that they are financially weak.
- b. Parents being totally uneducated or not so well educated creates lack of guidance from them.
- c. It is difficult to compete in education and employment with students coming from public school background.
- d. Arts subjects, low percentage of marks, weakness in English conversation and stiff competition for jobs, keeps them unemployed.
- e. Bank loans and financial assistance from lending agencies are not available even if they wish to start a small business of their own.
- f. Education is not related to the jobs available in the market. Insufficient guidance and inadequate training for jobs and/or self-employment adds to their woes.

3. Recommendations made in the study.

- a. Vocational guidance and vocational training should be provided to unemployed to start their own income generating small ventures.
- b. The scheme of National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) should be popularised through universities and colleges.
- c. Hindi medium books should be made available to students in colleges.

(c) and (d) The Report is being processed.

### Study on Mental Health and Ageing

3377. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Senior lecturers of London Institute of Psychiatry on mental health and ageing in India;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government have drawn out any comprehensive action plan to provide necessary health services to aged and destitute persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of persons likely to be benefited under these plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The study looked into the needs of elderly populations as well as persons with dementia in Goa. This study had found that in most families in Goa there are multiple caregivers and the overall care-giving pattern for the elderly is changing.

(c) to (e) Government has announced a National Policy on Older Persons in January, 1999. This policy provides a broad framework for inter-sectoral collaboration and cooperation both within the Government as well as between governmental and non-governmental agencies. In particular the policy has identified a number of areas of intervention, financial security, health care and nutrition, shelter, education, welfare, protection of life and property etc. for the well being of older persons in the country. The Government has constituted a National Council for Older Persons in May 1999 to operationalise this Policy. The project on Old Age and Income Security (OASIS) has also been commissioned. The Policy has a specific section about health care and nutrition to be provided to older persons. The total population of senior citizens in India, excluding Jammu and Kashmir, as per 1991 census was 58,881,640, who are likely to benefit from the Policy.

**Loan From World Bank**

3378. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
CH. TEJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been sanctioned by foreign countries/World Bank for promotion of education in the country during the last three years till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions laid down in this regard; and

(d) the amount of loan utilised so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) During the last three years, agreements have been signed between the Government of India and the World Bank for availing IDA Credit amounting to US\$ 800.7 million (about Rs. 3000 crores) for the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP). An agreement was also signed for IDA credit towards Supplemental Funding of US\$ 59.4 million (about Rs. 220 crores) for the state sector Uttar Pradesh Basic Education Project-II. The projects are for a duration of 5-7 years. The aforesaid loans are on standard terms and conditions of the World Bank for IDA Credit involving commitment charge of 0.5% per annum, service charge of 0.75% per annum and repayment period of 35 years, including the grace period of 10 years. A statement is enclosed (Statement I)

(d) The State-wise position of the amount disbursed by World Bank against the expenditure incurred on the aforesaid projects is given in Statement II.

**Statement I*****Loan Sanctioned by World Bank During the Last Three Years for Promotion of Education in the Country***

| S.No. | Amount of IDA credit                           | Date of Agreement with the World Bank | Name of the Project   |
|-------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1.    | US \$ 425.2 million<br>(About Rs. 1480 crores) | 15.7.1996                             | District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) Phase-II.                                     |
| 2.    | US \$ 152.4 million<br>(Rs. 530 crores)        | 23.2.1998                             | District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) Phase III (Bihar)                             |
| 3.    | US \$ 59.4 million<br>(About Rs. 220 crores)   | 3.3.1998                              | U.P. Basic Education Project II   |
| 4.    | US \$ 137.4 million<br>(About Rs. 570 crores)  | 4.2.1999                              | District Primary Education Programme under Andhra Pradesh Education Restructuring Project |
| 5.    | US \$ 85.7 million<br>(About Rs. 360 crores)   | 6.7.1999                              | District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) Phase-IV (Rajasthan)                          |

**Statement II**

*Amount Utilised Against the Credits Tied up during the last three years for District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and U.P. Basic Education Project II*

(Amount Rs. in crores)

| S.No. | Name of the State | Amount utilised upto 30/10/1999 |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1     | 2                 | 3                               |
| I.    | DPEP - I          |                                 |
| 1.    | Assam             | 24.39                           |
| 2.    | Haryana           | 12.17                           |
| 3.    | Karnataka         | 85.66                           |
| 4.    | Kerala            | 29.60                           |
| 5.    | Maharashtra       | 24.30                           |
| 6.    | Tamil Nadu        | 19.24                           |
| 7.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 37.12                           |
| 8.    | Orissa            | 35.19                           |
| 9.    | Uttar Pradesh     | 134.91                          |
| 10.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 121.03                          |
| Total |                   | 536.61                          |

## II.DPEP - III

|     |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 11. | Bihar | 56.66 |
|-----|-------|-------|

## III.DPEP component of AEPR

|     |                |        |
|-----|----------------|--------|
| 12. | Andhra Pradesh | 179.64 |
|-----|----------------|--------|

| 1           | 2                             | 3   |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---|
| IV.         | Up-Basic Education Project II |   |
| 13.         | Uttar Pradesh                 | 175.10  |
| V.          | DPEP - IV                     |   |
| 14.         | Rajasthan                     | Reimbursement claims not yet filed by the State |
| Grand Total |                               | 950.01  |

**Slimming Clinics and Gymnasiums**

3379. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the mushrooming of slimming clinics and gymnasiums in the country;

(b) if so, whether any norms are being followed by these Slimming Clinics;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any regulations for the operation, registration and licensing of slimming clinics and gymnasiums; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not maintain data in this regard.

(b) to (e) There is no proposal at present to enact a law for regulating slimming clinics and gymnasiums.

**Question Papers for X and XII Class**

3380. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has decided to administer only one set of question papers for the X and XII examinations being held by them in New Millennium to maintain objectivity in the evaluation of answer papers;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and  
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) will continue with the system of supplying multiple sets of question papers for class X and XII. The use of multiple sets of question papers has helped in reducing the problem of mass copying and unfair means in examination.

#### **Tribal Forest Land**

3381. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether unemployment poverty and hunger has increased due to depletion of forest land in the tribal areas; and  
 (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to save the tribal forest land?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise.

#### **Seats for TB Health Visitors**

3382. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of seats made available for TB Health Visitors in TB Centres during the last three years and current academic year;  
 (b) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the seats;  
 (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria laid down in this regard;  
 (d) the total number of scheduled caste candidates admitted in the course during 1996-97;  
 (e) whether there is any fix number of seats for the candidates belonging to Uttar Pradesh; and  
 (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) The total number of seats available for TB Health Visitors Training Course at the New Delhi TB Centre during each of the last three years and current academic year is 20.

(b) There is no proposal to increase the number of seats in the said course.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the year 1996-97, one scheduled caste candidate was admitted in the course. During the current year there are four such candidates.

(e) There is no fixed number of seats for candidates to be selected from U.P.

(f) This training is conducted by the Tuberculosis Association of India at New Delhi TB Centre which is an NGO registered under the Societies Registration Act. The candidates are selected from all over the country and there are no reservations for states.

[Translation]

#### **Development of Ayurvedic System**

3383. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any new special proposal is under consideration of the Government for the promotion and development of Ayurvedic system of medicine in the country;  
 (b) if so, the details thereof;  
 (c) whether the Government propose to open new Ayurvedic hospitals in Uttar Pradesh; and  
 (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) and (b) In order to promote and propagate Indian systems of Medicine which include Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy and Homeopathy, the Government has already set up an independent Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (ISM&H) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in March, 1995. The Department has identified the thrust areas for the development and promotion of these systems including Ayurveda. These

are education, standardisation of drugs, enhancing availability of raw materials, research and development information, education and communication and involvement of the ISM&H Practitioners in National Health programmes. Schemes have been taken up around these thrust areas.

(c) and (d) Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued orders on 27.10.99 to establish 50 Ayurvedic hospitals spread over 28 districts during the financial year 1999-2000.

[English]

#### Shortage of Fertilizers

3384. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise;

(c) the total quantity of urea likely to be supplied during 1998-99 to Assam State;

(d) whether the Government of Assam requested the Union Government for additional quota of urea; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the shortage of fertilizers, specially north-eastern State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) Urea is the only fertiliser under statutory price, movement and distribution control of the Government of India. The availability of urea and other major fertilisers namely, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) has been satisfactory in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Season-wise assessed requirement and the quantity of urea supplied to the State of Assam during 1998-99 was as under:

|        | ('000 tonnes)        |                   |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------|
|        | Assessed Requirement | Quantity supplied |
| Kharif | 50.00                | 61.85             |
| Rabi   | 50.00                | 69.54             |

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### Maue of Agricultural Land

3385. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem Captioned "The Cannaght Gardens" appearing in the Times of India, dated November 18, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein;

(c) whether agricultural lands are being misused at large scale in Delhi particularly in village Satbad;

(d) if so, whether the Government have made any survey/study in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken under the Dehi Land Reforms Act 1954 for misusing the agricultural land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Govt. of NCT, Delhi has reported that as per the Khasra Girdawaries of the year 1999, trees, lawns, parks, bagicha, tubewells, quarters and Kothies are mentioned in the said land.

(c) The use of Agriculture land for non-agricultural purposes has been reported in villages including village Satbari.

(d) and (e) Regular field survey is done twice a year by way of Khasra Girdawaries.

(f) Under Section 81 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act 1954, non-agricultural use of Agricultural land is reported in the Court of Revenue Assistant who can vest such land in Gaon Sabha.

#### Supply of NPK

3386. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from IFFCO for adequate supply of NPK fertiliser through the West Bengal Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. (BENFED) for next Rabi-crop cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the entire quantity of fertiliser is proposed to be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

#### Grants for Rehabilitation of Physically Handicaps

3387. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:  
SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU :  
SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants are being paid to some voluntary organisations, NGOs for rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons;

(b) if so, the number of organisations and the amount released against each scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have ensured completion certificates before releasing additional funds; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure utilisation of funds of benefit of physically handicaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has schemes for providing assistance in the form of grant in aid to non-Governmental organisations for the welfare of disabled. The assistance is provided under the Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disability and under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances.

(b) The details of number of organisations assisted and of the amount released under the above schemes during the last 3 years statewise is appended as Statement.

(c) and (d) The grants in aid are released to the Non Governmental Organisations after ensuring the receipt of all the requisite documents as required under the scheme including certificate of utilisation of the grants availed in earlier years duly certified by the auditors, audited accounts, Inspection report and State Government Recommendations on the satisfactory working of the organisation.

#### Statement

*Number of Non-Governmental Organisations assisted and Amount of Grants-in-Aid released to voluntary organisations under the Scheme to promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities*

| Name of the State | No. of NGOs | Amount of Grants during the years<br>(Rs. in lacs) |         |         |
|-------------------|-------------|--|---------|---------|
|                   |             | 1996-97  | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
| 1                 | 2           | 3  | 4       | 5       |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 74          | 432.00   | 492.54  | 663.31  |
| Jhachal Pradesh   | 2           | 5.72   | 3.78    | 3.71    |
| Assam             | 5           | 4.87   | 3.54    | 15.37   |
| Bihar             | 15          | 84.33  | 83.73   | 65.81   |

| 1                | 2  | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|
| Chandigarh       | 2  | 1.22   | 1.01   | 1.03   |
| Delhi            | 27 | 139.76 | 147.06 | 588.39 |
| Goa              | 1  | 5.25   | 6.96   | 9.47   |
| Gujarat          | 14 | 23.89  | 30.71  | 36.89  |
| Haryana          | 12 | 21.74  | 23.82  | 36.67  |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1  | 0.00   | 2.98   | 37.46  |
| Jammu & Kashmir  | 2  | 2.71   | 3.05   | 1.78   |
| Karnataka        | 57 | 236.92 | 206.41 | 261.93 |
| Kerala           | 56 | 141.43 | 158.94 | 833.44 |
| Madhya Pradesh   | 6  | 0.76   | 6.52   | 10.52  |
| Maharashtra      | 51 | 58.51  | 53.37  | 192.20 |
| Manipur          | 6  | 10.61  | 15.21  | 29.54  |
| Meghalaya        | 3  | 5.36   | 4.32   | 14.62  |
| Mizoram          | 1  | 4.14   | 1.10   | 6.67   |
| Orissa           | 14 | 15.90  | 61.35  | 93.73  |
| Pondicherry      | 1  | 0.00   | 2.60   | 0.64   |
| Punjab           | 9  | 17.15  | 22.59  | 46.17  |
| Rajasthan        | 6  | 33.56  | 29.30  | 55.49  |
| Tamil Nadu       | 63 | 102.39 | 112.40 | 153.66 |
| Tripura          | 3  | 1.93   | 2.67   | 1.83   |
| Uttar Pradesh    | 70 | 139.89 | 186.06 | 501.87 |
| West Bengal      | 41 | 185.90 | 161.14 | 233.86 |

*Number of implementing agencies assisted and Amount of Grants-in-Aid released to these agencies under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances*

(Rs. in lacs)

| Name of the State | No. of NGOs | Amount of Grant during the years of |         |         |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                   |             | 1996-97                             | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
| 1                 | 2           | 3                                   | 4       | 5       |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 13          | 39.81                               | 40.38   | 201.83  |
| Arunachal Pradesh |             | 0.5                                 | 5.5     |         |
| Assam             | 1           |                                     |         | 1.32    |
| Bihar             | 8           | 24.61                               | 43.29   | 68.22   |
| Chandigarh        | 1           | 0.04                                |         | 22.18   |
| Delhi             | 8           | 23.86                               | 51.97   | 377.51  |
| Goa               | 1           | 0.17                                | 0.69    | 0.35    |
| Gujarat           | 5           | 15.46                               | 27      | 78.59   |
| Haryana           | 13          | 85.3                                | 122.56  | 139.52  |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 1           | 12                                  | 6       | 10      |
| Jammu & Kashmir   | 1           | 72                                  |         | 12      |
| Karnataka         | 3           | 1.74                                | 15      | 34.33   |
| Kerala            | 6           | 12.5                                | 39.25   | 65.44   |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 12          | 44.12                               | 54.8    | 142.15  |
| Maharashtra       | 11          | 15.36                               | 18.79   | 56.26   |
| Manipur           | 5           | 3                                   |         | 34.28   |



| 1             | 2  | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|---------------|----|--------|--------|--------|
| Meghalaya     |    |        |        |        |
| Mizoram       |    |        | 9.47   |        |
| Orissa        | 11 | 6      | 10     | 272.05 |
| Pondicherry   |    |        |        |        |
| Punjab        | 12 | 91     | 29.53  | 146.69 |
| Rajasthan     | 3  | 57.75  | 140    | 286.27 |
| Tamil Nadu    | 8  | 15.25  | 34.21  | 46.52  |
| Tripura       | 1  | 6      | 8.91   | 2.9    |
| Uttar Pradesh | 19 | 121.81 | 170.74 | 353.45 |
| West Bengal   | 9  | 43.8   | 62.55  | 79.75  |
| D&N Haveli    |    |        | 3.21   |        |

#### National Social Volunteers

3388. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Social Volunteers engaged by the Nehru Yuva Sangathan and the stipend sanctioned for them per month;

(b) whether the Government are aware that National Social Volunteers have not been paid the monthly stipend for the last ten months;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) 5000 National Service Volunteers have been engaged by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan during 1999-2000. Each Volunteer is sanctioned a Stipend of Rs. 500/- and a Travelling Allowance of Rs. 200/- per month.

(b) to (d) The Stipend to National Service Volunteers (deployed in the Nehru Yuva Kendras) is paid by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. Funds for the Year, 1999-2000 have been released to the Sangathan for disbursement to the Volunteers.

#### Admissions in Kendriya Vidyalaya

3389. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Vidyalaya Management Committee of Kendriya Vidyalayas have recently been empowered to grant admissions in their respective Kendriya Vidyalayas each session in different classes by relaxing the admission guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the existing power of the Commission of KVS in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Two children in any class every year except X and XII can be admitted over and above the class strength at the discretion of the Chairman, VMC.

(c) Commissioner has the power to extend the date for admission beyond 31st August upto half yearly exam.

#### Unauthorised Construction

3390. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed the allottees of Type III and Type IV quarters in Laxmibai Nagar to construct additional rooms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action taken against such allottees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) 11 allottees of Type-D quarters had made unauthorised construction. Notices for removal of the construction have been issued to all such allottees.

#### Welcome of NGO's Working Amongst the Mentally Handicapped

3391. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Council of India has requested the Government to encourage NGOs working for the welfare of mentally retarded persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that NGOs working for the mentally retarded persons are not getting sufficient support from the Government; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. However, Rehabilitation Council of India which is a statutory body set up by the Central Government has a close partnership with NGOs working in the field of disability including mental retardation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No Sir. The NGOs have to apply for assistance under the approved schemes and norms and are provided assistance on the merit of the case.

#### Rehabilitation Measures of Tribals

3392. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment for the rehabilitation of Tribals being affected by the Cyclone and High Floods in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to rehabilitate the tribals of the State?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Primary Schools in Tribals Areas

3393. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribal Village having no primary schools, State-wise;

(b) the number of primary schools in Tribal Area which do not have Pucca Building, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to open primary school in every village and to provide Pucca Building to every primary school in Tribal Villages during the Ninth Plan State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, on its receipt.

#### Spurious and Fake Fertilisers

3394. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases detected for manufacturing of spurious fertilisers in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the manufacture of spurious fertilisers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) The inspection of quality is a continuous

process. There are 64 fertiliser quality control laboratories in the country to test the quality of fertilisers including the four laboratories of the Government of India namely Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute at Faridabad and three regional laboratories at Bombay, Kalyani and Chennai. The State Governments are the enforcement agencies for quality. State-wise number of samples analysed, samples found non-standard and percentage of the non-standard samples in the last three years is at statement I, II and III.

The sale, manufacturing etc. of fertilisers are regulated under the provisions of Fertiliser (Control) Order, (FCO) 1985, an order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The specifications of various fertilisers have been laid down in Schedule-I of FCO, 1985. The Order prohibits manufacture and sale of fertilisers which are not of prescribed standard. As per the details of the samples analysed by the Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC&TI) at Faridabad and its regional laboratories in the last three years, the State-wise number of spurious fertilisers samples is as under:

| Sl.No. | State          | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 |
|--------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.     | Madhya Pradesh | 6       | 4       | 4       |
| 2.     | Haryana        | 3       | —       | 5       |
| 3.     | Uttar Pradesh  | 1       | 7       | 7       |
| 4.     | Delhi          | —       | 1       | —       |
| 5.     | Bihar          | 12      | 9       | 3       |
| 6.     | West Bengal    | —       | 2       | —       |
| Total  |                | 22      | 23      | 19      |

#### Statement I

*State-wise number of samples analysed and found non-standard during 1996-97.*

| S.No. | State          | Number of samples analysed | Number of non-standard samples | % of non-standard samples |
|-------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1     | 2              | 3                          | 4                              | 5                         |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh | 14062                      | 170                            | 1.2                       |
| 2.    | Karnataka      | 5132                       | 351                            | 6.8                       |

| 1     | 2                              | 3     | 4    | 5    |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| 3.    | Kerala                         | 3314  | 38   | 1.1  |
| 4.    | Tamil Nadu                     | 16649 | 683  | 4.1  |
| 5.    | Pondicherry                    | 630   | 3    | 0.5  |
| 6.    | Gujarat                        | 7922  | 104  | 1.3  |
| 7.    | Madhya Pradesh                 | 5072  | 662  | 13.1 |
| 8.    | Maharashtra                    | 7910  | 765  | 9.7  |
| 9.    | Rajaasthan                     | 4369  | 120  | 2.7  |
| 10.   | Haryana                        | 3902  | 234  | 6    |
| 11.   | Himachal Pradesh               | 581   | 5    | 0.9  |
| 12.   | Jammu & Kashmir                | 1227  | 8    | 0.7  |
| 13.   | Punjab                         | 3371  | 69   | 2.6  |
| 14.   | Uttar Pradesh                  | 9919  | 1069 | 10.8 |
| 15.   | Orissa                         | 3240  | 280  | 8    |
| 16.   | West Bengal                    | 1521  | 149  | 9.8  |
| 17.   | Assam                          | 102   | 0    | 0    |
| 18.   | Bihar                          | 1623  | 50   | 3.1  |
| 19.   | Govt. of India<br>Laboratories | 5904  | 546  | 9.2  |
| Total |                                | 98450 | 5304 | 8.5  |

**Statement I***State-wise number of Samples analysed and found non-standard during 1997-98.*

| S.No. | State            | Number of samples analysed | Number of non-standard samples | % of non-standard samples |
|-------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1     | 2                | 3                          | 4                              | 5                         |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh   | 13484                      | 133                            | 1                         |
| 2.    | Karnataka        | 4827                       | 280                            | 5.8                       |
| 3.    | Kerala           | 3675                       | 57                             | 1.6                       |
| 4.    | Tamil Nadu       | 16878                      | 906                            | 5.4                       |
| 5.    | Pondicherry      | 661                        | 10                             | 1.5                       |
| 6.    | Gujarat          | 7647                       | 132                            | 1.7                       |
| 7.    | Madhya Pradesh   | 4825                       | 443                            | 9.6                       |
| 8.    | Maharashtra      | 7837                       | 478                            | 6.1                       |
| 9.    | Rajasthan        | 3952                       | 84                             | 2.1                       |
| 10.   | Haryana          | 2980                       | 180                            | 6                         |
| 11.   | Himachal Pradesh | 778                        | 8                              | 1                         |
| 12.   | Jammu & Kashmir  | 1202                       | 17                             | 1.4                       |
| 13.   | Punjab           | 3398                       | 111                            | 3.3                       |
| 14.   | Uttar Pradesh    | 12419                      | 1766                           | 14.2                      |
| 15.   | Orissa           | 3066                       | 166                            | 5.4                       |

| 1     | 2                              | 3     | 4    | 5    |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| 16.   | West Bengal                    | 1450  | 123  | 8.5  |
| 17.   | Assam                          | 132   | 0    | 0    |
| 18.   | Bihar                          | NA    | NA   | 0    |
| 19.   | Govt. of India<br>Laboratories | 7841  | 789  | 10.1 |
| Total |                                | 96850 | 5683 | 5.9  |

Note: NA-Not Available.

*Statement III*

*State-wise number of samples analysed and found non-standard during 1998-99*

| S.No. | State          | Number of<br>samples<br>analysed | Number of non-<br>standard samples | % of non-<br>standard samples |
|-------|----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1     | 2              | 3                                | 4                                  | 5                             |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh | 13695                            | 215                                | 1.6                           |
| 2.    | Karnataka      | 5992                             | 274                                | 4.6                           |
| 3.    | Kerala         | 3294                             | 147                                | 4.5                           |
| 4.    | Tamil Nadu     | 17376                            | 1032                               | 5.9                           |
| 5.    | Pondicherry    | 700                              | 0                                  | 0                             |
| 6.    | Gujarat        | 7241                             | 142                                | 2                             |
| 7.    | Madhya Pradesh | 5936                             | 745                                | 12.6                          |

| 1     | 2                              | 3     | 4    | 5    |
|-------|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| 8.    | Maharashtra                    | 5976  | 517  | 8.7  |
| 9.    | Rajasthan                      | 3516  | 107  | 3    |
| 10.   | Haryana                        | 2513  | 262  | 10.4 |
| 11.   | Himachal Pradesh               | 781   | 10   | 1.3  |
| 12.   | Jammu & Kashmir                | 1427  | 7    | 0.5  |
| 13.   | Punjab*                        | 3210  | 44   | 1.4  |
| 14.   | Uttar Pradesh*                 | 10200 | 1481 | 14.5 |
| 15.   | Orissa                         | 3081  | 181  | 5.9  |
| 16.   | West Bengal                    | 1834  | 145  | 7.9  |
| 17.   | Assam                          | 149   | 2    | 1.3  |
| 18.   | Bihar                          | NA    | NA   | 0    |
| 19.   | Govt. of India<br>Laboratories | 5545  | 735  | 13.3 |
| Total |                                | 92466 | 6046 | 6.5  |

Note: NA-Not available.

\*Provisional

#### Fertilizers Project

3395. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizers projects set up in the private/public sector separately alongwith their annual production capacity in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of private/public sector fertilizer projects likely to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during the next few years; and

(c) the details of such units in which foreign capital investment has been made and to the extent which?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) The details of major fertilizer projects set up in the

private/public sector separately alongwith their annual production capacity in Uttar Pradesh is as below:

| Sr. No.                         | Name of the Unit   | Product | Annual production capacity (in '000 MT) |
|---------------------------------|--|---------|---|
| <b>(I) Public Sector:</b>       |  |         |   |
| 1.                              | Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Gorakhpur          | Urea    | 285.00                                  |
| <b>(II) Cooperative Sector:</b> |  |         |   |
| 2.                              | Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd., Phulpur      | Urea    | 495.0                                   |
| 3.                              | Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd., Phulpur-Expn | Urea    | 726.0                                   |
| 4.                              | Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd., Aonla        | Urea    | 726.0                                   |
| 5.                              | Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd., Aonla-Expn.  | Urea    | 726.0                                   |
| <b>(III) Private Sector:</b>    |  |         |   |
| 6.                              | Indo-Gulf Fertilizers & Chemicals Corpn., Jagdishpur     | Urea    | 726.0                                   |
| 7.                              | Duncans Industries Ltd., Kanpur                          | Urea    | 675.0                                   |
| 8.                              | Tata Chemicals Ltd., Babrala                             | Urea    | 742.5                                   |
| 9.                              | Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd., Shahjahanpur         | Urea    | 726.0                                   |

(b) and (c) As per the industrial policy resolution dated 24th July, 1991, no licence is normally required for setting up/expansion of fertilizer plants. Entrepreneurs are free to set up fertilizer projects anywhere in the country subject to environmental clearance. However, Public sector Undertakings/Cooperative Societies under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers have to obtain approval of the Government before undertaking such capital expenditure beyond their delegated powers. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited (KRIBHCO), a Cooperative Society under the administrative control of this Department has submitted a proposal for setting up new ammonia-urea plants at the existing site of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.'s closed unit at Gorakhpur in U.P. for approval of the Government under the prescribed

procedure. This proposal has been given 'in principle' approval by the Government subject to investment appraisal by the Public Investment Board (PIB). Investment appraisal of the project has been undertaken by the PIB in its meeting held on 9.7.99. This proposal does not envisage any foreign capital investment.

#### Impact of Drug Resistant T.B.

3396. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report released in New York, entitled "The Global impact of drug resistant T.B.":



(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to combat T.B. in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) to (c) There is concern the world over about the global impact of drug resistant T.B. Drug resistant T.B. arise because of improper treatment or irregular/inadequate treatment of the disease. To improve tuberculosis control, it is essential to improve treatment of patients, by ensuring that the patients complete the whole course of drug regimen, as prescribed, so that drug-resistant tuberculosis is not create;

Therefore, the DOTS strategy is being implemented under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP wherein treatment to the patient is given under supervision and direct observation, and patients are monitored till they are reliably cured of the disease.

RNTCP is being expanded in the country in a phased manner. Results of the RNTCP pilot projects have been excellent. Of every 10 patients treated, more than have been cured. Starting in late 1998, the RNTCP has expanded rapidly. As of December, 1999, more than 130 million people are covered by the programme and approximately 13,000 patients are being put on treatment every month. More than 2,00,000 patients have begun RNTCP treatment since 1993, preventing more than 35,000 deaths and preventing more than four lakh people from becoming infected with the tuberculosis bacteria. The patients treated every month represent saving of more than 2,000 lives and prevention of more than 25,000 tuberculosis infections. Among the few patients who are not cured, the overwhelming reason is failure to ensure that the drugs are taken as prescribed, rather than effectiveness of the drugs themselves.

RNTCP is being expanded to an additional population of about 196 million in 1999-2000. At the same time, the previous programme is also being strengthened with improved diagnostics practices, standardized treatment regular drug supply and improved recording and reporting formats as a preparation for implementation of the RNTCP.

#### Mid Day Meals

3397. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Madhyan bhojan Yojana ke antargat karonon rupay ke anivatmitta hui" appearing in the 'Dainik Jagaran' dated April 14, 1999;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken to bring betterment in the mid-day meal scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The said news item states that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its report has pointed out that Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) incurred a loss of Rs. 7.59 crore by making excess supply of free wheat to M/s. Modern Food Industries Ltd. for supply of Fruity Bread under Mid-Day Meal scheme.

(c) According to the information furnished by MCD an Action Taken Note on the said audit para is now under examination by the Public Accounts Committee of Delhi Legislative Assembly. It has been further stated that supply of Fruity Bread from M/s. Modern Food Industries Ltd. has since been discontinued.

(d) The Mid-Day Meal scheme is implemented by local bodies i.e. Panchayats, Nagar Nigams and Nagarpalikas who have flexibility to organise and decide the type of food to be provided under the scheme. As already envisaged in the scheme, monitoring is done by individual States/UTs to ensure that the programme fulfils its objectives.

#### CSIR in Bankura

3398. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to CSIR, Bankura during 1996-97, 97-98 and 98-99;

(b) whether CSIR is empowered to direct the funds from one sector to other sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds made available to Ghutgoria Housing Project during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The funds allocated to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). Bankura Project during the period are as under:

|                           | (Amount in Rs.) |           |          |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
|                           | 1996-97         | 1997-98   | 1998-99  |
| Out of Sponsored Projects | 1,75,000        | 7,45,000  | 1,00,000 |
| Out of CSIR funds         | 5,80,000        | 9,10,000  | 7,50,000 |
| Total                     | 7,55,000        | 16,55,000 | 8,50,000 |

(b) and (c) The Grants-in-aid to CSIR are provided in the 8 Heads and not Sector-wise. Within the Heads, CSIR can re-appropriate funds from one Head to another with the approval of the competent authority.

(d) CSIR has not made available any funds for the Project.

[Translation]

#### Misbehaviour by CPWD Engineers

3399. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints regarding misbehaviour of CPWD Engineers received from the allottees of the Government accommodation located in Delhi particularly allottees at Devnagar, Karol Bagh during the current year; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) CPWD have reported that the following three complaints of misbehaviour of CPWD employees have been received by them during current year:

- (i) Complaint by Shri Joyanta Rai, MP (Rajya Sabha) against the JE (C) North Avenue.
- (ii) Complaint by Sanathan Dharam Samiti against SE-DOC. IX.

(iii) Complaint by Sh. N.K. Rastogi allottee of quarter No. 39 Dev Nagar against Sh. S.K. Bali, JE.

(b) CPWD have reported that the following action has been taken by them in the above three cases:

(i) The complaint made by Hon'ble MP was investigated and it was found that the incidence mentioned by him was not correct. The Executive Engineer had met the Hon'ble MP and apprised him of the facts. Hon'ble MP had agreed to drop the matter.

(ii) The complaint made by Sanathan Dharam Samiti has been investigated. It has been found that it was the Samiti which was hindering construction of a boundary wall by the CPWD and therefore concerned SE had to inform the Secretary of the Samiti that he may have to seek the help of police. This was, unfortunately, taken as a threat by the Samiti. Later on, they have appreciated the point and the wall has since been constructed.

(iii) Sh. S.K. Bali, JE Dev Nagar has apologised for the misbehaving with the allottee while executing the job requisitioned by him. The job has been completed, the JE has been warned and transferred from this section w.e.f. 30/11/99.

[English]

#### Child Related Scheme

3400. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to review the child related schemes running without showing any results under the Integrated Child Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study to assess the living conditions of children in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the living condition of those children?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. As far as the ICDS Scheme is concerned, there is an inbuilt system of monitoring and evaluation. Studies conducted by leading institutions have revealed that areas which are covered by ICDS have better social indicators like nutritional and health status and school enrolment levels than those of non-ICDS areas.

*[Translation]*

#### **Tribal Parhiya Caste in Bihar**

3401. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a danger of annihilation of some castes to Scheduled Tribes in the country particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the social and economic factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to uplift such castes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various socio-economic programmes under Tribal Sub Plan strategy are taken up for the protection and development of the Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India makes special allocation for Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and does not insist even on the principle of supplementation. A new Central Sector scheme of Development of PTGs has been launched from the financial year 1998-99 to help the PTGs to improve socio-economic condition.

*[English]*

#### **Employment Scheme for Educated Youths**

3402. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects/schemes proposed for urban Graduates/Post Graduates professionals for setting up their independent professional units; and

(b) the funds allocated and utilised during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) This Ministry has no such scheme. The Ministry of Industry, Department of Small Scale Industries have reported that they are also not implementing any such scheme exclusively for urban Graduates/Post Graduates/professionals. However, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, which is currently being implemented by them, caters to the urban and rural unemployed youths who are 8th passed and above and in the age group of 18 to 35 years for setting up micro self employment ventures in industry, service and business sectors in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Opening of AIIMS Branch**

3403. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences propose to open its branches in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the facilities likely to be provided in those branches; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the Institute has recently taken over the Mid-Town Rotary Eye/Dental Clinic-Cum-Hospital situated at Trilok Puri/Kalyan Puri from the Delhi Mid-Town Rotary Trust, a registered society. The Institute has started dental and eye clinics on alternate days. The Institute in due course plans to have its outreach programme from the Department of Community Medicine and Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital for its cancer detection programme.

[English]

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Prefab Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 974/99]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 975/99]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 976/99]

- (4) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, and the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Rural Development, for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 977/99]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 978/99]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAGMOHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(i) A copy of the Recruitment Regulations for the post Sr. Welfare Inspector, Sr. Coordinator, Sr. Information Officer, Welfare/Personnel Inspector, Director (PR), Dy. Director (Publicity), Asst. Director (Ministerial) and Superintendent in the Delhi Development Authority published in Notification No. G.S.R. 579(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1999.

(ii) The Delhi Development Authority Conduct, Disciplinary and Appeal Regulations, 1999 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 624(E) in Gazette of India 8th September, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 979/99]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 662(E) (Hindi and English versions) containing corrigendum to the Notification No. F. 7(16)/99-PB-I dated 8th August, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 980/99]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 981/99]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.
- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 982/99]

- (6) A copy of the Annual Report of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi for the year 1998-99 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 983/99]

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 984/99]

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): On behalf of Shrimati Maneka Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 985/99]

- (3) (I) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training Research, Cuttack, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (II) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, for the year 1997-98.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 986/99]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 819A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 1997-98.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Ltd., Mumbai, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 987/99]

- (b) (I) Review by the Government of the working of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, Noida, for the year 1998-99.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited, Noida, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 988/99]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1997-98.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 989/99]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Bangalore, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Bangalore, for the year, 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 990/99]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Vadodara, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Vadodara, for the year, 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 991/99]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Chandigarh, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Chandigarh, for the year, 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 992/99]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, for the year, 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 993/99]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Dharwad, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Dharwad, for the year, 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 994/99]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Delhi, for the year, 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 995/99]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Guwahati, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Guwahati, for the year, 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 996/99]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram, for the year, 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 997/99]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Lucknow, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Lucknow, for the year, 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 998/99]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Patna, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Patna, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 999/99]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1000/99]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Srinagar, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Srinagar, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1001/99]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1002/99]

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Udaipur, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Udaipur, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1003/99]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1004/99]

(16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Shimla, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Shimla, for the year, 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1005/99]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1006/99]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1007/99]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1008/99]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1996-97.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1996-97, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1996-97.

(24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1009/99]

(25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cancer Institute, Madras, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cancer Institute, Madras, for the year 1997-98.

(26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1010/99]

(27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 1997-98.

(28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1011/99]



(29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad for the year 1997-98.

(30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1012/99]

(31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1997-98.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1997-98.

(32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1013/99]

(33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1998-99.

(34) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1014/99]

(35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1015/99]

(36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1016/99]

(37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1017/99]

(38) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1018/99]

(39) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (First Amendment) Rules, 1999 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 240(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1999 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 together with corrigenda thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 532(E) G.S.R. 630(E) dated the 19th July, 1999 and 10th September, 1999 respectively.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1019/99]

(40) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 1999 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 215(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1999 under section 38 of the Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1020/99]

(41) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1968.

(i) The Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, (Amendment) Regulations, 1998 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 715(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd December, 1998.

(ii) The Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Regulations, 1999 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 152(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1021/99]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, for the year 1997-98.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1022/99]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kochi, for the year 1998-99.

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kochi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1023/99]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 1998-99.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1024/99]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1025/99]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, Trivandrum, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, Trivandrum for the year 1997-98.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1026/99]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1027/99]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar, for the year 1997-98.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1028/99]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Hazratbal Srinagar, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Hazratbal, Srinagar, for the year 1997-98.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1029/99]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calicut Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Calicut Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1030/99]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1997-98.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1031/99]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 1997-98.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1032/99]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1033/99]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Mahila Samakhyas Society, Bangalore, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Mahila Samakhya Society, Bangalore, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1034/99]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Thiruvanthapuram, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Thiruvanthapuram, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1035/99]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Rajya Prathamika Shikshana Vikasa Yojana Samithi, Bangalore, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Rajya Prathamika Shikshana Vikasa Yojana Samithi, Bangalore, for the year 1997-98.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1036/99]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1037/99]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1038/99]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 1997-98.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 1997-98.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1039/99]

- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.

- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Sitchar, for the year 1997-98.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam University, Sitchar, for the year 1997-98.

- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1040/99]

- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 1997-98.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 1997-98.

- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1041/99]

- (28) (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Viveha-Bharati, Shantiniketan, for the year 1997-98.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Viveha-Bharati, Shantiniketan, for the year 1997-98.

- (29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1042/99]

- (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (31) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1043/99]

- (32) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (33) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (32) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1044/99]

- (34) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Shiksha Pariyojana Parishad, Patna for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Shiksha Pariyojana Parishad, Patna, for the year 1997-98.
- (35) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1045/99]

- (36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the District Primary Education Programme, Shimla, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the District Primary Education Programme, Shimla, for the year 1997-98.

- (37) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (36) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1046/99]

- (38) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Hyderabad, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Hyderabad, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1047/99]

- (39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttar Pradesh Mahila Samakhya Society, Lucknow, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uttar Pradesh Mahila Samakhya Society, Lucknow, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1048/99]

- (40) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1996-97.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1996-97.
- (41) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (40) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1049/99]

- (42) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, for the year 1997-98.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, (Vol. I & II) for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Banaras Hindu University, for the year 1997-98.
- (43) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (42) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1050/99]
- (44) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (45) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (44) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1051/99]
- (46) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (47) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (46) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1052/99]
- (48) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (49) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (47) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1053/99]
- (50) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indra Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (51) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (50) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1054/99]
- (52) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (53) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (52) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1055/99]
- (54) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Allgarh Muslim University, Allgarh, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (55) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (54) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1056/99]
- (56) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (57) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (56) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1057/99]
- (58) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (59) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (58) above.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1058/99]
- (60) A copy of the National Council for Teacher Education (Norms and Conditions for recognition of M.Ed. face to face and M.Ed. through distance education) Regulation, 1998, published in Notification

No. 28-2/98-99/NCTE in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1999 under section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1059/99]

(61) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1997-98.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1997-98.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

(62) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (61) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1060/99]

(63) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bai Bhawan, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bai Bhawan, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Bai Bhawan, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(64) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (63) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1061/99]

(65) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

(66) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (65) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1062/99]

(67) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1997-98.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1997-98.

(68) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (67) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1063/99]

(69) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1997-98.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 1997-98.

(70) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (69) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1064/99]

(71) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 1996-97.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 1996-97.

- (72) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (71) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1065/99]

- (73) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1066/99]

- (74) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1067/99]

- (75) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (76) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (75) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1068/99]

- (77) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (78) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (77) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1069/99]

- (79) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (80) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (79) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1070/99]

- (81) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 1997-98 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (82) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (81) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1071/99]

- (83) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, for the year 1997-98 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (84) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (83) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1072/99]

- (85) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 1997-98 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (86) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (85) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1073/99]



- (87) Statement (Hindi and English versions) alongwith reasons for delay in correcting the reply given on the 7th December, 1999 to Unstarred Question No. 1405 by Shri Baju Ban Riyan, M.P. regarding National Literacy Mission.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1074/99]

- (88) Statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 14th December, 1999 to Unstarred Question No. 2259 by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, M.P. regarding Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Board of Governors.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1075/99]

- (89) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Educational Research, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1076/99]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1077/99]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bose Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1078/99]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1079/99]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1080/99]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1081/99]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1082/99]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1998-99 alongwith Audited Account.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1083/99]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1084/99]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1085/99]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1086/99]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1087/99]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1088/99]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1089/99]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Calcutta, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1090/99]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1091/99]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1092/99]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1093/99]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geo-Magnetism, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Geo-Magnetism, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1094/99]

- (19) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 1998-99.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1095/99]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1096/99]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1097/99]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1098/99]

- (6A) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1997-98.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1997-98.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1099/99]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 1997-98.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 1997-98.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1100/99]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 1997-98.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1101/99]

12.02 hra.

[English]

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

## BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—LAID

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Designs Bill, 1999 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1999."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Designs Bill, 1999 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 20th December, 1999.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we can take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri K.K. Kalippan.

\*SHRI K.K. KALIAPPAN (Gopichettipalayam): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that our leader, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the General Secretary of our party Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha impressed upon the then Government in 1998 that Tamil must be made an official language of the country and got it included in the National Agenda for Governance. She gave a clarion call to uphold Tamil as early as in 1998.

Following her foot steps I would like to urge upon the Government and Civil Aviation Ministry in particular to arrange for making announcements in Tamil at airports. All the flights that go to Tamil Nadu must have inflight announcements made in Tamil and all other announcements made at the originating airports must be made in Tamil. This would be a first step towards making Tamil one among the official languages. This would greatly benefit the people of the region and efforts must be made to have respective regional language announcements in various States also. Delhi being National Capital regional language announcements must be made in railway stations also whenever particular train leaves for a particular State.

Like our great leader Anna and Puratchi Thalaivar, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi also organised International Tamil Conference in Thanjavur. Our great poet Bharthidasan said:

"Even if we are to perish, Tamil we would cherish.

Even in our burnt ashes Tamil's fragrance relish."

Such are our sentiments, and I wish the Centre respects our sentiments.

With this, I conclude, thank you.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to bring a very strategically important point to the notice of this august House through you. It is reported in the Statesman on Sunday that a Women's college called Periyar Maniyama College of Technology for Women in Tanjore Delta run by a local Trust which is known for its pro-LTTE stance is getting

\* Translation of speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Prof. A.K. Premajam]

an unwarranted bounty from the Defence Department of the Government of India. This Trust is known for its virulent pro-LTTE stance. In September, 1998, Shri George Fernandes laid a foundation stone for a model house which was designed by the B.Arch. students of this college. *...(Interruptions)* But this is not significant when compared to what follows.

Sir, the Defence Research and Development Organisation of the Government of India has granted Rs. 100 crore to this college for 12 projects. An MoU was signed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation in November, 1998. The most interesting part is that very sensitive and very strategic research projects are given to this non-entity which is otherwise unknown and situated in the Cauvery Delta. One project deals with the aftermath of very severe winter and frost situation in Siachen Glacier. It is of very great importance to the Defence Department. I want the Government to come out with the details about this very strategically important issue. The Government should bring about the details of this clandestine contract signed between the DRDO and this Institution which is a non-entity and known for its pro-LTTE stance. *...(Interruptions)* India's national security has become a risk in the hands of this Government. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if you want to speak, you please go to your seats. Now, Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel may please speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice to you. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel. I will call your name.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice to you quite early. Can I not speak here? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will also allow you to speak. Right now I have called Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel. Should you be given priority?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I gave notice first. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Priority is not given in this way.

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, I cannot give priority to you.

*...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I respect the Chair but you cannot rebuke me. I am Deputy leader of the Janata Dal (United). I am a member of this House for many years. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may be deputy leader.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I respect the House and observe decorum but it does not mean that you will not allow me to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have said that your name is there and you will be given a chance to speak on your turn. How can you speak out of turn?

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will be allowed to speak on your turn. Why are you worried about it?

*...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, I am the Deputy Leader of the Janata Dal (United). *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are a senior Member. You should know that we have regulated the Zero Hour. Yesterday also, you behaved in the same manner. I will call you on your turn. How can I allow you out of turn. It is a policy.

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL (Jalesar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the Women Reservation Bill proposed to be introduced.

Sir, you have had a long parliamentary career and you are well aware that whenever an amendment has been made in the Constitution of this country, it has been carried out on the basis of consensus. It is for the first time that such a bill is being introduced forcibly without evolving a consensus. I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that so long as the interests of women belonging to dalit and backward communities and minorities are not protected or these women are not given proper representation, it will not be in the interest of the nation to introduce or pass this bill. This bill is against 85% population of our country. It is against the proletariat class. Hence my request is that Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should assure this House that a consensus will be evolved first and this bill will be laid on the Table of the House after a consensus is evolved in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a historical fact. The first battle of Panipat took place and Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated by Babar, however it did not affect the country to a very great extent. The country did not face serious consequences even after second battle of Panipat and the battle of Plassey. However if this bill is passed, Indian brand of East India Company will take over the country.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please confine to your subject.

*[Translation]*

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hence my request is that this is an issue related to the economic, social and political position of 85% dalits and people belonging to minority communities. 85% people of this country are looking towards us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Harpal Singh Sathi.

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL: I request that this bill should not be introduced in the House. My party i.e. the Samajvadi Party has serious objection in this regard. R.J.D. is also against it. So long as provision is not made for 85% people, the Government will not be able to prevent handful of people from speaking against it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Baghel, what do you want from the Government, you may ask that.

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, history has always been changed due to the struggle by a handful of people..*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Baghel, what do you want to ask? What do you want from the Union Government? No remark of Shri Baghel will go on record. The submission of Shri Bansal will go on record.

..*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): It is the feeling of regret and dismay..*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Bansal says.

..*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have high regard for you..*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Shri Bansal.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, it is a feeling of dismay and regret that overtakes me..*(Interruptions)* Sir, when a Member from their party spoke, we kept quiet ...*(Interruptions)* They are violating the Private Members' right ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Sitchar): When a Member from their side spoke, they kept quiet. Now, when Shri Bansal is speaking, they have started shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have taken serious note of this. I have warned them also. If Shri Mulayam Singh wants me to name them, I will not hesitate to do that. I will name them but not now. I have given them the last chance.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, it is with a feeling of regret that I have to refer..*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When I allowed a Member from your Party to speak, they all kept quiet. When Members from other Parties are speaking, they start shouting. I request you, you are a senior leader of one

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\*Not Recorded.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

of the leading Parties of this country, to ask your Members not to interrupt. You were partially successful in withholding the Question Hour. That is not good.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, it is not the Government Business which they are interrupting. They are interrupting the Private Members' right...*(Interruptions)* What are they doing? What is the item before the House?...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, it is with a feeling of regret and dismay that I have to refer to a matter which could ultimately take off the lid off to another scam. It could be a scam in the making.

Last year, over 77,000 Haj pilgrims took up the pilgrimage. The planes, as they turned out to be later, were over 25 years old and precisely, keeping in view the safety of the passengers as also the need to have low fares, the hon. Minister then directed that a fresh tender had to be called for...*(Interruptions)*

That was done but somehow the needed transparency in the matter was lacking and again we learn that the same operators are being given the tender whereas other operators had offered comparatively new planes...*(Interruptions)*...It is not my concern as to who is the operator but it is certainly the concern of this House and everybody's concern that the safety of the passengers who are to undertake Haj pilgrimage should be secured and Government must come out with a clear declaration that safer planes shall be used for this purpose. There should be utter transparency in awarding the contract to any operator. It is also imperative that the poor people who undertake the Haj pilgrimage are charged the least possible fare. When they have to pay heavy amount and when the Government also provides a subsidy, it is the right of this House to know from the Government as to what is being done.

Sir, at this moment, I do not want to raise an accusing finger against anybody but certainly what comes out in the papers and from what little we have learnt about it, we feel that there is much to be desired as the requisite principle of transparency has been given a go-by. This is my submission, through you Sir, to the House...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjhapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had submitted a notice on a very important urgent matter. I thank you for having given me time to speak on it. Our society has a stratified structure. This structure has existed for thousands of

years. There is a wide chasm between the upper castes and the lower castes. The framers of our Constitution were fully aware of it. That is why a provision was made in Article 14, 15(4) and 16(2) of the Constitution that the people from the backward community and the socially and educationally backward people should be granted the right to equality under the Principle of equal opportunities for all. The reservation policy is covered under this very provision. That is why, I wish to take up this issue and state that the framers of Constitution had good intentions. However the issue of reservation should not be politicised. This is an issue concerning the people belonging to communities oppressed for thousands of years. This is an issue concerning 52% people and their rights. I am apprehensive that this issue may not be politicised. Hence I would request you to provide reservation for women. The entire House is in favour of it. No section of the House is against reservation for women. Women will be provided the facility of reservation. I am totally in favour of such reservation. However the Women Reservation Bill should be introduced in the House after making changes in its present form and after taking the entire opposition, all the political parties and entire House into confidence.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to raise this issue in the House as it is true that our party is a part of N.D.A. Front and we are supporting N.D.A. Government, however, I state that regret that even though this august House, the Lok Sabha is capable of and also is empowered to solve the burning problems of our country, it has always looked up to the judiciary in this regard. For example, whether it was the Babri Masjid issue, Ram Mandir or the O.B.C. issue, all these matters have been referred to the judiciary which is a dangerous trend and I would like to point towards that danger. This House represents the aspirations of crores of people and I would like to warn you in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the entire House is not taken into confidence, it will lead to serious consequences. I would like to tell you that this most powerful House has been unsuccessful in solving the Babri Masjid, Ram Mandir or the O.B.C. issue as all these cases have been referred to the Supreme Court. I state with regret that the present issue of reservation for women also may not meet the same fate that it is referred to the judiciary. Hence all these points should be considered critically taking into confidence the entire House and all the political parties.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee had raised this matter in the B.A.C. also. I have high regards for her but with all due respect, I would request you not to press for introduction and

passage of this bill in the House. This bill should be introduced in the House after being fully reviewed. It will be inappropriate if this bill is introduced without making a provision for reservation for women belonging to backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might recall that I was a Member of the Ninth Lok Sabha in 1990 and the National Front Government was in power on August 7, 1990. The then Prime Minister Hon'ble Shri V.P. Singh had implemented the provision of 27% reservation for OBC as per the recommendations of the Mandal Commission which had led to uproar throughout the country. Suicides and self-immolation attempts were reported from all over the country. I have apprehension in my mind that the fate of this bill will be the same if it is passed in its present form. The whole House and the people of our country are aware of the happenings that took place at that time in the House and in the whole country. Therefore, through you, I would like to mention again that the sentiments of all should be respected and a comprehensive bill should be brought in the House. This is all I want to say.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble member is speaking on behalf of the ruling Party. You should not have any objection now. Now, you may direct the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to rise to give assurance that the bill will not be presented until there is a consensus on it...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, I will give you an opportunity to speak on this issue. Why are you interrupting again?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the month of 'ramzan' is going on. We do not want to irritate you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have annoyed me.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, I have given notice on the same subject...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, no bill can be passed in Rajya Sabha without the co-operation of the Congress. However, the bills are being passed there. It clearly shows that the BJP is getting the support of the Congress. It seems that there is a nexus between the Congress and the BJP.

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav has also made this appeal though he is a member of ruling party. It has become a very serious matter. Therefore, you should direct the Government not to bring the bill without having consensus on it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are the custodian of this House. We would like the House to run smoothly. Where shall we go if you do not protect us? We are even ready to face punishment if you choose to punish us. BJP is having nexus with the Congress;...(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they call themselves 'Samajvadi' and 'Lohiavadi' but they have forgotten the principles of Lohia. They are not following these principles...(Interruptions) On what basis are they saying that women are backward...(Interruptions) He is saying that they are more backward...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he was saying about all women...(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Ignoring the principles of Lohia, he is terming the women as backward...(Interruptions) Women are being termed as most backward...(Interruptions) Principles of Lohia have no relevance today...(Interruptions) Lohia never said that the backward...(Interruptions) the most backward will be categorised...(Interruptions) Lohiaji is no more...(Interruptions) Please make an announcement. Lohiaji had stated in the House that when rural women are widowed...(Interruptions) They have hardly any arrangement for their livelihood...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Lal Muni Chaubey, there is a limit. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Chaubey has mentioned my name...(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have given the liberty to speak...(Interruptions) because of that Shri Mulayam Singh did not obey you...(Interruptions)



[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The matter raised is not listed in today's List of Business. The Members raising the issue are deliberately hindering the proceedings of the House. It is not good on the part of the Members to waste the time of the House. I view their behaviour very seriously and warn them to behave properly.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Because of you I also got the chance to speak...(Interruptions) You have mentioned my name...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: My name was mentioned...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as Shri Chaubey has mentioned my name...(Interruptions). Therefore, I would like to make it clear in the House...(Interruptions) Lohia ji did not say about upliftment of the creamy layer among the backward women...(Interruptions) Shri Lohia wanted to uplift all the women...(Interruptions) he had mentioned for the upliftment of all women. He had also stated that "Sansopa Ne bandhi ganth, Pichhra Pavey Sau mein Sath"...(Interruptions) Shri Lal Muni Chaubey does not have the training of Lohia School...(Interruptions) That is why, he is misinterpreting the Lohia's principles...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from 1st January, 2000...(Interruptions)

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what Shri Lal Muni Chaubey has stated...(Interruptions) It would not be proper to create backwards among women...(Interruptions) For this he has quoted Lohiaji...(Interruptions) He termed all the women as backward...(Interruptions) This issue should not be raised in the context of reservation...(Interruptions) Lohiaji had also stated this, I would like to remind you about that:—

"Sansopa Ne Bandhi ganth, Pichhra Pavey Sau mein Sath".

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given notice regarding the uniform sales tax going to be implemented from 1st January, 2000 which will ruin the trade in Delhi. State Governments have agreed to implement the uniform sales tax from January 1st, 2000.

In this connection, they want to enforce the ordinance regarding sales tax...(Interruptions) Delhi has been the centre for distribution. Several goods from other States are received in Delhi out of which 75% goods are sold in other States...(Interruptions) With the implementation of uniform sales tax, Delhi's trade will be ruined completely and lakhs of people will be rendered jobless...(Interruptions) 70-80% of the income of the Government is from sales tax...(Interruptions) It will decrease the income of the Government substantially if uniform sales tax is implemented. Therefore, my submission is that Government should reconsider it and uniform sales tax should not be implemented. Delhi's trade should be saved. It would be anti-Delhi...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, very humbly I would like to remind the House that it is only the Congress Party which has voluntarily and with full commitment tried to make provisions for minorities and backward classes in party organisation at national level. It reflects our commitment towards the weaker sections of the Society and the women...(Interruptions) I would like to remind in a very humble manner that if any reservation has been provided to the backward sections of the society, credit goes to the Congress Party. The other parties have indulged in vitiating the atmosphere of the country. The work of providing reservation to the backward classes in a peaceful manner was done by the Congress. I would like to say that our aim is to make women and weaker sections of society partners in power sharing. Women have not been given their full share of power...(Interruptions) We want to empower the women for ensuring their participation in government...(Interruptions) We are fully prepared to support whatever consensus is evolved in the House. The Women Reservation Bill cannot be deferred. Therefore I would like to urge upon the Government that the Women Reservation Bill should be brought at the earliest and discussion should take place on it. The Congress party will support the consensus. Women's participation in Government should be ensured at the earliest, it is our demand from the Government...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, the NDA is committed to introduce Women's Reservation Bill. Shri

Pramod Mahajan has categorically announced it on the floor of the House that in this current Session this Bill will be introduced.

We, Trainamool Congress are also committed in our Election Manifesto for providing 33 per cent reservation to women.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has started initiating dialogue with all parties in regard to Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We also urge the Prime Minister to take initiative in consulting with all other political parties so far as the Women's Reservation Bill is concerned. This Session will be concluded within three days. We humbly submit to the Government that as per our Election Manifesto, 33 per cent reservation to women is a must and Trinamool Congress stands by this announcement. We want to reiterate our confidence and affirm our confirmation on this Bill.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, we have repeatedly told in this House that if there is any section of our society that needs reservation very badly, it is the Muslims, the minorities and the OBC. It is absolutely necessary that steps be taken to provide reservation for the Muslims, reservation for the minorities and reservation for the OBC. So, I must reiterate that if there is any section in our society that needs reservation very badly, it is the Muslims, the minorities and the OBC.

Sir, I would remind this House that when our draft Constitution was being prepared, it had a clause of reservation for Muslims. That clause was later on dropped. But at the time when the clause was being dropped, the then President of the Indian National Congress, Shri Pattabhi Sitaramaiah had said in this particular House, in the Constituent Assembly, "We have now promised due reservation to the minorities, due reservation to the Muslims and though there may not be a constitutional provision, yet the reservation should continue."

I must therefore say that this particular Bill should be dropped altogether. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from 1 January, 2000 uniform sales tax policy will come into force all over the country, which will reduce the income of Delhi to half...*(Interruptions)* I am not being given a chance to speak on such an importance subject...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They have not allowed even Shri Madharao Scindia to speak. It is condemnable.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would submit that the proposed Women's Reservation Bill which the Government wants to introduce must be dropped altogether. I appeal to the Government to come forward with a Bill, which is the real response to the prevalent situation with respect to representation of the various sections of the society in the House. I must appeal to the Government to come with a Bill in order to provide reservation for the Muslims, in order to provide reservation for the minorities, and in order to provide reservation for the OBC. That is the need of the hour.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my notice about the Women Reservation Bill is only...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: There is a need to provide reservation to them. Congress party has demanded that the Bharatiya Janata Party government should bring forward the Women Reservation Bill at the earliest.

Only two days back, Pramod Mahajanji had assured the House that he was going to bring this Bill at the earliest. After two days, the session is going to be over, when are you going to bring this Bill? We do not know whether the Bharatiya Janata Party is willing to evolve a consensus over this Bill or not but we are apprehensive in this regard. Mulayam Singhji has presented his point of view and Congress Party has stated that 33 percent reservation should be given. We fully support it but within this 33 per cent reservation SC, ST, OBC...*(Interruptions)* Khuranaji, you please listen what I say...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It is not proper. It should not happen...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have condemned their action.

*[Translation]*

You should listen his views too.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We are listening but you listen to our views too...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Shri Madan Lal Khuranaji, I have listened to your views, you should also listen to what I have to say. It is your Government, so you have to listen but you too have to listen to us. Because after your government falls, our government is going to come to power. You should not think that if your government is in power, it will last for 10-20 years. If you think so then we are not going to let that thinking become reality.

Mulayam Singh ji has talked about giving reservation to the women. But the draft of the Women Reservation Bill should also include the provisions of SC, ST, OBC and minorities in it. In this regard, the Congress Party has done a good job for Dalits and Adivasis. The required two third majority for the passage of this Bill too is not going to be mustered without the support of the Congress. Hence the responsibility for the passage of this Bill lies on Congress shoulders because Congress is the main opposition party. Therefore I would like to submit to the Congress Party that the issue of providing reservation to the SC, ST and OBC and minorities should be included in the draft of this Bill. You are saying that let the bill come, but once it happens, we have to lose our right to be member of Lok Sabha. My submission is that...*(Interruptions)* Let, the issue of giving reservation to women be resolved first, after this only you may talk about Bodoland. I would like to say that there is no need to tinker with it before the draft of the Bill is brought. You can bring the Bill in the next session. With the suggestion of postponing the discussion on this Bill, I would like to tell the Government that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This item is not in today's List of Business; why are these people doing so, tell me this.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: For this, I only want to say that the consensus over this Bill can be evolved. This Bill has a revolutionary provision of providing reservation to the women. India is foremost country in this regard. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had talked about giving reservation to the women but he did not get a chance to do so. Today, the occasion has come to fulfill the dream of Baba Saheb Ambedkar and Lohiaji. Bharatiya Janata Party is against it and it does not want this Bill to be brought early. I would like to ask them as to whom are they opposing?...*(Interruptions)* My submission is only this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You conclude quickly.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I have not made my point yet. This is not going to be accomplished soon. Where there is an urgency I complete my speech early but if there is no urgency there is no use of making haste. I would like to tell the Congressmen that Shri Rajiv Gandhi proposed 33% reservation and it is a very good thing that they are supporting them in order to fulfill the dreams of Shri Rajiv Gandhi but I do not agree that Congress has joined hands with the BJP. These people are adopting all those policies which were formulated by the Congress. Therefore you are bound to support them. Any party which comes to power has to adopt this policy...*(Interruptions)* But if our party comes to power then we will not accept this policy.

Finally, I would like to say only this that this Bill should be brought as early as possible but it should be brought only in the next session. Our demand is that this Bill should be brought only after incorporating the provisions for SC, ST and minorities.

*(English)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. V. Saroja. Let us hear a mahila...*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this august House to the marked increase in drug traffic on the Tamil Nadu-Lanka coast.

The drug traffic across the Tamil Nadu coast to Sri Lanka has gone up by over fifty per cent in the past one year...*(Interruptions)*. The Narcotic Control Bureau and the Drug Enforcement Authority of India attribute this sharp increase in traffic to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. (LTTE)...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Dr. Saroja. Nothing except what Dr. Saroja says will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

DR. V. SAROJA: According to the information received, the Indian intelligence agencies suggest that the increase in drug trade is a direct result of the LTTE purchasing arms...*(Interruptions)*. According to a senior officer of the Drug Enforcement Authority of India, the contraband is switched in the high seas for its final destination—Europe and America...*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the floor to a women member and you are interrupting her also.

[English]

DR. V. SAROJA: I would like to draw the attention of this august House to this sensitive and important issue. If it is allowed to continue, it will have a serious impact on the entire Indian ocean ...*(Interruptions)*

I urge upon the Government to have a constant vigil and also provide more manpower and modern equipments in the entire Indian ocean, more so in Tamil Nadu. Thank you, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Sir, I have said this thing clearly that our Deputy Leader Shri Madhavraoji has clarified that the Congress party has always supported the facility of reservation for OBC, minorities and SCs/STs and even today the Congress has no objection if minorities, OBC and SCs/STs are given reservation in Women Reservation Bill. The Congress is unanimously ready to give reservation to all these classes but this Bill should be introduced in Lok Sabha without any delay and after its introduction the Congress will cooperate with this House in evolving consensus and in giving reservation to all these classes.

SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN (Ferozpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, few days back the Minister of Home Affairs had made this announcement in the other House that the Government with the consensus of all political parties was ready to constitute another commission to probe 1984 riots. The need to evolve consensus has been stressed because Government do not want that it may be accused of causing harassment to its political opponents. In this regard, I would like to say that right from the beginning the thinking of our party is that those who are involved in these riots should get punishment. Today, after a lapse of 15 years the need to set up another commission has arisen because those who are involved in these riots are roaming freely. A few days back Congress member Shri Brar had also made a demand for this commission. I also support this. I do not think that after this any political party will oppose this. Along with this I would like to say one more thing. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, 15 years have passed since that riot took place and in these 15 years the Congress Government was in power for 12 years. Those who were involved in these riots held Ministerial berths and posts in political parties also. Hence guilty were not punished. Therefore, I request the

Government that this commission should be set up early and it should be asked to submit its report in a definite time frame so that those who are guilty are punished and the silks get justice.

[English]

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR (Mysore): Sir, I rise to submit the following facts about the sufferings of tobacco growers of the country in general and of Karnataka in particular due to the adhocism and high attitude of tobacco buyers and the Tobacco Board. Firstly, the minimum support price for one kilogram of best grade of tobacco is Rs. 28 whereas the cost of production is over Rs. 45 per kilogram. Secondly, from the last year the Tobacco Board started levying five rupees as penalty and charging two per cent commission from unauthorised tobacco growers whereas the authorised buyers pay one per cent as commission to the board. Thirdly, the Tobacco Board imposed a ceiling in the production of tobacco per acre as 1,400 kilogram per barn and 400 kilograms per acre.

I would like to submit that that the production of tobacco per annum varies from 400 kilograms to 600 kilograms per acre and the tobacco that is cured in barn varies from 1,400 kilograms to 2,000 kilograms per barn.

Sir, I demand an immediate increase in the minimum support price of any grade of tobacco from Rs. 45 onwards on pro-rata basis and demand the immediate reduction of levying of penalty from five rupees to one rupee per kilogram and the commission charge be reduced duly from two per cent to one per cent. I further demand the immediate distribution of identity cards for tobacco growers and abolition of the ceiling in the production.

I further demand that the Tobacco Board Raith Bhavan be provided with basic amenities such as adequate toilet, drinking water facilities and also adequate drinking water facilities for cattle and livestock at all tobacco auction platforms.

I suggest the appointment of a Special Committee to review the functioning of the Board and also review of the minimum support price for all grades of tobacco.

Thank you for the opportunity given ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Sir, I rise to mention in this august House about Parbhani, Maharashtra. Parbhani is the most backward district of Maharashtra. The best quality cotton is produced in this area and the milk production is also on a very high scale in this district. But there is no big industry in this area.

[Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav]

In order to give employment to the people of this area and for speedy development of this district, I through this august House urge upon the Government to declare Parbhani district as an industrially backward district and take immediate necessary steps for the speedy industrial development of this district.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House towards a very important issue. Since Government wants to bring amendment in Advocate Act, today all the lawyers of Delhi, whether they belong to District court or to the High court, are on strike. After this amendment, foreign advocates will be allowed to practice as a lawyer in India. It is proposed for the Indian advocates that after five years every advocate has to qualify an examination and after that it will be decided that ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want the Government to do?

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI : Will their registration renewed or not? In my opinion if this amendment is made, it will be a mockery ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

SHRI RASHID ALVI: I am concluding my point. Many retired judges of High Court do practice in Supreme Court. It is agonising that they have to qualify an examination. I request the Government that renewal can be done after five years but Advocate of foreign nationals should not be allowed to practice in India because Indian Advocates are also not permitted to practise anywhere else. If the Government conducts any examination then it will be opposed throughout the country.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a grave injustice is sought to be done by the Sambalpur Division of the South Eastern Railway. In 1989, the South Eastern Railway, the Railway Board and the Ministry of Railways have passed an order saying that all those people who are losing their land because of a railway line passing through that land would be considered for Group C and Group D posts. With regard to Raigarh and Koraput, there is a Special Order dated

10.11.1989 for the appointment of members of those families, who were displaced as a result of acquisition of land for establishment of a project, in Group C and Group D posts in the Railways. In 1992, this was also extended to Talcher and Sambalpur rail links. In 1995, Shri Jaffer Sharief, the then Railway Minister, wrote to me saying, "You will be happy to know that the South Eastern Railway authorities have been instructed that the facilities for employment of land losers, in terms of "to the extent" instruction, be extended to Talcher-Sambalpur Project." Angul District comes under the Sambalpur Division. A fraud is being perpetrated by the Sambalpur Division by not having called anybody from the Angul District; they are denying the facility of recruitment to people of Angul District.

My demand is, as in the past, the Railways must keep a percentage out of market open recruitment for the land oustees. Only *viva voce* is left. I am asking the Railways to keep a percentage out of the market open recruitment so that these land oustees can be considered. Otherwise, it will be a fraud on Parliament, it will be a fraud on the Government because the Minister had already assured it.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue pertaining to the palm oil growers in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The farmers in Andhra Pradesh were subsidised by the Government of India for growing palm oil plantations in their land. Now, the growers are left in a very bad state because the oil price which were about Rs. 3,000/- per tonne last year has been now reduced to Rs. 2,300/- per tonne.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, the farmers who have got 28,000 hectares of palm oil plantation have threatened to sit on a *dharma* on the 27th of December, 1999 protesting against the distress that they have been subjected to. Last year, the farmers were offered around Rs. 3000/- per tonne but now they are being offered only Rs. 2,300/- per tonne. This situation has arisen due to the import concessions that have been given to palm oil imports. The duty on palm oil imports have been reduced from 65 per cent to 15 per cent. On account of this, a highly competitive market, between the imported oil and the oil that is grown in the States, has been created by the Government.

Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government to offer Rs. 3,000/- to the farmers which they have been demanding. The gap between Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 2,300/-

could be bridged by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh with the help of the Government of India through market intervention schemes. I would like to urge upon the Government to rise to the occasion and see that Rs. 3,000/- is paid to palm oil growers in Andhra Pradesh and help avert the proposed *dharma* on 27th December, 1999. Otherwise, the farmers have threatened to the extent of even uprooting the entire 28,000 hectares of palm oil plantations since it is not going to be remunerative and helpful to them.

The Government should help indigenous growing of palm oil plantations instead of depending on total imports of palm oil in future.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 2 P.M.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*)

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of crisis in Jute Industry and NJMC

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up item No. 14 of the List of Business—Calling Attention.

Shri Rup Chand Pal.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, unless hon'ble Minister gives an assurance to the House that Women Reservation Bill will not be brought until there is a consensus, we will not allow the House to continue its proceedings...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa): Mr. Charman, Sir, if sowing is not done then there will be no wheat and then you will have to import wheat from other countries. This is very important issue that sowing of wheat has not yet taken place. I would like to raise this issue...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before this there is a Calling Attention motion also. Let it be taken up first. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Textiles to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of crisis in Jute Industry and NJMC and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

14.07 hrs.

*At this stage Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood near the table.*

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while the production of jute this year has been lower compared to last year, because of sufficient carry over stock of last year, there has been no shortage of raw jute in the market. The farmers have been getting prices above the Minimum Support Price for most periods of this year even though the Minimum Support Price for jute was increased this year by Rs. 100 per quintal, as compared to last year and fixed at Rs. 750 per quintal for TD5 for the jute year 1999-2000.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very important calling attention motion. Let it first be concluded.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Sir, JCI undertook price support operation in a few pockets for very short periods of time during the current year since raw jute prices were mostly prevailing over the MSP.

[Shri Kashiram Rana]

The Jute Mills in the country have been geared up to meet the packaging requirements of the foodgrains and sugar sectors fully and the fertilizer sector to the required extent.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You people go back to your seats. This calling attention motion has been admitted. You people will be heard after it is concluded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are talking of politicians...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The wheat has not been sown...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are sitting comfortably over here. You do not visit villages...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Sir, there is adequate installed capacity and production capability to meet these requirements.

In the mill sector, out of the 73 jute mills in the country, two jute mills lying closed for over 12 years. Out of the balance, 34 mills are sick and stand referred to BIFR, and four mills are incorporated outside this country. The Mills other than the closed ones are operational and have produced jute goods during the current year.

The National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Limited has, under it, six jute mills namely, (i) National, (ii) Alexandra, (iii) Khardah, (iv) Kinnision, (v) RBHM, and (vi) Union.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh ji, right now the discussion on calling attention motion is being held. Let it be concluded.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: What is the need to talk about it, when the wheat has not been sown...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sowing operations of wheat have been undertaken...(Interruptions) You left the village long ago. Do you go to the village...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right now, the discussion on very important 'Calling Attention Motion' is being held.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, give me thirty seconds only...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The hon'ble Prime Minister had said in and outside the House that until a consensus is reached, the bill would not be presented. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should have clarified it. That was the point. We do not criticize the Chair. It has never happened in the Lok Sabha of India...(Interruptions) You should have taken the opinion of all the leaders. You should not forcibly run the House on the strength of majority. It is not the question of majority, but of constitutional amendment. This amendment is being carried out for 100-200 years. The constitutional amendment is always made after taking all parties into confidence. You might be having majority in the House, but in the country as a whole, the opinion of common people is more important. Therefore, I want that you should clarify your position in this regard. If the Prime Minister is not in a position to fulfil his commitment then tell us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have completed your thirty seconds.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: In this lunch hour, I have discussed the issues raised by Shri Mulayam Singh ji with the hon'ble Prime Minister. It is true that we are committed to make 33% reservation for women. We want to bring this bill in the current session of Parliament. As it is an important step, it will be better if more consensus is evolved on it. The consensus cannot be unanimous, there is a fine difference between consensus and unanimity. But we would definitely like that this bill should be fully supported by the House and all the classes. Some leaders of opposition want to express their opinion in this regard. Therefore, the Prime Minister has decided to call a meeting of the opposition leaders tomorrow morning, so that consensus on this issue could be evolved. Therefore, tomorrow morning, he will be making a fresh bid in this direction. All opposition leaders including leaders of big and small political groups will be invited in this meeting, and an effort will be made to reach a consensus. I understand that now Shri Mulayam Singh ji will extend his cooperation in running the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may speak after it is concluded.

...(Interruptions)

14.13 hrs.

*At this stage, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may give notice in regard to Calling Attention Motion.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: It is a very serious matter. I will bring it to the notice of the Agriculture Minister.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: These mills were mostly sick mills taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and subsequently nationalised. NJMC has been declared sick under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 by the BIFR. BIFR has appointed Industrial Investment Bank of India as the Operating Agency to prepare a revised turn around plan.

Government have been giving financial support to NJMC to meet the shortfall in salary/wages since take over. In addition, funds for Voluntary Retirement Scheme have also been provided. During the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 50 crore have already been released. NJMC produces, on an average, 80,000 tonnes of jute goods every year which is about five per cent to six per cent of the total jute goods produced in the country. It is a fact that NJMC mills had to temporarily stop manufacturing activities due to shortage of working capital and raw jute in their stock. Efforts are being made to restart production in these mills immediately by tying up necessary working capital/buy back arrangements with organizations like the State Trading Corporation.

14.16 hours

(Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*)

The Government have been taking measures aimed at improving the productivity and quality of raw jute, encouraging modernization of jute mills, as also development of value added diversified jute products including in the decentralized sector to promote new and diversified uses of the fibre.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the statement, the hon. Minister, at the end, has made some tall promises about the steps the Government propose to take for the revival of a very traditional industry.

Although it is concentrated mostly in the eastern part of India, particularly West Bengal, the problem is currently being faced by different areas of raw jute production. The problem is of assuring a minimum support price for the cultivators who are mostly small and marginal farmers.

A large number of jute mills have already been referred to the BIFR. One of them is the NJMC group, which has six mills which have been referred to the BIFR. It has a potential not only to cater to the domestic needs but also to give a fillip to our export activities. It is under reference to the BIFR. A large chunk of *badli* workers who are working there for seven years now are deprived of their livelihood. It is still said that the Government is taking steps like encouraging modernization of jute mills and so on. I shall come to the various parts of the statement later on. My colleagues will also ask several questions.

What is the role of the Jute Corporation of India which is supposed to protect the interest of the cultivators? Has it had the required funds for the purchase of jute from different centres to ensure a minimum support price? No. The Government owes to the JCI, as on the 30th March, 1998, more than Rs. 70 crore. With regard to JCMC, after the fibre value and interest thereon, the Government owes Rs. 222 crore. The current dues of the Government to NJMC for the supply of raw jute is about Rs. 60.50 crore. With such a backlog of dues from the Government, which had set up these bodies to ensure a minimum support price to the cultivators, how can they operate?

There is no fund available. The low capital base of JCI was Rs. 5 crore only. The TD5 base at that time was 182.50 per quintal and now it is about 750 per quintal. The capital base should be raised. Nothing has been said about raising the capital base of JCI. It is said in the statement of the Minister that:

"JCI undertook price support operation in a few pockets for very short periods of time."

I would like the Minister to tell the House as to how many pockets and for what period the JCI had been operating. Is it not true that they had been employing the private operators to purchase raw jute from the cultivators and the cultivators who had come had been making distress sales? They were never protected by the



[Shri Rupchand Pal]

JCI, although the JCI never had that intention to do so. But there was lack of funds and there was no infrastructure; over the years several centres had been closed down also. The private operators were encouraged to do the job who are virtually looting the cultivators instead of protecting their interests. This is not covered in the statement. The Minister owes an explanation to this House. This is first one.

Secondly, let us take the mandatory packaging provisions which are covered by 1987 Act. Over the years, it seems that it has turned into a farce. It is more flouted than complied with. Earlier, they had done it in respect of cement. Then, it was in respect of fertilizer. It is being said that they want to do it now in the case of fertilizer sector to the required extent. What is the required extent? The mandatory jute packaging provisions are never complied with. In a big way, they are evading the order rather than obeying the order.

Thirdly, let us take the case of sugar. The powerful sugar lobby is exerting pressure and they are saying that 20 per cent concession from the mandatory provision should be given. In the meanwhile, some bureaucrats who are hand in glove with them are operating to take away sugar from the mandatory packaging provisions.

These days, the world there is a new perception to go in for eco-friendly packaging materials. One of the best materials for such eco-friendly packaging is jute fibre. Over the years we had a good market abroad and we had a good domestic market also. Now, we find that Bangladesh is outstripping us in the matter of price, in the matter of several diversified products; Indian jute products are receding from the global market, on the other hand, the mandatory jute packaging provisions are being diluted over the years, even by the Government and they are encouraging this lobby. The powerful synthetic fibre lobbies and others want to kill this industry. It is not a sunset industry; this could rather be called as a sunrise industry in this new age of environmental concept that is going on in the world over.

It has a great potential, but the whole potential is being disturbed and destroyed in a planned way, by a handful of people and this Government is supporting them instead of supporting this industry.

There is one very good organisation called IJIRA. They are responsible for R&D activities. Firstly, the result of their researches are never made available to the people who needed. Secondly, the bureaucracy at the higher level is controlling the whole thing; instead of honouring the people involved in the whole scheme of things, they humiliate them. They are being thrown out of jobs, they are being threatened. There is an autocratic management.

Now, it seems that they are out to privatise this organisation. Several indications are available to the effect that there are people who are out to privatise it. Earlier, when it was part of the CSIR, scientists were working well. Ultimately, when it was delinked from the CSIR, gradually, during the Congress regime as well as during this Government's regime, the research and development activities of this excellent organisation have been diluted. In the last para of the statement, an assurance has been given that the Government is engaged in reviving this industry. It is not so. The hon. Minister owes an explanation why they are not taking adequate steps for improving the R&D unit which is called IJIRA for reviving this organisation. The Government of West Bengal had come out with a Memorandum. An All Party delegation has come today to meet the hon. Minister. I think the hon. Minister is going to meet that delegation. That delegation has five things to say. The first point is regarding availability of funds to the JCI. They say that the Government should make available enough funds for the JCI so that they can ensure minimum support price to the cultivators. The second point is regarding the working capital. They have suggested that it could be raised to Rs. 100 crore. The third point is regarding dues payable to JCI. The Union Government should immediately pay back all the dues to JCI. The JCI should be entrusted to supply the entire raw jute requirement of NJMC and other industries. The privatisation of Purchasing Centre of JCI by engaging private operators should be stopped forthwith.

I, along with several other colleagues, met the Prime Minister several times on this issue. Due to behind the scene pressures of synthetic fibre lobby, this industry which has huge potential to grow, is not allowed to grow and flourish. Instead, it is being limited and confined. It is because of the negative steps taken by the Government this industry is declining in every State. Why the jute cultivation is going down over the years? It is because it is not remunerative. People know that if they involve themselves in cultivating this cash crop, they would be losing money. So, they are switching over to other crops.

So, my plea to the Government and my request to the hon. Minister is that they should come out with a comprehensive plan of action. I understand that some business bodies have come out with some action plan mentioning the potentials of this industry. They had focussed their attention on the areas which need to be taken care of, like marketing and diversification. Several suggestions have come. I understand that the Government has to regulate the international jute bodies by the year

2000. Every care should be taken to see that we are not isolated. It is because several competitors are coming. Thailand, Vietnam and China are coming in a big way. Many of us have seen how Bangladesh is flourishing in this industry. Of course, UNDP is there for us. But we are not able to use it properly for diversification.

I would like to mention one or two more points. One is about the Lagan jute machineries.

They do have good market not only in our country but abroad also. I think Dr. Sengupta knows it pretty well. It is a good market, but because of lack of proper coordination, cooperation and help from the Central Government they cannot go forward or even operate. In the given circumstances, they are being put into great disadvantage. My plea is that the research organisation by the name IJIRA, which is already there, should be properly patronised. It should be seen that the Scientists do not feel humiliated. The autocratic step that has been taken should be withdrawn. They have tried to meet the hon. Minister a number of times. I can take some of them with me and they can meet the hon. Minister so that he can listen to them. The Government should assure the House about JCI and NJMC. The Government should not only assure the House about the workers who are deprived of their salaries but also about packaging. They are demanding 20 per cent concession on sugar. Along with a number of trade union leaders, we have already met the Prime Minister. Lastly, for the overall development of this sector of industry having great potentials, the Government should come out with a comprehensive policy.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the crisis in Jute industry is not new, it is continuing for the last many years. After country's independence and as a result of partition of Bengal, the East Pakistan was created. The jute growing areas of Bengal went to Bangladesh and West Bengal got jute industry only. At that time, the first Prime Minister of our country, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had assured the farmers of West Bengal, among which 80-90% were jute farmers, that if they would produce jute, they would get good remunerative price for it. The farmers began its cultivation and we became self reliant in this field. But the promise made at that time was not fulfilled. This crisis is continuing for many years. The basic reason behind it is the policy of Government of India in this regard. A legislation was enacted in regard to Mandatory Jute packaging. Everybody supported it but this law is being violated.

*[English]*

The Act is observed more in breach than in compliance.

*[Translation]*

It is being violated. Mandatory Jute Packaging legislation is being violated. Jute Packaging is not being used for sugar, fertilizers etc., then how will it have a market. It is gradually losing its domestic market; and the jute products of Bangladesh are flowing into our country's market. The basic reason behind it is that the Jute products of Bangladesh are available at cheaper rates in our markets. Why is it cheaper? No subsidy is being provided to our Jute industry, and gradually budgetary support is also decreasing. On the other hand, Bangladesh Government is giving subsidy on Jute due to which their cost of production is less and they export it at low price not only to our country but to other countries also. The Jute Mills of our country are closing one after the other. The production of jute is decreasing gradually. In 1995-96 the production was 1430.4 tonne ...*(Interruptions)* which has now decreased to 1219.2 tonne only. In 1990-91 it was 1387.5 tonne which too was on the lower side. West Bengal has been recently renamed as 'Bung' by us.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): It has not yet happened.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It will happen. But we are practising its pronunciation.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The debate is going on on this issue.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, debate is going on on it. You have also supported the issue of changing the name. We are lagging behind and want to make progress in this field. Earlier the farmers of Bengal used to produce large quantity of jute. Now this production has gradually declined because they are not paid remunerative prices for it. As the hon'ble Minister has also stated that during the current year, Jute Corporation of India had launched a campaign for a very limited time and that too in some specific areas to procure jute at support price because in most of the areas raw jute was being sold at higher price than the support price. Why then production of jute is declining gradually? On the one hand jute industries are being closed down and as there is no production but on the other hand market is not available for jute produced by the farmers. They are not getting even the production cost and thus production cost of jute is declining. This problem will become more

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

grave if due attention is not paid towards it. Therefore, the Government should take appropriate measures in this regard. This issue has been discussed in the House time and again but nothing was done in this regard. Several assurances have been given about it in this House but so far no action has been taken thereon.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are certain reasons for which this crisis has been created. Jute industry is an important industry especially in West Bengal. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you should think about this issue as 70 per cent labourers engaged in this industry belong to Bihar...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): You have not mentioned Purnea and Katihar regions of Bihar. Jute is grown there also and jute industry is also there...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Rajo Singhji, I had gone there. I visited that place. We have given some recommendations about the NJMC unit when I was Chairman of COPU but the Government has not taken any measures in this regard...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, please come to your point.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the end, I would like to make a submission that in this statement the hon'ble Minister has stated that —

"The Government have been taking measures aimed at improving the productivity and quality of raw jute, encouraging modernization of jute mills, as also development of value added diversified jute products including in the decentralized sector to promote new and diversified uses of the fibre."

Hon'ble Minister should tell the House as to what measures are being taken by the Government. He has just stated in general term that measures are being taken but he told nothing as to how much allocation has been made for modernisation of jute industry. How much fund is available for it? Regarding all the old mills, especially NJMC, I would like to tell about the Baran Jute mill which was separated in 1995-96 and was lying closed has been revived. Production of this mill is quite good but the machinery brought for it has not started operating yet. In this connection we requested the Government and also met the hon. Minister, but the machinery was not put to use. Modernisation is essential for this industry and sufficient fund is required for it and now fund is not being provided for it. Budgetary support for it is declining continuously. Earlier the budgetary support was 32 per cent which has been reduced to 13 percent now. The

Government claims that measures are being taken for development of jute industry. I would like to know about details of these measures. This industry can survive only when funds are provided for its revival. Funds should be allocated for modernisation and diversification for smooth functioning of these mills. There are six mills under NJMC. An agreement was signed for it in 1994 when Shri Jalappa was the incharge of Textile Ministry. In 1996 again an agreement was reached for it after discussion. A revival package was offered for it and all the unions agreed with this decision. Under the package it was provided that number of labourers engaged in these mills would be reduced and new plant and machinery would be brought for its modernisation but so far no concrete steps have been taken in this regard. My question is that what measures are being taken and by when modernisation will be done.

What is the proposal of the Government for the revival of the jute industry including NJMC which is an important industry of Bengal. What steps are being taken by the Government? JCI provides raw jute to NJMC. Will NJMC get money for it? Huge arrears of JCI are outstanding against it. What step are being taken by the Government to strengthen JCI so that farmers could get remunerative price for their produce. What action is being taken on our proposal of 1996-97 regarding revival of NJMC? It will be all right if a new package is given for it. Action should be taken on it and funds should be given for revival and modernisation otherwise this industry will have to face a natural death. Do the Government want it to happen? As in Public Sector, the Government has taken a decision to sell out or to close down the undertaking running under PSUs, I would like to know what is the opinion of the Government about this industry. You should tell the House as to what concrete steps will be taken for its revival. Nothing can be done by merely discussing this issue. You should also tell in the House as to what action will be taken against those who are flouting the mandatory jute packaging law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised so many questions, now please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have to ask one or two questions more. Jute industry is in Bihar also. Just now Rajo Singhji stated that I have not raised question regarding jute industry of Bihar. Our area is just adjacent to Bihar. We were a part of Bihar sometimes ago. Purulia district...(Interruptions) Maanmu district was part of Bihar. This was separated from Bihar and included in Bengal later on. Can we forget Bihar? We go to Bihar every now and then...(Interruptions) Purulia will remain in Bengal and will not be included in Bihar. I had gone to Katihar myself. The Chairman of COPU had stated that that I

have not visited it. Then I went to Katihar and presented some suggestion about it. A study was also conducted at that time and COPU had given a report for its revival.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked your question, please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Jute industry is located in Orissa also but 80 per cent jute industry is located in Bengal, thus I have raised the issue regarding Bengal. I have also made a mention of Bihar...*(Interruptions)* What is being done to provide remunerative price to jute growers? What steps will be taken for strengthening JCI? I would like to make a suggestion that like cotton corporation, the total production of jute should be procured through JCI and efforts should be made to strengthen JCI. What is the opinion of the Government in this regard. Please also tell about the steps the Government is contemplating to take for survival and revival of jute industry in West Bengal including NJMC.

*[English]*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to this oldest industry of this country. The jute industry is the mother of all the industries in this country. After getting funds from this industry, the criminal jute mill-owners have siphoned off funds from the Eastern Region and shifted to other parts of the country.

We had 103 jute mills in 1947, now the Minister says there are only 73 mills, and out of those, 34 are closed and only 34 are working. This is the credibility of the Government, whether of those sitting on that side or of those sitting on this side. There were 3,50,000 workers, now there are only 1,50,000 workers. This is the situation! It is a criminal negligence of the eastern region by those who are ruling in Delhi. Their attitude is to discriminate with and destroy the agriculturists and the jute mills workers of the eastern part of the country. Gradually and in a planned manner, they have killed the economy of the eastern region, and jute industry is one of the victims of the last fifty years' conspiracy and they are continuing with that. That is my first charge.

Secondly, the reply given by the Minister is unsatisfactory. Nothing is there except some sops. This is unfortunate. This is a very old and big industry on which lakhs of people are depending and this is the attitude of the Government! For the last one hundred years this industry has been earning foreign exchange and that money has been utilised for the development of this country. But this industry has never been modernised.

During the late Rajiv Gandhi's Government, some plan was there that a Jute Development Fund will be created, but that money also has not been utilised and has been siphoned away. We do not want this roundabout talk, we want a concrete planning. We want to know what they want to do for the jute growers, what is their concrete planning for the JCI, what is their concrete plan for the jute industry, what is their concrete plan for the private jute industry, what is their concrete plan for the diversification and what is their concrete plan for the NJMC mills. We want clarifications to all these.

In my constituency, there are five jute mills and out of those, two are closed. All these jute mills are suffering and one mill, called the Kanoria Jute mill, is closed and that jute mill is with the BIFR. They are lamenting there. BIFR is a machinery for killing the industry; it is not for helping the industry. So, in that situation, I want the Minister to categorically tell us how the Government is going to help and develop the existing private jute mills which are suffering for want of raw material, machinery and other things.

The Minister should also categorically tell us when he is going to remove the delay in the implementation of the plan and the schemes for the modernisation of NJMC mills; when he is going to do away with the uneconomic production wise in the NJMC mills; and how he is going to supply working capital to the NJMC mills. Non-supply of raw jute is another conspiracy to kill the NJMC mills. The Chairman of the JCI and the Chairman of the NJMC is the same person. JCI is for purchasing jute and for supplying it to the mills. Though they are purchasing jute but they are not supplying. That way, in a calculated manner, they are killing the industry. They are hand in glove with the synthetic industry. So, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us when he is going to implement, and strictly implement, the Compulsory Jute Packaging Act and whether the environment-friendly jute bags will be utilised for sugar, urea and fertilisers. We want to know whether there is any concrete plan for that.

As regards the JCI, they are closing the JCI shops. In my district also, some JCI purchasing centres are there but they are closing them.

The Chairman of the JCI, in a note, has said that JCI would be relieved of the burden of taking godowns on rent; JCI can operate viably with a much larger turnover with a handful of people only; computerisation can further help the project; large manpower at the disposal of JCI can be suitably deployed to take up other activities or JCI may rationalise the workforce at the appropriate time.

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

Sir, they are going to wind up the JCI centres. I oppose that. I request the hon. Minister not to close the JCI and that it should be provided with adequate funds and it should be strengthened.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, I have been struggling for the last one month to get this matter to be discussed in this House. I am glad that this has now come up in the form of a Calling Attention.

Sir, through you, I would like to place a few issues before the hon. Minister. The synthetic lobby all over the country has made a deliberate attempt and rather conspiracy to destroy the entire jute and jute-related industry. The poorest of the poor of the Eastern U.P. and Bihar have been living on the jute economy of Bengal since the days of our national struggle. When I was representing the Howrah constituency I made a survey and I found that it is the backwards of Bihar and Eastern U.P. and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the poorest of the poor Muslims are in the jute industry from the days of our national struggle. The villagers wait for the money orders to come and then the children would get the bread. That is the linkage between Bihar, Eastern U.P. and Bengal since the days of our national struggle. ...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry that I forgot about Orissa.

I would like to address this issue here. Incidentally the best quality of jute in the whole India is produced in North Bengal. The classified one, Raiganj Bottom comes from my constituency. The TD-5 quality is mostly from North Dinajpur.

The hon. Minister has said about this in his statement. I am shocked to read it. I also dealt with that Ministry for quite a long time. Who are providing you with this information? Do they go to the field? They said that the minimum support price operation - in spite of the increase of Rs. 100 per quintal - is fixed at Rs. 750 per quintal for TD-5. I am really astounded with this statement. Only last week I was in my constituency. It is difficult for the people to get even Rs. 700 per quintal. I demand that you take action against the officers who supplied this information to you. You send your own team to inspect Samsi, Tulsihata, Durgapur, Dhankol, Coochbihar, Moinaguri, Aurangabad, Purnea, Kishanganj and Shantipur. In all these centres, wherefrom the jute-growers come, the villagers are crying to get Rs. 700 per quintal. You forget the other amount.

I remember that in the days of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the highest price that was offered was Rs. 1,400 per quintal in that regime.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, prices of all the commodities are increasing. It may be an issue of cotton or any other thing. We don't want to harm any region or State.

[*English*]

I am not going to hurt the feelings of the people of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. They have their right to get the best price for their farmers. But there is a deliberate negligence by the Government of India when it comes to the eastern front of the country. Why is this so? Why should Orissa, Bihar and Bengal suffer like this? Jute is the main crop. If jute is withdrawn from the country, I will tell you that the country will collapse.

The World Health Organisation gave you the direction that the food items should not be packed in the synthetic bags. Hence, jute should be in demand. Yet we are in the conspiracy of the synthetic lobby.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this. I am thankful to him for his concern for N.J.M.C. The workers have telephoned me this morning from Howrah. They said that your amount of Rs. five crore will be to look after some of their wages at the moment.

I fully join with what Shri Rupchand Pal and Shri Basu Deb Acharia have said. We are talking of human rights.

[*Translation*]

There are several such persons in villages of Bihar and U.P., who are 60 or 70 years old and they are working in these jute mills on adhoc basis since their childhood. Is the Government not responsible to regularise them and to think for their welfare.

15.00 hrs.

[*English*]

It is a very serious issue and I wish to cooperate with the Minister because the bureaucracy is letting the Minister down by not giving the true picture. As submitted by an all-party delegation very recently, will the Minister increase the working capital of the JCI to the tune of Rs. 100 crore, ensure that JCI goes to every *Gunja* and *Haat* which I mentioned, operate on their own support scheme, to buy raw jute to protect the farmers and to keep their supply to NJMC? My second question to the hon. Minister is, are you prepared to appoint a high-level inquiry committee, if not by the CBI, against all the officials

of the NJMC, who had been in the office in the past, to find out how they have looted the empire in connivance with private operators of the market? All the ex-bosses of the NJMC have houses or properties everywhere. They looted this public sector corporation and, in some cases, they deprived the workers by not paying their provident fund. In connivance with others, they want to make it more sick so as to sell the land and other properties to private builders. This is going on in NJMC for quite some time now.

Who said that NJMC is sick? NJMC can strengthen the economy by supplying jute, wherever required, in India. You have already abandoned the carpet-bag unit, and now only the sack unit is going on. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of B-Twil bags. When I was in the Ministry, I protected the B-Twil unit by giving an additional price. I do not remember, but I think, we spent around Rs. 50 crore or Rs. 100 crore, and the entire jute industry of Bengal was supported by them. Now, I am told, that policy is going to be changed.

Will the Minister call an urgent meeting of the experts, members of the Agricultural Price Commission and the MPs concerned to determine what should be the actual support price that should be given to the growers. The support price that is offered now is too meagre. When it was Rs. 1,400 during Indiraji's time, Rs. 1200 during Rajivji's time, why is the price of jute going down, that too when the prices of other commodities have gone up? What is the reason for it? That inquiry should be done immediately to protect the jute farmers. Finally, will you assure on the floor of the House today that none of the NJMC units would suffer?

I do not wish to make any comment on BIFR. It will be better, if the Government winds it up. They sit on a Bench as a quasi-judicial body, and with an ulterior motive they wait to see as to who will buy the mills. BIFR should be declared sick and it should be closed. In respect of NJMC, I know that two packages were put forward, but you did not support them because of which these mills have become sick.

15.04 hrs.

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*)

Lastly, I will submit only one point to the hon. Minister that he should take the West Bengal Government and all the trade unions into confidence and give an assurance in regard to fibre jute, which we used to call golden fibre, that the Government will come out with a new policy to revive the jute economy of Eastern India, including Assam, Orissa, Bengal and part of Bihar. The

Government should also inquire into the matter to find out how NJMC had been looted. Several audit reports have pointed it out, but you did not take any action.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: A Parliamentary Committee should be appointed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is also a very good thing, and I support Shri Basu Deb Acharia, if he agrees for that. The time has come now when you have to give a message to the jute growers.

Do you know one thing? The jute growers in my area told me, "During the days of national struggle, at the call of the national leaders, the growers had cut their fingers to stop the cultivation of *neel* in the paddy fields. If our suffering is not reduced, then we would not allow any transport movement on the national highway; we would not allow the trains to move because we cannot suddenly change our cultivation from paddy to some other crop".

So, the Government should adopt a new approach to protect the jute growers; the jute workers and the jute industry as a whole. I strongly feel that the Government should not listen to those who are lobbying for the synthetic yarn. They could do business anywhere. I do not mind about that. But if you try to pamper the synthetic lobby at the cost of jute mills, then the days are not far off when the jute growers would burn everything down and the situation, particularly in the Eastern India, would be uncontrollable.

Madam, with these few words I would like to urge upon the Government to protect the NJMC; to revive the JCI; offer more support price to jute growers; open more new centres; and have an enquiry conducted into the mismanagement of the NJMC.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Madam, on the basis of my 36 years experience in this industry, I would like to raise some points on this issue. I have spent 36 years with labourers and my experience is different in this field. The issues of modernisation and diversifications are being raised here which is a long term programme. When it will be viable for economy, when it will be done and utilised is a long term programme but in broad manner I would like to say that 90 per cent jute is utilised in packaging materials from hand-bags to bigger bags. Today there is a demand in the whole world for banning synthetic material for packaging but in our country the Government has deliberately diluted the mandatory jute packaging order

[Shri Tarit Baran Topdar]

which is a very limited order. We have given representations on it, discussed it and raised it in this House time and again. A lot of hue and cry was raised on this issue and it was also discussed with the Secretary and others but no one has done anything in this regard. These persons can deliver long speeches in any function organised on environment. When the persons from synthetic lobby deliver speeches on environment it seems that they consider all the countrymen stupid.

Today my question is that whether the Government is contemplating to ban synthetic material in packaging immediately. My question is addressed to the Minister of Textiles, Minister of Environment and the hon'ble Prime Minister.

Everyone talks about the issue of environment ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: I have raised a basic question. Is this point under consideration.

*(English)*

I am not begging for this industry. Nobody can kill this product. This will only be pushed this way or that way but nobody can kill this product. It will come up in a very big way. But this organised shape of the industry and other things will go down and, for the time being, the synthetic lobby will take care of the entire market and amass amazing amounts of money from the market. This is the conspiracy behind it.

*(Translation)*

I would like to know why the Mandatory jute packaging order, which was upheld by High Court and the Supreme Court, was diluted here? Are you going to consider this matter today or in near future? A tripartite committee of NJMC was constituted in 1992. I was a member of this committee. An inquiry was conducted into it and Rs. 1200 crore were proposed to be given but so far these funds have not been given. Such a huge amount would not have been required if the industry was run properly.

*(English)*

You go on producing and then you will be paid. But for continuing the production, you require working capital. That working capital is not being supplied.

*(Translation)*

It is stated that workers are surplus. I have established that workers are not in excess. The fact is that looms have become obsolete.

*(Translation)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ask your question. This is Calling Attention. A Call attention is not a debate.

*(English)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Does the Minister know, perhaps he has not collected it yet, as to how many spinning looms have been shut down only in NJMC? Therefore, workers will be in excess anyway. When the machines are shut down, the workers are going to be in excess.

*(Translation)*

The issue of VRS is raised repeatedly during the discussion on revival of the industry. How many workers will be forced to opt for VRS. Workers will not be required to seek VRS if the Government starts looms.

*(English)*

Workers will be in shortage. You shall have to take workers from outside.

*(Translation)*

About the working capital it has been stated that deliberation is going on in this regard. What are you thinking about keeping the machines operative? Workers do not want V.R.S. I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to why the three tier management is required? A discussion was held on it. Some principles were laid down. I am of the opinion that there should be single tier system.

*(English)*

Now it is three tier management. What is the function of the technical Director of NJMC?

*(Translation)*

What is the logic behind it? Why the technical Director is needed?

There is no technique in it. The artisans operate the machines. What is the need of a technical Director for it. Will you conduct an enquiry in this regard? The main

point is that the jute industry which is having a status of sunrise industry all over the world is still being deemed a sunset industry by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Topdarji you please conclude. How many questions have been asked during the calling attention motion.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: You are still regarding the sunrise industries as the sunset industries. At the end I would like to ask one more question that the worthless industrialists who are trying to get entry in our country and in the international market and who are running the jute industry are doing nothing in regard to give a revolutionary right to packaging material in view of the emerged situation in the national and international market. Will the Government of India participate in it?

[*English*]

On this aspect, they should give directions to the industries and entrepreneurs. I had suggested about it earlier also.

[*Translation*]

You should takeover the entire Jute industry, it should not be nationalised and Jute should be handed over to the responsible people who fulfil the conditions.

[*English*]

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (*Contai*): Why don't you give it to the workers' cooperatives?

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Workers' Cooperatives will not be successful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Yes, Madam, I am concluding.

Lastly, are they going to accept the suggestions to take over the jute industry and hand it over, unit-wise, to some capable entrepreneurs so that they can fulfil the commitment and aspirations of the country and cope up with the situation of the national and international market?

SHRI ANIL BASU (*Arambagh*): I want some clarifications.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply. If you are satisfied with his reply, then perhaps you may not need any clarification. Otherwise, in the end, you may seek clarifications.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Madam, I had stated the position earlier about the Jute industry. Thereafter several important questions have been raised here about it. The Hon'ble member Shri Rupchand Palji has raised a question here that.

[*English*]

What is the role of JCI?

[*Translation*]

In this regard I would like to say only one thing that our Jute growers whether they belong to West Bengal, Bihar or Orissa or from any other State.

[*English*]

About the protection of the interests of Jute growers, our Government is serious.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: Two purchasing centres have been closed in my constituency.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You even do not like him to reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot stop him to reply. Please hear him.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: A number of questions have been raised and the Minister is replying to those questions. You can ask your question after his reply to those questions is over.



SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I will come to the question related to purchasing centres. First you listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: First you listen the reply.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: J.C.I. was set up to protect the interests of the Jute growers and the Government of India fixes the minimum support price so that justice could be done to them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as was stated last year and our hon'ble members of the Parliament are aware of it that the price of jute was increased by rupees one hundred and was made Rs. 750 by N.J.M.C. When the price of Jute in the market goes down than the minimum support price (MSP) all the purchasing centres of J.C.I. purchase all the Jute brought in the market and if necessary, more purchasing centres are opened to purchase all the jute brought in the market.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Madam Chairperson, the fact is that purchasing centres are being closed and the hon'ble Minister is saying that the Jute is being purchased by opening new purchasing centres. It is not correct...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Madam Chairperson, the hon'ble Minister is reading out here what has been given to him by the concerned officers. This information is not correct...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Madam Chairperson, I am not saying this on the basis of the information furnished by the officers to me but I am saying all this on the basis of my own information. The minimum support price has been fixed Rs. 750 and whatever quantity of Jute will be brought at the purchasing centres, J.C.I. will not hesitate in purchasing it. We will arrange funds to purchase Jute from the market.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hon'ble Minister, the hon'ble member is asking as to how many purchasing centres are there?

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Madam Chairperson, I will tell the number thereof.

Madam, the hon'ble member Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has said that Jute is being sold there at Rs. 700 per quintal. I will make an early enquiry into the matter and if Jute is sold at below the minimum support price we will purchase that by opening the purchasing centres of J.C.I. The number of purchasing centre is 171.

*[English]*

There are 171 purchase centres in the country of which 100 are in West Bengal.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Earlier the number of purchasing centres was 219. You are saying that we are opening more purchasing centres. As per your information the number of purchasing centres is reducing.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Earlier the number was 208 and at present their number is 171. Rest of the purchasing centres were closed due to less arrival of Jute in the market.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Madam Chairperson, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that there was no funds with the J.C.I. to purchase Jute. The Government have no funds to purchase jute and the hon'ble Minister is saying that the centres are closed due to inadequate arrival of Jute at those purchasing centres. Whereas the fact is that the J.C.I. has no funds.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Madam Chairperson, J.C.I. has never closed the purchasing centres for want of funds.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Madam, the hon'ble Minister is misleading the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam Chairperson, we have been raising the issue of inadequate allocation of funds to the JCI in the House. The Hon'ble Minister is not replying properly. He is misleading the House.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN. This cannot go on. If you do not want him to reply, then he will sit down. It will not be possible for the hon. Minister to reply. Let the hon. Minister answer. Please listen to him. After his reply, if you are not satisfied, you can raise some questions. But if you do not allow him to speak, how is it possible for him to speak? You must also allow the other hon. Members to listen at least.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Madam Chairperson, as I have said that we close the purchasing centres due to less arrival of Jute at these centres and when arrival at these centres increases, we reopen these centres.

Madam, hon'ble members, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmuni, Shri Baau Deb Acharia, Shri Tarit Baran Topdar and Shri Hannan Mollah have mentioned about the mandatory package. I would like to make it clear that it is hundred percent in grain and sugar and it is not correct to say that we have diluted it due to pressure from the synthetic lobby, the Government always take care that there will be full utilisation of all the available jute material.

It was stated today that the sugar lobby is also pressurising the Government, however the Government has not succumbed to the pressure of sugar lobby. You might be aware that as per the amendment, 100% of grain and sugar and 20% of urea is to be packed in jute bags and that too has been done following the proper procedure. Though you believe otherwise but the Government has never bowed to the pressure of any lobby. The Government has maintained the same stand in this regard. It was enquired with regard to N.J.M.C. as to why these mills are closing down? In this regard, I would like to say that budgetary support is provided for the six N.J.M.C. mills. The Government would like to protect the workers serving the N.J.M.C. mills for many years in the same way as it protects the jute growers. The Government has paid the salaries to the employees of N.J.M.C. for the month of November. Not only that, I would also like to quote figures regarding the budgetary support provided to further prove my point that the Government is paying attention towards N.J.M.C. I would have liked to quote figures right from the year 1993-94, but it will take a lot of time. In 1996-97, the budgetary support was to the tune of Rs. 80 crore. The Government changed around that time and the new Government provided a budgetary support of Rs. 104.11 crore in 1998-99 after coming to power. In 1999-2000, Rs. 50 crore have already been released and an additional support of Rs. 50 crore is to be provided which means that a budget of Rs. 100 crore is proposed for N.J.M.C. mills.

As regards the issue of minimum wages, I would like to bring to your notice that the Union Government wants the State Government to help it in development of Jute industry. The Union Government has waived off the excise duty imposed on jute. The Union Government wants the State Government to help it. There is 2% sales tax, 4% purchase tax and 1% agriculture market cess. Earlier the sales tax was 4% but after the Union Government took up the matter with the Government of West Bengal, it was reduced to 2%. Just as the excise duty has been waived off by the Central Government, various taxes or cess imposed on Jute industry by the State Government should also be waived off to develop this industry.

I would like to submit that the salary is being paid on the basis of minimum wages prescribed even though the productivity is low. You might be aware that the Government is paying full salary even though the productivity is one-half. The minimum wage for a plastic industry worker is Rs. 1752 whereas it is Rs. 3583 for a worker of jute industry. Thus, N.J.M.C. workers are getting double the salary compared to the plastic industry workers even though their productivity is one half. The Government does not want the N.J.M.C. mill workers to get low salary or no salary at all.

**SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:** You have compared these workers with the plastic industry workers. What is the basis thereof?

**SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** The basis is that the Government has to run the N.J.M.C. mills. Also it has been enquired as to why should it be run? My submission is that just as a step has been taken by the Union Government, the State Government should also lend its co-operation. The MPs have made two or three points regarding the N.J.M.C. workers. In this regard, I would like to say that the Government is trying to revive the mills which have closed down.

I have a feeling that we will succeed in our efforts. We are in touch with State Trading Corporation. A positive decision will be taken in this regard shortly. The Government wants the N.J.M.C. mill to be revived.

One more issue has been raised here...*(Interruptions)*  
For the development of jute industry...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**SHRI ANIL BASU:** What is he going to do about the expansion of working capital base?

**SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** We are going to do it.

*[Translation]*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You should not take up the question being put by the Members one by one. You may continue with your reply.

**SHRI ANIL BASU:** This is a basic issue. It is very important to increase the working capital of J.C.I.

*[English]*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Excuse me. Please listen to me. The hon. Members who have raised this Calling Attention have put some questions and he is answering them. Let him answer those questions first.

*[Translation]*

How will the reply be completed if you continue to put new question every minute.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Okay, we will seek clarifications after that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: The Government has formulated a turn around plan for the revival of N.J.M.C. A final decision will be taken shortly regarding the turn around plan costing Rs. 2000 crores. Similarly the Government is going to set up Jute Technology Mission for the encouragement of Jute growers...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Whether an early decision will be taken with regard to the turn around plan involving Rs. 2000 crore by putting it up before the Cabinet.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: It will be taken into consideration by the Cabinet.

[English]

Without the consent or the approval of the Cabinet, how can we implement it?

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Every time, it is stated that a plan is being formulated.

[English]

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: As far possible, we will definitely put up our proposal before the Cabinet...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Finance Minister is nodding his head; he is prepared to accept it!

[Translation]

It will be taken up soon.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: As you have stated that steps are being taken under C.C.I. for cotton growers. Just as the Government is taking decision about the Cotton Technology Mission, it is also thinking of setting up Jute Technology Mission to ensure more production

of jute, better prices to jute growers and good marketing of jute. I feel that we will certainly be successful in solving the issues that have arisen regarding N.J.M.C. and J.C.I.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Madam, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to answer as to whether he is in a position to have a meeting with the State concerned and the Agricultural Price Commission to decide how they can give more support price to the jute growers. May I also know whether he is going to appoint an inquiry committee to find out how the funds of the NJMC have been plundered and looted by the earlier management? He did not reply to that. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: So far as this question is concerned, the Government will definitely look into it.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How is that? Many points remain unanswered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions raised have been answered.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Nothing has been said about the working capital of J.C.I.

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: The information given by the Minister which is again supplied by the officers is wrong...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why does the Minister not have a meeting with the MPs concerned?

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We have no differences in this regard. Trinamool Congress and C.P.M are of the same view. Jute should be saved and jute mills should be saved...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Hon'ble Minister has not given any assurance. (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSHI: No untrue statement should be made in this regard.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Hon'ble Minister has not given any assurance for the revival of N.J.M.C. He has talked about the package of 2000 crore rupees. When was this plan formulated and when will it be put up before the Cabinet? Hon'ble Minister of Finance is seated closely ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: As he is asking the question, hence you may kindly sit down.

*(English)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: It has only Rs. 60 crore as working capital. How will he revive it? They are talking of a package of Rs. 1200 crore or Rs. 2000 crore.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Tarit Baran Topdar, please decide which of you is going to ask the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Both of us are going to ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both of you cannot speak at the same time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What steps is the Government taking to strengthen the capital base of JCI?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been already answered.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would suggest to the hon. Minister to have a discussion with the hon. Members from West Bengal and other States.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, the hon. Minister has not given any reply to my questions. What is the Government's action plan to revive NJMC? He has only stated that a package of Rs. 2,000 crore has been drawn up. We would like to know whether it has been finalised and sent to the Cabinet. If it has not been sent to the Cabinet, when would it be referred to the Cabinet for approval?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already stated that he would take it to the Cabinet for approval.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What concrete steps is the Government contemplating to revive and rejuvenate NJMC?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, your name is not in the Calling Attention notice. You cannot make it an open-ended debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Madam, we would like to have the break up for Rs. 2,000 crore. Let us study that.

*(Translation)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: All the political parties in Bengal have collectively demanded to start JCI. If JCI do not remain, what will the people do?

*(English)*

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Madam, I have already replied to all these questions. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He has not replied to all the questions. He has not stated what is the concrete plan of the Government to revive NJMC. What steps is the Government going to take to strengthen NJMC and strengthen the capital base of JCI?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given all the information.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, I would like to ask one question. I would like to know whether the Government is going to appoint a full time Chairman-cum-Managing Director for NJMC? The JCI is looking after NJMC now. The Government has not appointed a full time Chairman. So, there is a defect here.

I would like to know whether there is any proposal for developing NJMC in collaboration with STC. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Calling Attention, everybody cannot get up and ask questions.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: I would like to inform the House that a full time Chairman would be appointed as early as possible, within a short time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: They want a professional man and not a rehabilitated person.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam he has not replied to two of my questions regarding JCI and NJMC. These are two vital issues concerning the State of West Bengal affecting nearly three lakhs of workers.

[Translation]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: The Jute packaging order which has been diluted in view of the environmental condition, should be strengthened.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has noted down your suggestions.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He has not stated anything in regard to JCI and NJMC.

15.40 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Minister has failed to reply to our questions. I had put two questions which remained un-answered. The Minister has given an evasive reply. It is a very important industry in the State of West Bengal and the Minister has not given any concrete assurance on the floor of the House. The Government is going to destroy the jute industry of West Bengal. We are walking out on protest.

15.41 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The Government have failed to resolve the problems of jute growers. Expressing our discontent over the policies and the attitude of the government we walk out from the House.

15.41 hrs.

(Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think the House agrees that all the 377 notices listed for the day, are deemed to be laid on the Table of the House.

15.41 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—LAID\*

- (I) **Need for early completion of railway over-bridges in Mumbai, Maharashtra.**

[English]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East) Sir, the construction of the railway over-bridge and widening of it at Ghatkopar has been delayed for two years. This railway over-bridge was scheduled to be completed in December, 1999. The delay in completion thereof is causing problem to traffic. Action should be taken to complete it within time. The railway over-bridge at Vikhroli is also delayed. All these railway over-bridges are being constructed by the Mumbai Division of the Central Railway. The Government must ask the Mumbai Suburban Division to expedite and complete the railway over-bridges at the earliest.

- (II) **Need to Provide more Facilities at Faridabad Railway Station.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAM CHANDER BAINDA (Faridabad): Sir, lakhs of rail passengers travel through the Faridabad railway station everyday but the maintenance and sanitation at the station is in poor state. Facilities like lightening at night, drinking water and sanitation are almost negligible there. The condition of N.I.T. station there is absolutely bad.

There is no proper arrangement of sitting for the waiting passengers. There is no proper provision for drinking water also. The reservation centre situated in the west of railway station also lacks basic facilities and it always remains overcrowded.

The construction of flyover or underbridge at the old Faridabad railway crossing is a long pending demand and I had raised it a few years back but so far no action has been taken in this regard.

I hope that the Government will soon resolve all these problems.

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\*Treated as Laid on the Table of the House.

**(III) Need to Declare Jaipur Airport as International Airport.**

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, crores of rupees have been spent over modernisation of Jaipur airport. A lot of extension of the airport has taken place and a runway has also been constructed in it. Every Minister of Civil Aviation had announced to make Jaipur airport an international airport because landing of aeroplanes becomes a tedious job in Delhi during the foggy weather and the tourists coming to Rajasthan too have to face a lot of inconvenience. Hence it is necessary to declare Jaipur airport as an international airport.

It is my demand to the Central Government to declare Jaipur airport as an international airport.

**(iv) Need to Early Revival of Sugar Mill at Nawabganj, Gonda (U.P.).**

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Gonda): Sir, the Nawabganj mill in my constituency Gonda is lying closed for last many years. The case to either make it functional once again or to sell it is pending before B.I.F.R. The condition of sugarcane growers have become pathetic due to the closure of the mill because all the farmers depend on the sugarcane cultivation for their livelihood and earn their daily bread through selling the sugarcane to the mill.

I demand from Union Government to make early decision through B.I.F.R. in regard to the selling of sugar mill to the private companies and ensure a specific provision in the direction of making them functional once again.

**(v) Need to deploy adequate para-military forces in Gujarat to ensure peaceful celebration of Christmas in the State.**

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Sir, the State of Gujarat was one of the worst affected States in the year on account of communal riots. However, the communal riots were in the major cities like Ahmedabad and Baroda. The tribal belt of Gujarat was peaceful as usual. In the history of Gujarat, the tribal belt in the South Gujarat was always peaceful as far as the communal disturbances are concerned. In the recent past, some organisations have selected tribal belt of Gujarat for their communal activities and, as a result, tension prevails among the other community of this particular area.

This year, on the eve of Christmas, the Government of Gujarat has very rightly issued a notification that on religious festivals of a particular community, other communities should not organise rallies and other functions which may create law and order problem. A few organisations have announced that *Shilanyas* of Ram Temple at Dang district will take place on 25th of December. They have also announced that there will be a conference of Hindus on the eve of *Sankat Chouth* on 25th December.

I, therefore, request that the Central Government should intervene and depute senior officials and adequate force to see that Christmas Festival is celebrated with peace and amity.

**(vi) Need for early clearance of all pending property conversion cases from lease-hold to free-hold in Chandigarh.**

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): The scheme for conversion of lease-hold tenure into free-hold tenure for residential property in Chandigarh was promulgated over three years back, but because of an untenable interpretation thereof which is contrary to express provisions contained therein, very few people have been able to apply for the conversion of their tenures. The scheme provides for holders of Power of Attorney in respect of a plot to pay extra one-third of the conversion and get the tenure converted to free-hold without having to pay what is called 'unearned profit' for the subsequent registration purposes. Repudiation of these provisions by the Administration as also failure to transfer rights in land under flats constructed by the Chandigarh Housing Board has only led to the scheme remaining a non-starter. I urge the Government to take immediate remedial action and instruct the Chandigarh Administration to clear all cases of conversion.

**(vii) Need to ensure that Potato Growers in U.P., Particularly in Farrukhabad District get Remunerative price for their produce.**

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH (Farrukhabad): Sir, District Farrukhabad alone account for 1/3rd of the total potato produce of Uttar Pradesh and only 35 percent of it can be kept in cold storages. Fertilizers, electricity, water are becoming costlier but during the last 3 years, the farmers are not getting even the half returns of his total investments. The present Government had imposed a ban on the export of potato to Nepal and East Pakistan in 1997-98. The farmers have not been able to get the proper remunerative price for their produce this year too

[Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh]

owing to the lack of export opportunities. The rail wagons are not available at Farrukhabad despite the fact that it has both i.e. metre and broad gauge rail lines. Hence it poses a problem in sending the potato produced in the District to the other parts of the country.

It is my submission to the Government that the next potato crop is expected to be a bumper one, hence its export should be ensured in order to provide proper remunerative price to the farmers and provision should also be made for making separate railway wagons available for the District Farrukhabad. The state level concession for constructing new cold storages instead of ongoing NABARD concession should be made available.

**(viii) Need to Accord Sanction to the Proposal of the Government of Bihar for Establishment of an Industrial Development Centre in District Monghyr.**

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL (Monghyr): the Monghyr district of Bihar comes under my parliamentary constituency. For establishment of Industrial development Centre in district Monghyr the State Government of Bihar had in 1992-93 sent a proposal to Department of Industry of Union Government but even after a lapse of six years the Union Government has not accorded sanction even today.

Monghyr is among one of the ancient cities. After independence Monghyr has become industrially backward day by day. The condition is that all cottage industries have been ruined. Despite availability of skilled labourers and resources for industries, industries are in dilapidated condition. If the Government of India accord sanction for setting up an Industrial Development Centre, the unemployed youth can get training and cottage industries could be developed there.

Therefore, I urge the Minister of Industry that sanction may be accorded for establishment of Industrial Development Centre so that development pace of this district could be accelerated.

**(ix) Need for early conversion of Poona-Akola-Khandawa Metergauge Rail Line into Broadgauge.**

KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI (Washim): Sir, it is my submission before you that Bhumipoojan ceremony of converting Poona-Akola-Khandawa metergauge rail line into broadgauge was performed by our former Minister of State in the Ministry of Railway in 1994. At that occasion the hon'ble Minister had said that the survey regarding gauge conversion of

the railway line has been completed. This metergauge will be converted into broadgauge very soon. Five years have passed but even now the process of gauge conversion has not yet started. This conversion is necessary in view of public interest. As my constituency Washim which has become a district in 1998 also falls on this Railway track. This conversion will lead to agricultural and industrial development of this newly formed district. New industries will be established here. The industries will grow resulting in the development of agriculture also. Consequently the youth here will get employment and the self-employment will too get a boost from it. Therefore it is my submission to this Government that Poona-Akola-Khandawa metergauge rail line should be immediately converted into broadgauge for the development of this area and the country too.

**(x) Need to provide Financial Assistance to State Government of U.P. to solve acute drinking water problem in Banda and Chitrakut Districts.**

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Sir, the Banda and Chitrakut districts of U.P. fall under Bundelkhand region. In both these districts of Bundelkhand there is acute shortage of drinking water. These areas are uneven, rocky and surrounded with hills. Due to rocks, digging wells is a very difficult task there and it is also a very costly affair. So, India Mark-2 handpumps are mainly used to overcome the problem of drinking water. The rainy rivulets and ponds have dried up because the farmers have used the water to irrigate their fields. Tubewells capable for fetching more water have not been successful in those areas. Therefore, the supply of drinking water through tubewells is also not possible.

The people of the area demand for handpumps and village Group potable water schemes for supply of water. But due to paucity of funds, the work of installation of handpump and village Group potable water schemes are held up. During summer season this problem will become more acute. Therefore, the Union Government is requested to make immediate arrangements to provide funds directly to the said districts for supply of drinking water or provide funds to the State Government for this purpose so that the problem could be solved.

**(xi) Need to provide financial assistance to State Government of Tamil Nadu to rejuvenate Central-State Seed Farm in Mel Chengam village in Thiruvannamalai district.**

[English]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruppattur): I urge upon the Union Agriculture Ministry to take up with the State to

rejuvenate the Central-State Seed Farm in Mel Chengam village in Chengam Taluk of Thiruvannamalai district in my constituency. The Seed farm which is there for the past 30 years is in the area of ten thousand acres benefiting about thousand families.

Most of the agriculture labourers are now above 40 years and if the farm is closed they will find it difficult to fend for themselves. In our agro-economy, seed is an essential input. So, considering the socio-economic compulsion, the Government must help this farm to run without losses.

The constraint now is inadequate irrigation facilities. Already there is a scheme to construct Kuppanatham Dam. I urge upon both the Union Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources to take up this with the State Administration to help them, and if need be, to provide irrigation facilities to this seed farm. This Government farm which is the lifeline to a thousand families in a backward area has been functioning from 1971 and they should step into the new millennium with a rejuvenated vigour.

(xii) **Need to set up another Commission to probe 1984 Anti-Sikh Riots**

[Translation]

SHRI ZORA SINGH MANN (Ferozpur): The Minister of Home Affairs had made this announcement in the other House that the Government with the consensus of all political parties is ready to constitute another commission to probe 1984 riots. The need to form consensus has been so expressed because perhaps the Government does not want that such allegations may be levelled against it that it is harassing its political opponents. In this regard, I would like to say that right from the beginning ideology of our party is that those who are involved in this riot should get punishment. Today, after the lapse of 15 years the need to form another commission has arisen because those who are responsible for murder of thousands of innocent people are roaming freely.

I urge the Union Government that this commission should be set up early and it should be asked to submit its report in a definite time so that those who are guilty may be punished.

(xiii) **Need to take steps to improve the condition of Tamil Nadu.**

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): I want to draw the attention of the Government of India towards the financial condition in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (i) In Tamil Nadu, over 80 per cent of the 12,000 Panchayats have been enervated. People in rural areas are without street lights, potable water and such other basic amenities and have been forced to spend their days in darkness;
- (ii) The schemes being implemented in Tamil Nadu by the TWAD Board have only been half-completed as approximately Rs. 100 crore, the balance amount due to the contractors, has remained unpaid for the last so many months. The contractors have stopped all further work;
- (iii) Twelve per cent funding is given as subsidy as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission apart from the subsidy amount for registration which is offered to the Panchayats by the Government;
- (iv) It is learnt that the registration subsidies and 12 per cent subsidy as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission has not been given to Panchayats. Many Panchayat leaders say that the "matching grant" as subsidy for House Tax collections has not been provided to the Panchayat.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to take stock of the financial situation of the Government of Tamil Nadu and take remedial measures under the Constitution.

15.43 hrs.

### STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION FOR ENHANCING RATE OF CUSTOMS DUTY

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House



[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

hereby approves of Notification No. 127/99-Customs dated 1.12.1999 (G.S.R 793(E) dated 1.12.1999) which seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to enhance the rate of customs duty applicable to goods falling under sub-heading Nos. 1001.10 and 1001.20 of the said Schedule from "free" to "50%".

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 127/99-Customs dated 1.12.1999 (G.S.R. 793(E) dated 1.12.1999) which seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to enhance the rate of customs duty applicable to goods falling under sub-heading Nos. 1001.10 and 1001.20 of the said Schedule from "free" to "50%".

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, I beg to move:

That at the beginning of the resolution, the following be added, namely,—

"Considering the adverse impact on the farmers for Zero duty of import of wheat on OGL which had created an uncertainty in the farming community and" (1)

The entire nation is aware that this issue is related precisely to the large-scale wheat import in this country. At a time when the farmers are crying for their prices, are making their views clear before the Government, large scale wheat had been imported on the demand of both the rolling mills as well as a few trading communities. I am quite aware of the conditions imposed under the Exim policy. I was in the Ministry. I know how the Exim policy operates. I also know what is its obligation to WTO.

It is true that once we signed the WTO agreement, certain commodities have to be phase-by-phase brought from the restricted list to OGL. A few commodities have already been brought into the OGL. Wheat is one of the commodities which was in OGL and which is still in OGL. As per the WTO Agreement, it cannot go back to the restricted list. What I would like to say is, it is not a small issue. The item is now in OGL and the Government has no mechanism to control it and thus protect the farmers.

I do not know whether that practice is still alive or not but earlier the practice was, whenever an urgency is felt for import of any item, especially an agricultural commodity, two things will happen. One, a Cabinet Appraisal Note will come from the nodal Ministry. Second, the Appraisal Note is discussed in the Cabinet and the Government decide on the action; either to bring the material into the country or do not encourage its import. As I understand, in case of agricultural commodities, the Ministry of Agriculture every quarterly used to apprise the Government about the prospects of the crop keeping in view the climatic conditions like drought, heavy monsoon, moderate monsoon etc.

Secondly, the nodal agency - in this case, the Food Ministry, has to appraise the position of the buffer stock before the crop is available, expected position of the buffer stock after the crop is available and then, they recommend or they apprise or they alert or they make an alarm to the Government about the need to make further arrangements. Now-a-days, of course, to prevent inflation and to make more wheat available in the country and to keep the price level under check, sometimes the Government do adopt some mechanism.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunshi, please be brief.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, this is not merely an amendment. This is a matter of concern for the country. This is the reason why I took it up. On the other day when the hon. Finance Minister made this declaration, he assured that it would be taken up and discussed and Shri Pramod Mahajan had also assured in the House that it would be discussed. That is why I have moved this amendment and my amendment is not bad.

Sir, why did the Government decide to impose 50 per cent import duty at this stage? I have positive information that the Commerce Ministry has nothing to do with it, except to respond and respect the list of Exim Policy. They can do nothing more than that. But the principal monitoring agency which is the Food Ministry in this case, after consulting the Finance Ministry and Agriculture Ministry, do come to the Government and apprise the Government as to whether farmers will face adverse situation if import of wheat on zero duty under OGL is allowed to continue. But the wheat import had continued right from the day of the dissolution of the 12th Lok Sabha and during the period of election campaign - I am not saying the period of election, but the election process had started earlier and several complaints from the farming community and others had appeared in the media asking the Government not to encourage it. I am not saying that the Government could

have prevented the import. It could not have done that because it is under OGL, but what the Government could have done is, it could have put a restriction, by imposing the import duty in time.

Why did the Government - the question is very important—allow the import of wheat all these days? At the far end, the Government came out with a statement that the buffer stock position is such that it cannot cope up with the situation. It had stated that there is no room even to keep wheat and it had also stated during the election campaign that the agricultural prospect in the country is very bright.

[*Translation*]

The production of wheat is so high, that never before this much wheat had been produced by the country. They had used this statement to seek votes, but even after such high production, the wheat was imported ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunshi, please conclude. We had passed such Resolutions earlier even without any discussion in the House.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the amendment is very much related to the issue. I need your protection in this matter. The issue was raised not only inside the House, but also outside the House and there are only two speakers on this amendment, including me and Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan.

Sir, why was this amendment brought? I must justify the moving of my amendment. The Government owes an answer to the entire nation as to why the Government imposed the import duty only now. The Government had stated that they had taken this step by considering the adverse impact on the farmers of zero duty import of wheat under OGL which had created uncertainty in the farming community. So, what is wrong in accepting my amendment? Does the Government not agree that it has an adverse impact on the farmers of our country? Have the Government come to the conclusion that there is no adverse impact on the farmers? The buffer stock was good. So, either the Government ignored the appraisal of the Agriculture Ministry in the Cabinet or the Government was kept in the dark about the requirements of the Food Ministry or about the appraisal of the Food Ministry or despite knowing that there is abundant wheat available in the country, the Government kept quiet without imposing the import duty in time. So, if the hon. Minister accepts my amendment and incorporates the whole

substance of it, I think, the farmers will be happy that the Government has, at least, accepted their concern. It is not an amendment criticising the Government; it is an amendment making the Government more involved with the concern of the farmers. I think, the hon. Minister would accept my amendment.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (*Chirayinkil*): Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "50%"

Substitute "100%" (2)

The import policy followed by the Government of India is quite detrimental to the interests of the farmers. It can be illustrated by the sufferings of the coconut-growers in Kerala due to an excessive import policy. Copra and coconut-oil have been imported without any restriction. With the result, the home production has been adversely affected and the coconut-growers are put to starvation in my State, Kerala.

Kerala is also the major producer of rubber. The import policy has adversely affected the import of rubber also. Twenty-two lakhs of coconut-growers and rubber-growers are put to starvation because of the wrong import policy of the Central Government. It is very strange. I do not understand the logic behind it. As the import duty on caprolactam has been reduced, the Fertilizers and Chemicals industry in Kerala is facing closure. The manure produced in FACT is not being sold; it is being kept there without being sold because you have unnecessarily reduced the import duty on caprolactam. The product of FACT could not be sold in the market. An industrial concern, which was started long before, even during the British period, and having a long history behind it, is now facing closure because of your wrong import policy.

Now, you have realised that you have allowed free import of wheat, which has adversely affected the farmers throughout India and now you are compelled to impose 50 per cent duty on import of wheat. I say that it must be increased to one hundred per cent because I am opposed to all kinds of import which adversely affect the home products. So, I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment and raise it to 100 per cent. Your import policy, which is detrimental to the interests of the people and detrimental to the interests of the farmers, will turn against you one day or the other and put you in difficulties.

With these words, I appeal to the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main objection in regard to the imposition of import duty is that why was it not imposed on time, and why did the Government continue to allow the import of wheat all these days? I am quoting the figures of last 3-4 months. In May, 1999 only 53 thousand tonnes; in June 1999, 89 thousand tonnes; in July 1.82 lakh tonnes, in August 3.03 lakh tonnes; in September 3.64 lakh tonnes and in October 4.02 lakh tonnes wheat was imported. The wheat production in this country is 720 lakh tonnes, and we procure 126 lakh tonnes. In proportion to our total wheat production, the import of 3-4 lakh tonnes of wheat is meagre. But in spite of it, as soon as August-September approached, it was felt that import figures had risen from 3 to 3.5 lakh tonnes and 3.5 lakh tonnes to 4 lakh tonnes the measures were taken to discourage import. Therefore, it is not appropriate to say that it was delayed. It has not been delayed at all.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You just said, that you came to know about it in August.

[English]

Why did you not do it in August? Sir, he is admitting that during August he failed and it was wrong. Why did he not impose duty at that time?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the report in regard to import of three lakh tonnes of wheat reached the Government at the end of August. Similarly, the report about import in September also reached us at the end of September. You can surmise from this fact, that today I am quoting the figures of wheat imported in August, but that report reached the Government after one month, immediately after that this programme was prepared...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I need your protection. The Minister cannot mislead in this manner. He has admitted that they had failed in August and September. Why did they not impose the duty at that time?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, let the Minister complete first.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the wheat production of the country is 720 lakh tonnes. The import of wheat has not begun now. It is continuing for many years. It has not begun just now, the import is continuing since your tenure. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If you hold full debate on this, we will tell you in detail how it was imported.

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: We took the decision by anticipating the loss which could have been incurred by the country due to its import. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that on 1st October, 80 lakh tonnes of wheat was in buffer stock, and it would have been more than 106 lakh tonnes on April 1 and the buffer stock norm on April 1 is 40 lakh tonne. Had we not tried to dispose of the wheat, we would have been having 106 lakh tonnes of wheat in buffer stock on April 1, 2000. Then there would have been two options with us—first is that we should not have procured wheat, because we would have enough wheat in buffer stock. We had invested Rs. 7000 crore in it. Had we not imported wheat, it could have adversely affected farmers, and had we imported, it could have adversely affected the Government. Therefore, no other decision could have been better than this. The decision taken by the Government is absolutely right and timely also. The decision of imposing import duty has discouraged imports, and due to this we have been able to save foreign exchange. On April 1, we will be having no buffer stock of wheat. And we will prepare for the procurement. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the expenditure to preserve buffer stock is Rs. 4 crore daily. And the day I took this decision, I thought the opposition will congratulate us and thank us. In today's circumstances, no other decision could have been better than this. But the opposition has formed the habit of opposing everything, just for the sake of opposing. Therefore, you are opposing us. No other decision could have been better than this. It has benefited the farmer, Food Corporation of India, our country and the consumer. I would like to state that no other decision could have been better than this in regard to wheat.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If you are so much concerned about the welfare of the farmers, then you should have no objection to this amendment, because you have taken this decision in view of the welfare of the farmers and we too are doing this in view of welfare of the farmers. Why do not you agree to it, what objection do you have?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: No, Sir, I am not withdrawing.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

That at the beginning of the resolution, the following be added,—

"Considering the adverse impact on the farmers for Zero duty of import of wheat on OGL which had created an uncertainty in the farming community and" (1)

*The motion was negatived.*

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Minister of Finance has said lyes...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: No, I am not withdrawing, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in the resolution,—

for "50%"

substitute "100%" (2)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 127/99-Customs dated 1.12.1999 (G.S.R. 793(E) dated 1.12.1999) which seeks to amend the first Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to enhance the rate of customs duty applicable to goods falling under sub-heading Nos. 1001.10 and 1001.20 of the said Schedule from "free" to "50%".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, since the Government has betrayed the interests of the farmers in a clandestine manner, and since they did not take action in time, we are walking out in protest of that.

15.59 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and some other hon. Members left the House.*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): In the protest, we are making walk out.

15.59 hrs.

*Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and some other hon. Members then left the House*

16.00 hrs.

[English]

## RESOLUTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Kumari Mamata Banerjee I beg to move:

"That this House to resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of twelve Members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* General Finance and to make recommendations thereon."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of twelve Members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* General Finance and to make recommendations thereon."

*The motion was adopted.*

**RESOLUTION RE: RECOMMENDATION TO  
RAJYA SABHA AGREEING TO ASSOCIATE  
THEIR MEMBERS WITH THE RAILWAY  
CONVENTION COMMITTEE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Kumari Mamata Banerjee I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate six Members from the Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and to make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the Members so appointed to this House."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate six Members from the Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the Rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and to make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the Members so appointed to this House."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MOTION RE: REFERENCE OF PROTECTION  
OF PLANT VARIETIES AND FARMERS'  
RIGHTS BILL TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority to give an effective system for protection of the rights of plant breeders and farmers, and to encourage the development of new varieties of plants, and to give effect to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 3 of article 27 of Part II of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—

1. Dr. Baliram
2. Shri Ajay Chakraborty

3. Shrimati Kailasho Devi
4. Shri G. Putta Swamy Gowda
5. Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav
6. Shri Raghuvēer Singh Kaushal
7. Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria
8. Shri Jagannath Mallick
9. Shri Kamal Nath
10. Dr. Ranjit Kumar Panja
11. Shri Anna Saheb M.K. Patil
12. Shri Sharad Pawar
13. Shri Nawal Kishore Rai
14. Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh
15. Shri Ram Prasad Singh
16. Shri Shanker Sinh Vaghela
17. Shri Ummareddy Venkateswarlu
18. Shri Sahib Singh Verma
19. Shri Mahboob Zahedi
20. Shri Nitish Kumar

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next Session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority to give an effective system for protection of the rights of plant breeders and farmers, and to encourage the development of new varieties of plants, and to give effect to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 3 of article 27 of Part II of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—

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11. Shri Anna Sahab M.K. Patil
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and 10 from Rajya Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

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that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### MOTION RE: REFERENCE OF CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION BILL TO JOINT COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS WELFARE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Vigilance Commission to inquire or cause inquiries to be conducted into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by certain categories of public servants of the Central Government, corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Raashid Alvi
2. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
3. Shri R.L. Bhatia
4. Shri Samar Chowdhury

[Shrimati Vasundhara Rajee]

5. Shrimati Bhavnaben Chikhalia
6. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi
7. Shri Ananth Mahadeoppa Gudhe
8. Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri
9. Shri C. Kuppuswamy
10. Shri Bhartruhari Mahatab
11. Shri M.V.V.S. Murthy
12. Shri P.H. Pandiyan
13. Shri Sharad Pawar
14. Shri Anadi Charan Sahu
15. Dr. Nitish Sengupta
16. Shri Maheshwar Singh
17. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
18. Shri Balaram Singh Yadav
19. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav
20. Shrimati Vasundhara Rajee

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next Session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Vigilance Commission to inquire or cause inquiries to be conducted into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by certain categories of public servants of the Central Government, corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely:—

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11. Shri M.V.V.S. Murthy
12. Shri P.H. Pandiyan
13. Shri Sharad Pawar
14. Shri Anadi Charan Sahu
15. Dr. Nitish Sengupta
16. Shri Maheshwar Singh
17. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
18. Shri Balaram Singh Yadav
19. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav
20. Shrimati Vasundhara Rajee

and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next Session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.05 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

### Re: Functioning of Prasar Bharati

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up the discussion under Rule 193. I appeal to the hon. Members that we have to complete this discussion today itself.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Today, once again, I rise to speak on Prasar Bharati, which has been paralysed in its functioning, more in sorrow than in anger because the functioning of Prasar Bharati has been subverted deliberately and malignantly and consistently. The BJP-led Government has given three I&B Ministers in less than two years, and they spoke in different voices. But may I also hasten to add that there was a cynical common pattern to all their actions in regard to Prasar Bharati.

When my good friend, Pramod Mahajanji, was the Minister of Information, I used to be quite comfortable with him because of his disarming political candour. He thought, that the Government must have its own channel now that there are private channels. I am not as comfortable with Shri Jaitley because he talks very sweetly about liberalism; I am afraid, he is no less a slippery customer.

Before I deal with the various blows that were so mercilessly dealt to Prasar Bharati by the BJP-led Government, may I go into the history of this Board? May I also deal with the first principles of democracy? The Charter of Canadian Corporation starts with the famous words, "The air belongs to all of us". It was Jawaharlal Nehru, way back in 1948, speaking in the Constituent Assembly, who desired that the All India Radio should, in due course, approximate to the BBC. At that time, we did not have Doordarshan.

There was a Committee headed by Chanda in 1960s, which recommended an autonomous corporation for All India Radio. After 1977, there was Verghese Committee Report, which also recommended an autonomous corporation for both All India Radio and Doordarshan. When the Congress came back in 1980, the Congress Government also appointed two Committees. One was Joshi Committee, the other was Parthasarathy Committee. One thing that is common to all these Committee reports was, each one of them recommended formation of an autonomous corporation. It was because of the consensus that had been evolved in the country over years and decades through so many expert committee reports that Parliament of India could pass the present Act, the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 unanimously in both Houses.

Sir, the hon. Minister, who is a noted lawyer, is well aware of the historic judgement delivered by the Supreme Court in 1995. The Supreme Court, amongst other things, said:

"In the interest of ensuring plurality of opinions, the broadcasting media cannot be allowed to be under a monopoly of anyone—be it the monopoly of Government or of an individual body or organisation. Government control, in effect, is not conducive to the free expression of contending viewpoints".

After this Supreme Court judgement, I do not think, anybody has an option but to confer optimal statutory autonomy on both *Akashvani* and *Doordarshan*.

Sir, I happened to become a Minister. I was there only for a few months. When I became a Minister, the first statement I made was that my job would be to render myself jobless. I do not think that our democracy is so backward to need the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In fact, in no advanced country in the world do we have any Ministry called the Information and Broadcasting. I am really happy that my good friend, Shri Arun Jaitley, has been given another portfolio, namely, the Disinvestment. If he was unemployed, he would have kept meddling in All India Radio and



[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

Doordarshan. I hope, because of the additional portfolio, he would not be tempted to do that. Being an optimist, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should not be faulted for hoping against hope.

Sir, one charge that has been levelled against me is that I got the Prasar Bharati Board constituted towards the end of my tenure as a Minister. I would like to set the records straight. I made this point repeatedly but some people are unwilling to learn, therefore, I am obliged to repeat.

Sir, I became a Minister on May 1, and made all these statements. I notified the 1990 Act on 22nd July, 1997 and said that the Prasar Bharati Act would become operational from 15th of September, 1997. So, it was not a step taken overnight but it was a step taken after a due process. Then, an Ordinance was promulgated on 30th October, 1997. At that time, at least nobody in the world knew that the Jain Commission Report would be leaked and our Government would come under a cloud. The Ordinance was promulgated on 30th October, 1997. The Government wrote to the Chairman of the Selection Committee, namely the Vice-President, to go about the business of selecting persons. The hon. Minister knows full well that the selections made by the Selection Committee are final and binding on the Government. The Government has no role to play in the matter at all.

Sir, be that as it may. Then, the BJP led Government came to power at the Centre. What did it do? It wanted to get rid of Shri Gill. I am neither attached to Shri Gill nor do I contend that he was the only competent man. There may be other equally competent persons.

I cannot help but refer to the manner in which Shri Gill was removed. Before the Parliament was adjourned, for the first time in the history of free India, 124 Members of Rajya Sabha wrote a letter to the Prime Minister of India, with a copy to the President of India, that they would oppose this amendment. The Bill was not deliberately taken to Rajya Sabha. After Parliament was adjourned, they promulgated an ordinance.

There is a tendency to equate this ordinance with the ordinance I promulgated. When I promulgated the ordinance, because of the support lent by the Congress Party we had the support in both the Houses, I consulted the Congress Party's leader. Secondly, there is nothing wrong in promulgating an ordinance. But they did not produce it before the House. They may turn around and ask, 'Did you produce?' I did not because I could not. I was not around to produce the ordinance before

Parliament. But they were around. They promulgated the ordinance and threw out, the Chief Executive Officer. But, the I&B Minister never turned up in Parliament with the ordinance. This is a biggest fraud played on the Constitution, having regard to the manner in which Rajya Sabha was deliberately bypassed.

Okay, Shri Gill is not indispensable, but somebody else could have been appointed. Nobody has been appointed. Two years were completed. Two members of the Board had to be retired. I was told on April 1, 1999; subject to confirmation by the Minister, I am not supposed to know what is transpiring in his Ministry that there was a notification to the effect that two of the six members of Prasar Bharati Board would be retired through a neutral process of drawing of lots. One, of course, was elevated as Governor. I do not know what happened to this notification. On one fine morning, two people were handpicked — Prof. Romilla Thapar and Shri Rajendra Yadav.

To call Prof. Romilla Thapar no more than a Leftist is to indulge in intellectual violence, analytical vulgarity and academic obscenity. Prof. Romilla Thapar, ironically, ten days before she was removed, was honoured with the Fellowship of the British Royal Academy, the highest honour the Great Britain can confer in the area of social sciences. The first Indian to receive this honour was Prof. Radhakrishnan. The other Indians who received this honour include such people like M.N. Srinivas, the founder of the Indian sociology, who passed away recently and Prof. K.N. Raj, the doyen of Indian economists. Prof. Romilla Thapar is an internationally acclaimed historian. They heap humiliation on a person of this stature! They see red in every bush. They are practising McCarthylism. Shri Rajendra Yadav is nothing more than a Leftist for them. Okay, they are, of course, benighted leftists who need to be consigned to the dustbin of history because the blessed BJP is in power. What else can be done?

What else can be done? But what did they do with the other people? Prof. U.R. Rao has been found fit for only four-year term. Do we have a more eminent Space Scientist who had hands on experience with communications? Who had more to do with the INSAT than Prof. U.R. Rao? May I enlighten the Minister that Prof. U.R. Rao received the prestigious International Award from the Association of International Aeronautics for his *magnum opus*? He wrote on the social Applications of Space Technology. He was only given a four-year term!

Shri Abid Hussain who distinguished himself as a bureaucrat, as a diplomat who is now serving as a rapporteur on the UN Human Rights Commission has been considered fit for only four-year term. Does it behove

any Government inflict this kind of mortification on men of our eminence? They were, at least, kind enough to Shri Verghese. They gave him a six-year term but they kept one six-year vacancy unfilled deliberately. For whom, Sir?

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a Prasar Bharati Board. What a phantom Board we have! We have an acting Director-General, Doordarshan, we have an acting Director-General of All India Radio, we have an acting Chief Executive Officer. Nothing against the present Chief Executive Officer. He is an excellent officer. But he is an Additional Secretary to the Government of India. That is my complaint. There is no Chairman. Shri Nikhil Chakraborty was also condemned as a Leftist though he was the doyen of Indian journalists be that as it may, he passed away. Sir, they did not deem it fit to fill the vacancy of Chairman. They have not framed the rules so far under the Prasar Bharati Act. This is an act of deliberate omission. They are guilty of masterly inaction.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government is not only willing to wound but willing to kill. But they are unable to do so because they do not have majority in the Rajya Sabha. If it could, it would have rolled back the Prasar Bharati into the Bay of Bengal. What are they instead? It is stifling. The infant is being stifled. If the infant is stifled in this manner, the growth of this institution would remain retarded.

Therefore, I said, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking more with agony because there is no point in losing temper on people who cannot be credited with sensitivity. Now, our Minister came out with a new proposition that 'there must be persons only drawn from the Media.' It was said in the past, 'The war is much too important to be left to the Generals. The Prasar Bharati is much too important to be left to the Media experts.' There must be experts drawn from different disciplines to facilitate, what should I say, cross-fertilization of ideas. They must have people from different disciplines. It is never too late. Why I am saying so, why I am wasting my breath, because it is not too late to resurrect this body. And now, an orchestrated campaign has been unleashed to say that the Prasar Bharati Board has failed. You never allowed it to function. It was never fully constituted. You have been trying to sabotage it from the word go and from the day one.

Shri Arun Jaitley, being a professional lawyer, is fond of his own professionalism. None is opposed to professionalism. But professionalism at what level? It may be there at the level of functioning but not at the level of the members of Prasar Bharati. I am happy to find Dr. Nitish Sengupta here who served a committee. He is

also one of those who headed one Committee. I should say in fairness to him that he made many useful recommendations. I drew upon some of the recommendations. I am referring to those things when I promulgated an Ordinance. I hope our hon. Minister will rove my fears to be liars. In the name of professionalisation, he may try to indulge in saffronisation. That is my solid fear. I want to enquire with our non-BJP partners of NDA as to why none of them has been given HRD portfolio, Home Ministry or IB. Dear friends, please wake up and realise that none of you are considered fit for these portfolios. You cannot be trusted to carry on the Agenda.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Do you want us to learn just to cross over to Congress just as you have learnt to cross over to Congress? Are you asking everybody to go there or what? Do you want us to do just as what you have done?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Some interventions are treated with benign neglect. Our hon. Minister may say Prasar Bharati is on trial. Through you I would like to tell him that it is not Prasar Bharati which is on trial. It is the Minister who is on trial. It is you who are in the dock. I hope at least now he will rise to the collective call of the country and liberate the electronic media from the Government's stranglehold.

I can give examples galore when the Government intervened, not during his Ministry, but at the time of his predecessor. But I do not want to waste the time of the House. I am dealing with the principle. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to rise to the occasion and see that this infant is allowed to grow at its natural pace and our hon. Minister should also realise that we have the largest network in the world. If you think the Government must have its own Channel, then you must have your own newspaper. You can start your own newspaper, but you will not find newspaper readers. Therefore, please recover from your ancient background because you are living in BC while we are moving into the third millennium. I hope through internet, you will be able to travel into third millennium along with all of us.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Since Shri S. Jaipal Reddy referred to the Committee which I headed on Prasar Bharati, which happened to be the last of the many Committees on the subject, I would like to give a brief background. That Committee was set up when Shri P.A. Sangma was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. I still remember the day when he called me to head that Committee. I said, 'Look, I am not a

[Dr. Nitish Sengupta]

mediaperson. Why are you troubling me', to which he said, 'No. I want someone like you, a management expert, an administration expert to tell us where the Act has gone wrong.'

Let me come to the background of 1990, till which time Doordarshan had a monopoly. That was why the question of autonomy became terribly important. The Verghese Committee and all the other Committees felt that since the Government had the uncontrolled power over news and current affairs; the political party in power could always take an unfair advantage of the complete control over Doordarshan and All India Radio. Therefore, autonomy was desirable. But by one of those paradoxes in history, Doordarshan lost that monopoly power almost before the ink was dried on the Prasar Bharati Act.

You will recall that the role that CNN played when the Kuwait-Iraq conflict erupted. The tremendous power wielded by satellite communication and the dish antenna was discovered for the first time. Then, all the other channels followed, both Indian and foreign.

16.31 hrs.

(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*)

Mr. Chairman, today, the Indian viewer is no longer tied down to the monopoly of Doordarshan at all. He has a tremendous amount of choice: BBC, CNN and many other Indian channels. In fact, one of my recommendations in that Committee was that it was pointless to stick to a position that we would not give permission for uplinking to these satellite channels. That was a short-term Committee and no Committee has produced so much in a report as that Committee did with such a low cost to the Government. Neither the Chairman nor the members took any honorarium or anything. They took only the travelling expenses.

After Shri P.A. Sangma came Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. She told me to galvanize the Committee again and submit a Report quickly. I was going to submit an Interim Report and then the Final Report. I was asked to submit the Final Report quickly. Later on, Shri C.M. Ibrahim became the Minister. He had very strong views on satellite channels. He said, 'Only over my dead body will the Indian Government permit uplinking facility to foreign channels.' I said, 'You can take a view there but can you prevent the Internet from coming in? What is the point in allowing the satellite channels to go on like free floating sovereign agencies without any control? It is much better to give them licence which will not only give the Government the power to put conditions for approval and for licence but also bring in a lot of foreign exchange

to the coffers of the Government of India.' It was done but anyway today the autonomy is gone. Today, the Indian viewer is no longer tied down to the monopoly of Doordarshan. Therefore, the question of autonomy becomes less and less important. That is the background which I would like hon. Members to appreciate.

A lot of reference has been made to the BBC. The BBC also had the first channel only for the Government, to disseminate the Government's views. The BBC Charter also has a provision for the BBC to be given directives by the Government although after the Second World War that power has been exercised only once. During the Falkland Islands dispute, when the BBC was giving a lot of publicity to the sinking of an Argentinian cruiser by a British submarine, there was a lot of human angle to it and it showed how the British submarines were cruel to the Argentinians who were going down under the sea. At that time, the only directive which has been issued in half-a-century by the Government to the BBC was, 'Please do not show it too much.' But this was not done.

It is not so much whether there is a law but much depends on the traditions that we build. The various practices and the kind of healthy traditions that we build gradually are really what are going to govern. After that conflict in the Gulf, there has been a lot of political changes. Maybe, it may take some time for the Government to appreciate the reality. I hope, they will try to recast the Prasar Bharati Act taking into account the vastly changed and fast-changing situation.

I had referred to two processes of change. When my Committee was deliberating, there was nothing called DTH but basically it was only about dish antenna and all that. But shortly after the Report was submitted, DTH came into the picture and again complicated the matter.

Even now, the Government is not able to take a decision on how to treat some of these technological problems which are appearing.

Mr. Chairman, my good friend, Mr. Jaipal Reddy has mentioned about he being made into an accused and of arbitrariness and all that. Is that completely correct? It is true that when he announced that the Prasar Bharati Act would be brought into operation, there was the support of the Congress. But on the 17th or 18th of November 1997, if I am not mistaken, the Congress announced the withdrawal of support. On 19th, the meeting of the Selection Committee took place. This could have taken place earlier also. On 19th, the meeting of the Selection Committee took place and on the 20th at midnight when the Congress had withdrawn support this announcement of the new Committee was made.

Constitutional propriety demands that such a major decision should be left to the successor Minister or the successor Government. Even if the decision has been taken, it should have been said that since they have lost the majority and since this Government is going out, let this matter be put up to the successor Government which will be coming in. So, I think that it is not correct to accuse the Government of fraud. I would not use strong words. He is my good friend. Perhaps, it was slightly improper to have hastened that notification at that time.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Since you have referred to me, may I give a clarification, if you yield?

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Yes, absolutely.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Firstly, it is not factually correct to say that the Congress party withdrew support on 17th November. The Congress Party, on 17th November said that if the DMK Ministers were not dropped, it might be constrained to withdraw support. Mr. Sengupta is a veteran bureaucrat; he is still a babe in the political woods. Therefore, let him to try to tread on a strange terrain.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: The other point is about the Government hastening it with the notification. By 20th, it was quite clear that the Congress was withdrawing support.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No. No. It was not clear. Sir, this point needs to be clarified. I am happy that a person with a background of Mr. Nitish Sengupta had raised it, because it permits me to go on record with my clarification. You may please refer to any dates. I said that the Vice-President of India was requested to make selections on 30th October. After that, the Government had no role to play. Secondly, the Board was constituted through a notification on 23rd November, by which time, the Government had not fallen formally. The Congress had not written to the President of India at all. This is the point I would like to clarify.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: The question is whether it was proper to issue that notification because the power to issue that notification rests with the Government. The Government at that stage should have announced that it is an important decision.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): During the last six months, before the elections, how many decisions were taken by this Government? Now, you are referring to one decision taken at that time.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Let us confine our discussion to the present subject matter.

A question was raised about the removal - or I do not know whether we can call it removal - or just simply vacating the position under the law. I have told that there were many defects in the entire Act. It made the main author or the architect of that, Mr. Upendra issue a statement once in a Press briefing saying that this Act has become practically unworkable. That is why, there was a long delay in implementing the Act between 1990 and 1997. Successive Governments came, but nobody bothered about that Act at all, although it has been passed unanimously.

Well, certainly, Mr. Jaipal Reddy deserves a lot of credit for implementing this Act, for the first time. When the persons from the Media asked him as to what happened to the recommendations of the Nitish Sengupta Committee some of which are very appropriate, he did announce that he shall give effect to them through legislation later on, but just then he was in a hurry to introduce that law because for eight years they had been sitting on it.

Eight years of delay took place between the passing of the Act and its implementation. These eight years were very very crucial. Now, there is a sea change in the technological scenario and the electronic media scenario. Things are no longer what they were in the seventies and eighties. The Act itself says that the term of the Members would be for six years and one-third of them will retire every two years. The Government will retire two of them after every two years. The Government has the power to do it and the Government went about it. According to whatever limited facts that I have been able to gather, the Government decided to really concentrate on those who are in the media and who had direct professional relationship with the media field and decided to retain them. The Government chose to retire those who did not have that direct professional experience or attachment to the media field. That is why the question of retiring one lady and one gentleman came up. But, bear in mind, not a single BJP person has been picked up and replaced in their place. I would have understood

[Dr. Nitish Sengupta]

it if the Government is set on saffronising the whole thing and removing the known Leftists. But that is not borne out by the facts because not a single saffron person has been put in their place. Still the vacancies exist and we have to see what the Government is going to do. I think it is unfair to accuse the Government at this stage of being particularly biased against the Leftists or people of Left protestations. The Government has decided to retain those eminent people like space scientist Shri U.R. Rao and Shri Abid Hussain. Shri Nikhil Chakroborty who is my mentor has passed away. So, it is not correct to see or read anything and everything, when nothing is there. Therefore, I think, it would be unfair to blame the Minister and the Government that in a high handed manner they replaced two of the members and retained others. It is neither red nor saffron.

The Government had the power to replace two of them and it only followed the provisions of law. One of two members even went to the High Court and that petition, I understand, had been dismissed. So, the High Court have read the law correctly and they have decided on the basis of their understanding of what the law says. It has been said that three Ministers of the BJP have spoken in three different voices. That only shows that there is some internal democracy in BJP. That only shows that they are not controlled by the *Sangh parivar* or some other organisations. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj took very keen interest in Prasar Bharati. She wanted to recommend some of the recommendations that my Committee had recommended. Then, Shri Pramod Mahajan made a statement as to what is the point in providing autonomy when the Government is so much concerned and when the Government spends so much money. A little while ago I mentioned that the entire question of autonomy has become somewhat irrelevant because of the changes that have taken place in several fields.

I feel that Government should come out with a resurrected Prasar Bharati Act taking into account the great changes which have taken place in the political scenario, in the technological scenario etc., which brooks of no legal difficulty. So, I do hope that the changes which have taken place from 1990 onwards would be taken into account. Shri Jeevan Reddy, Supreme Court Justice has said that nobody has the right to control the air. But then the Doordarshan would be part of the Government media. Therefore, the Committee to which a reference was made, of which I happened to be the Chairman, made a recommendation that like BBC,

Channel-I should be devoted to only expressing the Government's point of view, news or the current affairs and Chennals II, III and IV should be devoted to things like, agriculture, health and population. Of course, they should also be permitted to raise a part of the resources through advertisements. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the basic point is, today, how do you make Doordarshan compete with the number of private channels that are there. Doordarshan is the national property but it must acquire competitive edge. There I think it is professionalisation or professionalism more than anything else which holds good.

Another recommendation of mine in regard to Doordarshan and All India Radio was this. Historically, Doordarshan was an off-shoot of the All India Radio system but there is no reason why they should be kept together. They should be separated because technologies are different, styles are different and even the programmes are also becoming quite different. If you see a discussion or something on Doordarshan, it will appear as if the whole thing is planned on the style of All India Radio. But, normally if you see the television programmes elsewhere, you will see an altogether different technology. I am sorry, I am going into some of these details.

The other point is regarding the Doordarshan and the All India Radio being kept together. Doordarshan is a glamour boy. Everybody from the AIR wants to go to Doordarshan. I would say that those who are in Doordarshan should be in Doordarshan only. Just to get the promotion they go to AIR, revert and again get back to Doordarshan as quickly as they can. This, Mr. Chairman, is all on the present situation.

As I have recommended, instead of statutory corporation, the Doordarshan and the AIR should be turned into two separate joint sector companies. I had a long discussion with Shri Jaipal Reddy and he asked me as to how I get across the figure of Rs. 50,000 crore which the Government is supposed to have given as the value of the property. I told him that it is entirely by the figures which the department gave to me. I had suggested that shares should be issued to Government or others and they should be turned into the joint sector companies or separate companies. Who says, radio has become obsolete? Today, one of the wonders in the Western world has been the revival of radio and its competing with T.V. just as ground stations are competing with the satellites.

I have taken a lot of time. I am sorry for that. But it is not correct to say that the Government has committed fraud or have deliberately made use of or manipulated the law. On the other hand they have proceeded according to the law, as laid down in the Act which was passed unanimously in 1990.

16.46 hrs.

[English]

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"(i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 9th December, 1999 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 2000 and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Vayalar Ravi
2. Shri K. Rahman Khan
3. Shri K.R. Malkani
4. Shri Satishchandra Sitaram Pradhan
5. Shri Md. Salim
6. Shri J. Chitharanjan
7. Shri Jayant Kumar Malhoutra'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 9th December, 1999 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 2000 and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri H. Hanumanthappa
2. Shri Suresh Kalamadi
3. Dr. Gopalrao Vitthalrao Patil
4. Shri Gopalsinh G. Solanki
5. Shri Jibon Roy
6. Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav
7. Shri K. Kalavenkata Rao

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 9th December, 1999 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee on both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 2000 and do proceed to elect in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

[Secretary General]

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Rajubhai A. Parmar
2. Shri Jhumuk Lal Bhendla
3. Shrimati Jayaprada Nahata
4. Shri C.P. Thirunavukkarasu
5. Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra
6. Shri Gandhi Azad
7. Shri Sanatan Bisi
8. Shri Mohd. Azam Khan
9. Shri Ram Nath Kovind
10. Shri Govindram Miri'

[English]

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Re: Functioning of Prasar Bharati — *Contd.*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, the BJP in power and the BJP out of power, are two different faces. This I say when I compare what Shri Pramod Mahajan had said and what today Shri Arun Jaitley has to say in regard to the autonomy or rather the undesirability of autonomy, particularly in respect of the Doordarshan and Akashvani the two electronic media. If we compare what the Government say today with what has been said earlier, my saying two faces of the BJP - out of power and in power - will be confirmed. I am referring to a larger figure in the saffron camp. His name is, Shri L.K. Advani. Immediately after the Janata Government had come under the leadership of Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Advani was the Minister for I&B. You may see what he had to say at that point of time. Of course, the Minister may now say that two decades have passed and a lot

of changes have taken place. The Minister seems to be more conscious about the technological changes. He is trying to emphasize accountability. He is trying to give focus to the credibility aspect of Doordarshan and Akashvani. But things have not changed much about the concept of autonomy. As has been rightly pointed out by my esteemed colleague Shri Jaipal Reddy, since the 1960s, so many committees, so many individuals, experts. Parliamentarians and Ministers have been emphasizing that the only alternative was autonomy. Autonomy can be of different varieties. There should be public autonomy, so that people can have access to information. People have a right to information to communicate their feelings, emotions, messages and also have access to it.

Rightly in 1995 the historic judgment by the Supreme Court said that airways was a public property. There can be no governmental control or for that matter there can be no private control either. It is just like oxygen or river water. Airways is a public property.

I had been referring to the two faces of BJP. Now I shall refer to their two voices. They are speaking of the second generation reforms. They do not even know as to what happened to the first generation reforms. In their own manifesto they have written that since 1991, for six years, Congress Party had wasted the reforms process and they landed the country in distress and sorrow. Out of the eight years of reforms process, they refer to the first six years like this. In the last two-three years they have suddenly woken up to the second generation reforms. They say, they are selling this and that; they are opening it on a platter; they are making presentation of Navratnas; they are speaking so much of market economy and decontrol. Looking at the pace at which they are proceeding, even the World Bank is asking as to what we are doing

[Translation]

It is foolishness, what sort of direction and method is this?

[English]

Mr. Paul Krugman and many other great advocates of reforms are criticising this and they themselves are taking a U-turn. Now they are speaking about reforms. That is a different story. But here is an area where they want to get back the control on the media.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): I am on a Point of Order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Under Rule 376, Sir. My Point of Order is that when the hon. Member was referring to disinvestment and all that, he used the word '*pagal*'. I would request you, as this word is unparliamentary, to kindly expunge it from the proceedings.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: That can be done by you, Sir. Whether the word '*pagal*' is unparliamentary or not can be checked up and a direction can be given from the Chair. The Chair can check it up, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please continue.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, this is a serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not unparliamentary. Please take your seat.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Perhaps you have not seen the Zero Hour. That is why you are questioning it. During that time, many of us are in that category!

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I must thank him because I did not hear the word. He has got it broadcast now.

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: What is happening should be revealed in words as well as in action.

[English]

What I have been telling is that they are speaking in two voices.

Now I refer not to the divergent voices of BJP, but to the individual voice of the hon. Minister, an eminent lawyer, Shri Arun Jaitley. He said that autonomy was needed when their party first came to power as the official media had been misused earlier by the Congress Party. Now they are misusing it.

I am just reading a part of what has been stated by the eminent Hindi literator who has been unceremoniously removed from the Prasar Bharati Board. There was a Public Interest Litigation also against his removal on which the Delhi High Court had already given its judgement.

AN HON. MEMBER: But he lost the case.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: He lost the case; it is all right. But morally it is indignant; morally no civilised Government should do it. He said that, since the electoral process was set under way, he had assumed the authority on behalf of the Prasar Bharati Board to monitor the public grievances about the quality of political coverage in the electronic media. He, in this capacity, received no fewer than 1,500 complaints from the viewers about Doordarshan's unseemly bias towards the BJP. He argues:

"For every individual who writes, there must be, at least, a thousand who share the same perception."

Sir, they say that the Congress Party was misusing it and that is why, they had demanded autonomy, at that time. But now, the Prasar Bharati Board member himself is publicly saying that he had intervened against the misuse by the BJP during the election process. Then, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commission had also intervened. They wanted to introduce a 24 hours News Channel to give publicity for the image building of their leader, to have an edge in the election. But the Election Commission had intervened in the matter. They could not forget and forgive the people who had been upholding the concept of autonomy and guarding the autonomous institution.

Sir, the Government had unceremoniously removed the members of the Prasar Bharati Board. Is this the way to remove them that the people should know that they have been removed only through newspapers? What does it show? This shows to the people that the BJP has come to power and they will remove everybody, whatever may be their status or however high the reputation and recognition they may be having throughout the world, be it in the Indian Council of Historical Research, be it in the NCERT, etc. Can they not show the simple courtesy of informing those people like Romila Thapar and Rajendra Yadav, on telephone about their removal? Is this a civilised Government? They do not even have the courtesy of informing those people, who have been honoured internationally and who have contributed to the Prasar Bharati Board in their capacity as members, by making a single telephone call. Can they justify it? No; they cannot justify it. So, they will have to keep silent. It never happens in any civilised country.

The member of the Prasar Bharati Board, who had been removed now, says:

"My ultimate objective is to ensure credibility of the medium..."

"...Because of this only autonomy was recommended."



[Shri Rupchand Pal]

Sir, Doordarshan was once called 'Indira Darshan' and the most eloquent speakers from that side, at that time, were Shri L.K. Advani and people who had been in the Opposition then, including our hon. Prime Minister. But now they are speaking in different voices among themselves also. Shri Arun Jaitley is speaking about accountability. He is also speaking about the autonomy required these days because, he says, this was misused by them. He is also speaking about credibility. But I shall give due credit to Shri Pramod Mahajan. He does not care for the hidden agenda. He does not have anything to hide. He says:

"Prasar Bharati has lost all relevance. It was wrong to constitute Prasar Bharati."

Sir, in 1990, I was here, many of us were here and Shri P. Upendra discussed it for several hours with us. I have been associated with the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for several years, since 1980.

17.00 hrs.

Some of us were consulted at various levels and ultimately, a consensus was reached. BJP was a party to that. Their leaders were a party to that.

What is he saying? He says: "Ensuring autonomy to the Government, autonomy to the Government channel, it is a meaningless exercise. We are spending one thousand crores of rupees. How can we just allow this body to work without any Governmental control?" This is what Shri Pramod Mahajan says. He says further: "No Government would like to spend about Rs. 1,000 crore on DD and AIR and have no control over them in day to day activities, specially at the functioning of the Prasar Bharati."

I just remind them that once our hon. Shri P.A. Sangma, when he was the Information and Broadcasting Minister, somewhere in the North-East had come out with a statement that Prasar Bharati was only an extended wing of the Government and it was meant for propagation of Government views only. This is what Shri Sangma had said. He was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting for a brief period. At that time, the entire Opposition including the leaders of the BJP joined in the protest and said that after the Prasar Bharati had been set up as a public autonomous body, the Ministers should

not interfere in its functioning. Somehow, the Minister, Shri Sangma, tried to retract and backed out from the stand he had taken in public.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is another Member on behalf of my Party who will speak. So, I am trying to be brief.

Sir, he has talked about professionalism. What is professionalism? Let us define it. Yes, it is to put people like Shri Sonu Sen, Gnanamurthy, and others. Okay, they are professionals. But what about the presentation of pluralism of views, which is a verdict of the Supreme Court?

After six months, micro soft and some other things are going to come in Internet. In these days, a debate is going on, in this age of information technology, digital revolution, how more and more people will have access to global scenario, access to global information. You are trying to have a control over it. I do not know whether this is outside the Parliamentary parlance or not. They are living in the fools' paradise. You shall be punished by history, you shall be punished by the technology, and you shall be punished by the people next time when you face the people.

Firstly, he has taken one stand, that is professionalism. Immediately, when he saw that it would not stand the test of criticism, which was coming on, then he took a legal stand. He said that he removed them because he had got the authority and power and also said that they could go to the court. Why had this Prasar Bharati been set up? Why did you agree to it? Why are you still speak about autonomy? Why are you still speak about accountability?

Communications, broadcasting and telecommunication will ultimately converge. We have the Ministry of Information and Technology. Yesterday I was asking the hon. Minister for Communications a question. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has been set up by an Act of Parliament. They are defying the C&AG when the C&AG wanted to know from them as to what was the basis for the fixation of the tariff structure, which goes very much against the DoT and the Government companies.

Instead of giving them that information, they are going to the court and challenging the authority of the Comptroller and Auditor General and spending

Government money. And you are saying that they are autonomous! Terms like 'autonomy' and 'independence' are being used by them only to confuse others. Even the regulator is accountable to someone and Prasar Bharati, of course, is accountable. But that does not mean that it is accountable to an individual Minister. There was a very big rally at Delhi. The Minister himself had on the floor of the House, said that when the news had gone for broadcasting it, some higher-ups had intervened to say that no such news should go because it was a rally of the Third Front secular parties at Delhi. I had said that on the floor of the House also and no one had the guts to reply that day. They are behaving in a manner which will lead to their own graves. These people are behaving in a manner where they will lose their credibility. And if they want to control the electronic media, the electronic media also will lose its credibility. We have got excellent people. We have the best professionals in our structure in Doordarshan and also in Akashvani. Our people have been honoured. I can give you umpteen number of such cases. Our own Secretary was taken by Star TV our own people in Doordarshan were taken by Zee TV and others. They are running their channels because of our own trained people and still they say we do not have professionals, and just to bring in professionalism, two eminent people had to be removed. No one will buy their argument. No one will buy their logic.

They are talking about so many irrelevant and meaningless things about technology and about digital technology age. I have been associated with a Select Committee under the leadership of Shri Sharad Pawar. I had the occasion to listen to many viewpoints. I have also been associated with the National Media Policy Group led by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. When Shri K.P. Singh Deo was the Minister, he had set up that body and I was the privileged person to be associated with that body. I had the occasion to listen to so many things. The Congressmen had their own choice, their own preferences, their own authoritarian style of functioning and the BJP has been claiming that they are different, they are democratic. But now we see that there is no difference between them in the matter of misuse of the electronic media and also it is lopsided on information, education, entertainment. Now they say that on 26th January, we will have one Education Channel, we will have this, we will have that, but their preference is commercialisation, commerce and profit, not service. I shall only remind them that when Doordarshan had come first in the nineties, during the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi's time, it was said that it will be the most meaningful

instrument of social changes, with emphasis on education, information and, of course, healthy entertainment, which they are themselves destroying, and I think they will destroy themselves by trying to destroy these institutions which are built up by the people of this country. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra); Mr. Chairman, Sir, Prasar Bharati has been taken up for discussion in the House today. Shri Jaipal Reddy has tried to cover the facts in his speech made in impressive English. The mention of media and Prasar Bharati has been made in the House today only because two of the members of Prasar Bharati have been removed. Television media cannot be ignored in any part of the world. In view of the way the technology is developing, the attraction for the media is increasing among people, and the competition is on the rise throughout the world. It has come up as such a media which connects people from all over the world. When we talk about Doordarshan and All India Radio in the context of India, it has always been felt after independence that the Government has too much control over All India Radio and Doordarshan, hence these should be made autonomous. This has been a debatable issue from the very beginning. The Government also made efforts in this direction and realised its importance.

The Prasar Bharati bill was passed by majority vote by both the Houses in 1990. Government changed many times in the next six years but no Government tried to notify it. In 1996, when Shri Jaipal assumed the charge of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, he notified it. Prasar Bharati was embroiled in controversies right from the beginning. I was listening to the speech of Shri Reddy very attentively. He made all the points in his inimitable style but at one stage he tried to hide facts also. This is an important matter. When Hon'ble Members raised this matter, he tried to give a reply.

An ordinance was issued in 1997 even when summons had already been issued to convene a session of the Parliament. Shri Jaipal is present here. When he was in the opposition, he used to oppose such a move. It seems that he also had a hidden agenda. So he came out with an ordinance immediately in order to implement his agenda.

There were 6 important points in Prasar Bharati bill. It was provided therein that the Hon'ble Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha should be represented in Prasar Bharati. However, he omitted this point. At that time, the maximum age limit for the C.E.O. was pegged at

[Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy]

62 years. However he omitted that point also and removed the age limit. As per his definition, the C.E.O. can be 70, 80, 90 or even 100 years old. A capital investment of rupees fifty five thousand crore is involved in this sector. There was a provision for a full time Director whip however that post was abolished. When a provision of Rs. 55 thousand crore was made for Prasar Bharati, it was not realised at that time that this person was to be nominated in an organisation which had 48000 employees. They were to be transferred to Prasar Bharati. They were supposed to work under him. The post of Director, Personnel was also abolished. Shri Gujral was the Prime Minister and Shri Jaipal Reddy was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the United Front Government. An announcement had been made to the effect that support would be withdrawn over the issue of D.M.K. At present he is denying it whereas everybody was aware of it. He was kept informed through the media as he was the Minister in charge of the Department in control of that media. He did not know that the Government was likely to fall. He brought this ordinance in the House on October 29. An ultimatum was issued by Sitaram Kesari ji on 17th of the next month that support would be withdrawn if the D.M.K. Government was not dismissed. A note was put up to the Government regarding the Constitution of Prasar Bharati the very next day i.e. 18.11.1997.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly listen to what happened next. The Constitution of board had been left pending till the time the very existence of Government was threatened, but within a single day i.e. on 19.11.97, a select committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Vice President. The persons nominated by Hon'ble President and the Chairman of the Press Council were nominated as members. A capital investment of Rs. 55 thousand crores was involved and such a major decision was to be taken, still the process of nomination of six members was completed within a single day. The Government had no role in it. The seven names appeared out of the blue.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will you yield for a minute?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I will not yield now; I will complete my speech, and then I will yield.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, six names were finalised in an evening. A meeting of the select committee was held on 19th and the names of the members were proposed therein. Hon'ble Sitaram Kesari issued the final ultimatum

on 20.11.97 that the Congress Party would withdraw the support if D.M.K. was not dropped. All the MPs are present here. Officials and other people might also be listening to this debate. The Government of India might have moved with such efficiency for the first time. A note was moved on the 20th for making the appointment. A senior official of the level of Joint Secretary maintained that the person whose name had been proposed for the post of Chief Executive Officer.

[English]

He cannot be nominated as CEO because he has interests in Doordarshan and All India Radio.

[Translation]

As Shri Gill and his wife were producing TV serials at that time. This file was moved at 11 in the night as the Secretary signed this file and put the time as 11 p.m. The Additional Secretary commented at 11.30 p.m. that it was impossible and the board could not be constituted as this would be against the rules. An affidavit was procured the same night from the person who was proposed to be appointed as C.E.O. that he had no interests therein and the name of that person was sought to be cleared after procuring that affidavit. The matter did not end there. The Prasar Bharati was constituted and the C.E.O. and the members were appointed in the span of a single day i.e. from 20th to 21st. There might not be any such precedent in the Government of India that a file was moved at 24 levels in a single night. This file was moved from the level of the Section Officer to the Secretary to the Government of India and was put up before Shri Jaipal Reddy after 24 hours. He gave his final decision and appointed the C.E.O. It takes nine months to deal with an ordinary matter under Rule 377 in the Government of India but such a big unit was constituted within 48 hours and the relevant file was moved day and night. I would like to praise Shri Jaipal Reddy for having worked not only in the daytime but also during night and he also made his Department work overnight. Shri Reddy was instrumental in getting him appointed on deputation but he is likely to be in trouble due to that very fellow. Shri Gill is a literary man. He used to write novels and books. He has penned a book titled 'The Dynasty' in which he has discussed the Nehru family and I cannot bring myself to mention the description given in the book. Even Shri Rajiv Gandhi who has left for his heavenly abode has not been spared. I feel sorry for the sort of commentary made in that book. Hon'ble Jaipal Reddy is in such a position today, however there is no specific intention behind mentioning all these points. I only wish to underline the paradox inherent in politics. I feel sorry when I raise such a matter in the House.

However all the leaders will have to introspect each time a matter is taken up in the House and ponder over the circumstances under which such a major decision was taken. Prasar Bharati is being discussed today and people feel perturbed when the provisions made therein are discussed...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding; so, I will allow you after him.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I have a right.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I have a right to carry on.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I have a right to offer a personal clarification.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I know that these various things which I am just telling you are hurting you. But then, in the interest of this country, I am compelled to speak out these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Reddy, he is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak after he completes his submission.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I have every right to offer a personal clarification...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if a Member seated here is named and allegations are levelled against him, doesn't he have the right to offer a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, he has the right to offer a clarification...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I would rise only to offer my personal clarification...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: But he is not yielding. You can speak after he finished his submission.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, there is no question of that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you a chance then.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule do you want to intervene?

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sitting here and if some hon'ble Member levels allegations against me or names me, should I not react? It is there in the rule book that the Member can give personal explanation.

*[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, you could consult everybody. I have the inalienable right to offer my personal clarification...*(Interruptions)* I have the right to offer personal clarification...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You have the right to clarify your point. But I will give you a chance after he finishes his submission.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the only problem is that he is making some points now and later on...*(Interruptions)* if I clarify the points...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not levelling allegations against anyone. I am telling the truth.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak after he completes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, my clarification at that stage may be slightly out of place. Therefore, I need to clarify now so that the hon. Member can also be enlightened...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak after he completes.

Shri Rudy, you may continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the entire House is perturbed because I am raising this issue in the House. This issue has become the centre of discussion because Shrimati Promila Thaper and Shri Rajendra Yadav have been dropped. This is the reason for their discomfort. Our leftist friends also are of the view that there is some hanky panky in this matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government have to bear an expenditure of Rs. 1400 to 1500 crores every year ever since the constitution of Prasar Bharati and it is occurring an income of only Rs. 550 crores. I would also like to draw the attention of the government that there has been 76 per cent increase in the advertisement sector all over the country from 1996 to 1999 and during the same period despite Prasar Bharati being in existence there has been a fall of seven per cent in the advertisement of the Doordarshan. Had our official been so efficient and their names would have been there in the panel, the autonomy and merit which we are talking about and the objectives which we have been trying to achieve through the Prasar Bharati for the last four years would have been achieved long back. Why then these objectives have not been achieved? I agree that there is nothing wrong with the quality of programmes of Prasar Bharati but the people who were selected as the members of the Prasar Bharati were not made accountable. There were some persons who were not efficient and were not in a position to deliver the goods. The present Government tried to drop such persons and these persons were to be dropped under that rule but it did not happen that way. The intention of the Government was good. It has been stated here time and again that the Bharatiya Janata Party has a hidden agenda. I would like to tell you that the Bharatiya Janata Party has only one agenda and that is national interest. Apart from this there is no other agenda.

[*English*]

Sir, Shri Jaipal Reddy has said that the air belongs to all of us. He quoted Pandit Nehru forgetting what Shri Gill had written in his book. "The Dynasty". He has quoted the judgement of the Supreme Court while forgetting the activities which took place right under his nose in his Ministry then. He had said that his job as a Minister was to become jobless in the Ministry to make the Prasar Bharati strong. The Government knows very well as to how did they perform then.

[*Translation*]

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, as far as the tenure of the other member is concerned, Shri Vijay Veerghese is

associated with the media and he is well known the world over. Shri Abid Hussain is a diplomat and has been associated with the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. Had the intention of the Government not been good he would have not been there. Prof. U.R. Rao is the space technology expert. But the Prime Minister has today set up a three member committee. It has not been set up with some other intention. The objective of the appointment of these persons is to achieve the primary objective of Prasar Bharati. Shri Narayan Murthy who is well known all over the world is an information technology wizard and Shri Sullu Sen is well known all over the world for market consultancy. Both of them have been appointed to that committee.

Kiran Karnik is associated with the Discovery channel which has a wide viewership. Committee of such people has been constituted in order to obtain information about the Prasar Bharati by conducting a review of its functioning. Today it is not good to have such discussion in the House on dropping of some persons from the Prasar Bharati Board. I would like to tell the House only one thing that the circumstances under which the Prasar Bharati Board was constituted earlier and the intention of our Government...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, I was the second speaker from the BJP. Somehow my name has gone down very low in the list as it has happened with Prasar Bharati.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken for 25 minutes.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: But, Sir, there are many important points left with me. I will try to conclude early.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with your viewpoint. I have discussed several issues like constitution of the Prasar Bharati Board etc. The intention of our Government is clear and our government believe that the competition in the field of media and television has resulted in

[*English*]

bombardment of television channels inside our houses.

[Translation]

The atmosphere in which all this is going on there is a need for competition. Today there is need to give such autonomy to Doordarshan also. In coming days the quality of Doordarshan programmes should match the programmes aired by BBC and other channels the world over. There is a degradation in values the world over and there is thinking that they should revert to ancient Indian traditions. People are of the view that the programmes of Doordarshan should be viewed all over the world which may enhance the prestige of India. The entire House will be unanimous on the point that the autonomy and self reliance which we are talking can be realised under the BJP Government ably headed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Our dynamic Minister of Information and Broadcasting has the courage to take the decision and our Government are full committed to implement all the laws relating to Prasar Bharati and to give autonomy to Doordarshan.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Rudy made specific references to some of the steps I took. Therefore, I am entitled to offer personal clarification.

BJP, perhaps like the Nazis, believe in repeating a big lie ten times so that it can pass for truth. I stated here, in the course of my presentation, that I notified the Act as early as the 22nd July, 1997. The Act came into irreversible operation as early as the 15th September. I wrote to the Vice-President of India on the 30th October. It should not be confused with 17th November.

The process of selection was initiated from the 30th October with the Vice-President as the Chairperson. Selections were made available to the Government on the 19th of November. The Government had no role to play in it. The Minister is a noted lawyer. As per Subsection (4), Section 4 of the Act, selections made by the Selections Committee are final and binding. Therefore, Shri Rudy is only a party to the process of spreading this Goebbelsian lie.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: This requires explanation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Giving explanations and counter-explanations is not allowed. Shri Rudy, please take your seat.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this matter is the property of the House now. These are facts. There are documents substantiating what I have said. In spite of

that when such statements are made in the House, they should be withdrawn.

Sir, he has said that I am just trying to be a part of the bigger lie game. I do not agree with this. Sir, I think, he should withdraw these words.

Yes, it is an accepted fact that we are here in the Ruling party. We appreciate the mistakes committed by him and that can be condoned. We will find ways to solve it. But then, he should accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please take your seat.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Udaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, when the discussion is held on Prasar Bharati, we all who have seen the working of I&B Ministry during the regime of Congress Government, must be recollecting the incidents that took place at that time. I remember that earlier the members who are at present in the ruling side and are raising doubts against Prasar Bharati were very much in favour of it. At that time they were blaming the then Government for not giving autonomy to Prasar Bharati. They were levelling charges that the Congress Government wanted to have its hold over electronic media and that's why it was not in favour of providing autonomy to it which was the prime requirement at that time. Today, I am surprised to hear a different definition of autonomy from them. However, there is a person who is firm in his opinion to provide autonomy to it and now by initiating this debate at an appropriate time, he has given us an opportunity for introspection. I am pointing to Dr. Reddy. I would like to mention the time during 1990-91 when opposition used to aim us on the issue of autonomy and we used to say 3 or 4 points which were true. Many technology based new companies were on the threshold of entering India at that time. However, they were apprehensive about the treatment they will be getting if the present set up of Prasar Bharati will remain unchanged, what guidelines will be binding on them and to what extent our television will be able to compete with those companies.

The second most important point was about accountability with regard to which the then hon'ble Minister had also mentioned. He had said that he was in favour of autonomy but it should be attached with the accountability. At that time Congress was also in favour of presenting the bill with accountability as a part of it. But the introduction of the bill cannot be accomplished until discussion is held with all the sections of the society, all political parties and the people associated with media.

[Dr. Girija Vyas]

The third point was regarding the placement/absorption of employees. Though we are in favour of giving autonomy, we would not like to bring this bill incomplete. This bill and autonomy is the brain child of Shri Reddy. Therefore, when he became the Minister, his top priority was to bring Prasar Bharati Bill. I remember that at that time he had said that commitment is also necessary along with professionalism. You have also stated that along with autonomy, accountability is also necessary. I do not know how much time you would have taken, but the Government was toppled but you had stated that a bill should be brought to include the members of Parliament to fix accountability. Bhartiya Janata Party had three different ministers in it and the opinion of all of them were divided. Difference of opinion is not new for I&B Ministry. I used to call it self service Cafeteria as technology and concepts keep on changing, we can not stick to one point, but we have to keep on changing ourselves accordingly.

Not saying much, I would like to ask a few questions to the Government. But before that I would like to clarify that Congress was never against providing autonomy and history shows that it has never misused the media. However, as Congress was continuously in power for sometime, therefore, such allegations that Congress was interfering in the telecast of news, current affairs and other matters were levelled against it.

First of all, I would like to know from the Government the shape of news today. Whether any changes have taken place in it during the last 10-12 years and whether Government intend to bring about some changes in it? What is the form of current affairs? So far as autonomy is concerned, it is true that the present Government has tried to give it a saffron colour. They are trying to project their leaders through the news for 24 hours. Secondly, an attempt is being made to saffronize the regional Doordarshan kendras through their state governments and to strike the cultural aspect through the black order of Prasar Bharati. Whether it is Bihar or Rajasthan. With the hope to remain linked with our culture, we have given time to regional centres during our tenure, however, I do not know why their time is being reduced through Prasar Bharati.

In 1992, Gandhiji had mentioned in 'Harijan' that the coming time will be an open time and we shall not be able to have control on anybody. I do not know whether you have discussed that there would be any foreign equity in print media and if it is there, then how much. I would like to know that by when the Government are going to present the bill regarding private channels so that autonomy, commitment and accountability could remain there. Government should ensure the timely presentation of the bill. Whether only 'Doordarshan' will be included in

this bill? The bill was delayed during our regime because foreign channels were entering India and we would not like the bill to be confined to 'Doordarshan' and 'AIR' only. What is the opinion of the Government with regard to the vulgar advertisements being shown on private channels. Government have to explain the manner in which Prasar Bharati will be accountable to the Parliament. It seems to me that the efforts are being made to wind up 'Doordarshan.' For that purpose programmes of a low standard are being accepted from the private channels and there is a reduction in regional programmes and disorder in commissioned programmes. Our colleagues have rightly stated that if such irregularities continue even after Prasar Bharati. Then it puts a question mark. If the Government intend to bring this bill early, whether it will talk to all the political parties and media persons as the same was done by the then Minister earlier while bringing the Prasar Bharati bill.

I would like to mention one more thing. Many a time eminent media personalities are appointed as its members and chairman. Dr. Reddy is in our party. It is regretful that Shri Gill has been removed from there. When I was the Minister, he used to make films for Doordarshan. That's why he was appointed as Chairman. I am not aware whether he was engaged in film making at that time also but the present Government should not appoint such persons in Prasar Bharati Board who are engaged in film making. We are still in favour of providing autonomy to it. We want that there should be a coordination between Parliament and Prasar Bharati to lay guidelines for the India of 21st century. We cannot deviate from the educative, informative and the entertainment programmes which are the main stream of our electronic media. We hope that the Government will brush up the dream of Dr. Reddy to make it a realistic one and will not overlook it.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (Sirs): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in the discussion of the functioning of Prasar Bharati. After the independence, the issue of enacting Prasar Bharati Act was raised in this House, but 10-15 years ago, it was felt that such an Act should be enacted which could give autonomy to radio and television. After independence, it worked with the aim of disseminating information to the common people of the country about Government's political, economic and social programmes whether through radio or Akashvani. It was felt that Government hides some facts or people of the country do not come to know about the true condition or true facts. At that time, the need of enactment of such an Act was felt through which autonomy should be given to it and people should get their right of information. Keeping this aim in view, the Prasar Bharati Act was enacted in 1990, and Prasar Bharati is committed to fulfil its responsibilities in this direction.

Sir, I would like to tell the importance of Akashvani and Radio in present scenario before the House. Today, every village is having TV, due to which importance of radio has reduced and TV has become a household item. Today even the poor have TV and they watch every programme. Approximately 40 channels are operating in the country. The common man tries to get true picture of political and economic condition of the country by watching these channels. Alongwith it, he wants to analyse social unity. The citizens of the country also want to imbibe the feeling of nationalism and patriotism. I remember, when I was very young, people in villages used to carry radio sets to their fields and listened to every programme. At the time of election, they used to listen to news bulletins after every five minutes. But gradually its standad has deteriorated. Today, they like to watch disco on TV, but do not wish to listen to news. similarly, the standard of Doordarshan's programmes has also deteriorated. In the name of glamour such programmes were telecast which are unfit for family viewing and we have not been able to control the foreign channels.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, the need of the hour is to improve the quality of programmes of Aakashvani and Doordarshan because today it is the largest publicity media. Today, Akashvani and Doordarshan have become more credible than print-media. I remember in villages people used to switch over to BBC to get acquainted with true facts behind the news. People used to trust it. The Prasar Bharati Act of the Government is a bold step in the direction of giving autonomy to media. But alongwith it Government should also pay attention towards its economic aspect and its quality. Government spends Rs. 1600 crore every year on it and recovers only Rs. 395 crore in the form of revenue. It depicts how much loss is incurred every year. It is not appropriate to waste the money paid by the taxpayers. It should be properly utilised.

17.47 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN *in the Chair*)

I would only say that this is a good step, but alongwith it, I would like to keep a few suggestions before you. Today, the quality of both these mediums has deteriorated, and we have not been able to imbibe the feeling of nationalism among the people properly. It does not have as much credibility among the people, as it should have. A Broadcasting Regulatory Authority should be set up to control it and to enhance its importance and quality. The Government should also keep its control, so that it should not become unrestrained, and it should have social concern also. It should work as Broadcasting Authority. Sometimes controversy arises over the age limit

as earlier no time limit was fixed for it or it has been stated that no person from outside should be appointed. Therefore a regulatory authority is essential in this regard. If we want to have knowledge of science and technology, we do not get it from Doordarshan and for that we have to switch over to foreign channels. Therefore, this type of programmes or geographical programmes should also be telecast. The indecent glamorous programmes which are being telecast in the name of community relations should be checked, so that common people should get a message and be able to trust their electronic media. We can know truth and take lessons from it, can express our views, can promote unity and integrity of the country and can lead our people on the path of progress. Therefore, the Government should pay attention in this regard. With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (*Vaishali*): Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently Shri Jaipal Reddy got the outstanding Parliamentarian Award. This debate has been initiated by him. The journalism and media has been recognised as fourth estate in the democracy. The democracy of the country cannot be strong till the media is free and impartial. Therefore, it was felt that radio and television under the Government should be made autonomous and impartial. People in villages are also of the view that local radio and television do not give authentic news, but the news broadcast by BBC is more credible. I remember the emergency period. At that time, the news was censored on radio. People in villages used to rely on BBC news for authentic information. People used to trust it. The concept was initiated from that time and then Prasar Bharati bill was introduced.

Shri Reddy has narrated the incidents from beginning to till now. It is said that Mr. Gill was very strict, he never pleaded for anyone, and he never used to listen to anybody. The law was amended to remove him. This was also discussed here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARJUN JAITLEY): First the law was changed to appoint him.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It was done because it didn't suit you. Since BJP took over, Shri Arun Jaitley is the third Minister of this Ministry in this Government. First, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and then Shri Pramod Mahajan were removed from this Ministry. Now you are also doing the same thing. You are daily seen on the television. When hon'ble Prime Minister was in opposition, he used to say that daily Shrimati Indira Gandhi is shown on Doordarshan and he would term it



[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

as 'Devi-Darshan'. Perhaps, you do not remember it...*(Interruptions)* You should raise your mental faculty. You have forgotten it...*(Interruptions)* Vaishali is the father of democratic system. The democracy prevailed there, when no other country in the world was having democratic system. Three thousand years ago, there was 'Lichhavi' democracy. We are proud of it. We have not taken the lesson of democracy from Shri Abraham Lincoln. In 1898, bicameral system was there in Kerala. When Bihar and Orissa were united, the council was set up in Bihar in 1912.

They were misled into opposing it. Three persons made objectionable remarks. When Shri Jaipalji said that according to Goebel, if false statement is repeated ten times, it appears to be true. Now we people say that Goebel and Machiavelli used to tell lies. These people are also fascist, and we do not trust them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a legislation was enacted to remove Mr. Gill. Mr. Gill was removed, but no other suitable person has been appointed in his place till now. Why it has not been done, if you have any reply, give us. Shri Pramod Mahajan had replied during the last Lok Sabha that they are not dealing with this matter. According to my information, Mr. Tiwari or Mr. Triveni looks after the news broadcast. He first reads the news, and when nod is given by him, then only the news bulletin is broadcast. There was a poet by name of Bhikhari Thakur in Bihar. In his poem he said:

'Hukumat ke Hathi ke daant Hai Do  
Khane ke do Asar, Dikhai do Asar.'

As Shri Rupchand Pal has said that Prasar Bharati has got double face. Though it is being stated that autonomy has been given, but these people are dictating the news telecast according to their will. We allege that they are following double standards. There is a difference in their saying and doing. They have given autonomy to it which means that it should work independently and impartially, but it was stated in Parliament that they are unable to take any action. The Minister has got no right. Such irregularities are also found in the selection of serials. The scam of course of rupees has taken place in this regard. The serials which were to be rejected, were approved and which were to be approved, were rejected. If a probe is conducted in this regard, nobody shall be spared. Therefore, they will give arbitrary reply in the name of giving autonomy to the Prasar Bharati. Then why have you appointed Additional Secretary over there. How is it autonomous? Therefore, the credibility of Prasar Bharati is in danger. People are also suspecting it. When Prasar Bharati was constituted, it was said at

that time that like BBC, it will become reputed, independent and impartial and people will get authentic information from it, but with the passage of time, it has lost its credibility. We are observing changes, but in reality, irregularities are taking place. Therefore, when we were in power, we had a dream that autonomy will be the aim of the Prasar Bharati, it will be credible and there will be no interference from Government's side, but today Government is interfering in it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, today if you watch or listen to the news bulletins of Doordarshan and Radio respectively you will come to know that Ministers are using it for their own propaganda. The maximum coverage is given to the Prime Minister, and the rest of coverage is given to the other Ministers. At the time of elections, TV and radio has worked like sycophants (Bhat). In Bihar, those people were appointed as Bhat (sycophants) who used to eulogize the king. Similarly, they used it for their party's campaign. The BJP Government has hatched a conspiracy, therefore, we have lost faith in them. The people have also lost their faith in them. When people will lose their faith in media and the Government will say, watch star TV and Zee news, it means these people have enmity with them. These people do not work properly. Sometimes it appears they are right. But this is very dangerous. Due to this reason, we say that neither the House nor the Government should have any control over it. If the Government takes arbitrary decision, there will be resentment among Members as well as common people. Therefore, we would like Prasar Bharati to have same reputation which BBC enjoys, but we do not trust them. We do not expect anything from them.

18.00 hrs.

How can we. After changing the legislation, they have not done anything so far. Since then two years have passed the Ministers have changed, and official work has come to standstill. Therefore, I would like that hon'ble Minister should reply the questions raised by Shri Jaipal Reddy. He is a wise Minister and lawyer by profession. He is expert in manipulating and he will definitely manipulate the things. But common people have this feeling that media should be free and impartial. In my view, the democracy will be strengthened, if the fourth estate is strong. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next speaker is Dr. Beatrix D'Souza.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): The time of the sitting has to be extended, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this discussion was two hours. It is already over. With the consent of the House, we extend the time. How much time is required to complete this discussion? The hon. Speaker has said that today we have complete it.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajan), Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this issue may be continued for tomorrow.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Speaker has said that today itself we should complete the discussion on this subject. It was agreed also that this discussion would be completed today. It is for the House to decide how much time it wants. I think one hour is sufficient.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajan), U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please adjourn the house today and this issue may be continued tomorrow.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: This issue may be continued for tomorrow because today there is an important meeting of Irrigation Department at 6.30 p.m. We have to attend that meeting.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would the Minister be able to complete his reply by 6.30 p.m.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): If I get about fifteen to twenty minutes, I will complete my reply...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are only two more speakers. These names have been given by the hon. Speaker. If new names are to be included, it will become difficult...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Who are the two speakers? From our side, Shri K.P. Singh Deo will have to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rashid Alvi and Shri K.P. Singh Deo are to speak. But this discussion will have to be completed today itself. In the Business Advisory Committee meeting also a decision was taken that this discussion would be completed today because tomorrow we have to pass three-four Bills.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: If all the members from Bihar, Bengal and Uttar Pradesh leave the House then how we will be able to run the House. We all have to attend meeting. This meeting is scheduled for 6.30 p.m. today.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall we finish it by 6.30 p.m.? I have called upon Dr. Beatrix D'Souza to speak. She is on her legs. From each party at least one Member has spoken, I think.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): I have even mentioned in my speech that there is a second speaker from our Party and therefore I am taking less time.

There is another speaker Shri Suresh Kurup. He has to speak from our side. You cannot deny this opportunity to us...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already consumed much time. I do not think time is transferable like that.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA (Nominated): Sir, you have called my name...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it is agreed that we extend the time up to 6.30 p.m. Now Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix D'Souza to speak.

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to state that Shri Jaipal Reddy has made a powerful plea for autonomy. I believe that autonomy is desirable when there is a possibility of any Government misusing the Governmental machinery. But I would like to make one thing very clear. The Government did not muzzle the media during the Emergency. Also, autonomy leads to credibility.

I also agree with Shri Jaipal Reddy when he says that eminent people of various disciplines should be appointed to the Expert Committee and not media persons because of professionalism. We do need technical expertise alone. Media people also have their own political loyalties. But I am not going to talk on that subject.

The enormous potential of the Doordarshan and the All India Radio as vehicles of social change has not been sufficiently exploited...*(Interruptions)* Nearly, every home has a television. Transistors are very cheap. But I

[Dr. (Smt.) Beatrix D'Souza]

am talking particularly about women. Women have been entertained. But they have not been informed about things that benefit them personally. Even educated women are woefully ignorant of their legal rights. I believe that the All India Radio and the Doordarshan could become a channel for the spread of legal literacy among women. For example, a woman does not know that she cannot be arrested after 6 p.m.; that she cannot stay in the police station after that time. Women do not know where to report a rape and where to go for reporting sexual harassment. They also do not know where to go and report about harassment regarding divorce; how to get consumer protection and services available on the hotline provided by the NGOs. These should also be publicised.

I was on the Science and Technology Committee last year. During the scare about adulterated mustard oil, we were shown a very simple device in which the purity of the mustard oil could be tested. But, unfortunately, the general public were not aware of this very simple method and mustard oil was not sold out. My suggestion to the hon. Minister is to have a one-liner flash news so that people are informed about various important matters. For example, pensioners need to know when pension is being revised. People need to know about when to get ration cards and when to have vaccination etc. Perhaps, the hon. Minister could enlist the services of film-stars and cricketers. I believe that he himself is a cricket fan.

Nowdays, on Doordarshan, sale of washing machines and refrigerators is promoted. After selling washing machines and refrigerators, they could also tell us something about issues of social importance. In fact, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that all advertisements accepted by Doordarshan and All-India Radio should compulsorily contain a one-liner giving us information. After all, all the consumer advertisements are aimed at women consumers. Let us get something which is socially relevant after they take our money. There is also a need for children's programmes. In Britain, they have a very educative programme called the "Sesame Street" where children are educated while they have been entertained.

We should have some indigenous programme on those lines, so that Doordarshan enters into the classroom, especially the rural classroom. Then, we also need programmes for senior citizens. We need programmes to inform senior citizens about health care etc. and we need programmes for people who stay at home.

Sir, the hon. Minister became a T.V. personality during the elections and, I am sure, he knows the power of the visual media. I am very sure that he would take all my suggestions into consideration.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to compliment the Minister for presiding over a Ministry which, in my three decades of experience in Parliament, I thought, I had the privilege to be in-charge of and which is one of the best Ministries, that is, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The people working in Doordarshan and Akashvani as well as in the Field Publicity Units, the Song and Drama Division, the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, the Films Division and the Photo Division have been doing excellent work. Doordarshan and Akashvani have been the leaders in many fields where advanced countries like America and Japan were no comparison. The innovative skills of Doordarshan and All India Radio can be borne out by the fact that many of them who have had their grounding in Akashvani and Doordarshan are today occupying very high places in the competitors of Doordarshan, that is, Star T.V., Zee T.V. and many other satellite television channels.

Sir, I compliment Shri Jaipal Reddy because he has the courage of conviction and he has been consistent throughout, whether he has been on this side of the House or on that side of the House, belying the words of Sir Winston Churchill who had said:

"Consistency in politics is the asset of an ass."

But in spite of that, he has the courage of conviction and the Congress Party, in its Election Manifesto in 1991, had committed itself to the functioning of Doordarshan and All India Radio as autonomous bodies and in competition with other professional channels.

Sir, the reach of Akashvani and Doordarshan is unparalleled in the world and it is all due to the fact that the staff, the engineers and the people who have been manning these two organisations have brought them to that level. Today, 90 per cent of our country is covered by Doordarshan and 98 per cent of the country is reached by All India Radio. Today, All India Radio is even thinking of sky radio, satellite radio and they are still the pioneers in many fields. Today, Doordarshan is the pioneer even before America in digital compression video technique where Doordarshan had 17 channels and they had the capacity of 85 channels. At one time, as an experiment, we were beaming five different channels to Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab when militancy was at its peak. This could happen only because there was a lot of autonomy

amongst the technical staff. They could compete and they could get the funds required. But if we, 750 Members of Parliament, feel that we are the repository of all wisdom and that we can also be ahead of technology and technological innovations, we will be committing a sad mistake.

Sir, when Shri Jaipal Reddy was there in the Rajya Sabha, he used to be very active and some of my colleagues, who are sitting on the other side now, like Shri Pramod Mahajan and Shrimati Sushma Swaraj used to raise the question of autonomy. At that time, there was an order, a direction from the Chair of Dr. Najma Heptulla that Doordarshan and Akashvani should be freed from the controls of the Government because technology had made irrelevant any law or any control or any regulation.

In 1990, there was a combined wisdom of this Parliament. It was unanimously decided at that time that we must have a Prasar Bharati Board which should be free from Governmental and bureaucratic control. But what it requires is also functional autonomy by the people who are running it.

Today, probably 136 satellite channels are beaming into India. If Doordarshan, Akashvani and Prasar Bharati have to be relevant in Indian conditions and face the competition as a result of liberalisation, then they should have professionals. Along with autonomy and professionalism, it requires accountability and responsibility to Parliament. There are no two opinions about it.

I recall that Dr. Manmohan Singh, as the Finance Minister, threatened that he would not give a single paise to Information and Broadcasting Ministry, and that Doordarshan and Akashvani must generate its own revenue. Therefore, Doordarshan and Akashvani were innovative and they were about to get Rs. 1,000 crore. Their operating expenses at that time was Rs. 624 crore. I am talking about five years back. At that time, their income was Rs. 500 crore. But when this move was made and today when they were about to be self-sufficient, then we found the upheavals of the Prasar Bharati Board running into trouble with the Government and with various other things. So, I would like to pose a question to hon. Minister. I feel that he has an open mind. The Prasar Bharati Board should be strengthened rather than be weakened. It should be strengthened by the professional people. In fact, we have been following a pattern here that some one who is an expert in health, does not become the Health Minister; some one who is an expert in defence, does not become the Defence Minister so that objectivity comes and not subjectivity. In fact, we had one of the finest engineers here who became

a Minister of his Department but unfortunately, the Ministry did not function as well because subjectivity went in and objectivity was sacrificed at the altar. Therefore, professionalism and autonomy along with accountability and responsibility to Parliament are important because ours is a Parliamentary democracy.

Sir, without accountability, we will be facing criticisms. Criticisms are nothing new. When people sit on this side, they have a different point of view. When they go to the other side, they have a different point of view. We have been at the receiving end sometimes when we sit there and when we come to this side, we hear different voices from that side. Therefore, there will be a criticism about the credibility of Doordarshan and Akashvani as compared to BBC. In fact, there are any number of certificates by international agencies, where they have praised Doordarshan and Akashvani in the highest of terms, whether it was sports, whether it was the burning of Charar-e-Sharief, whether it was the Asian Games or whether it was the live telecast of any other event. Therefore, such a fine organisation requires the support of the Parliament. Then only, it can function in today's technological revolution.

We have missed the Industrial Revolution. Let us not miss out the Information Revolution. For that, we have to give them full autonomy, free from the control of Parliament, both the Government and bureaucracy but they must be accountable. After all, ours is a Parliamentary democracy. We are all accountable to the people. So, this organisation, where the national resource of about Rs. 60,000 crore has been pumped in over the last fifty years, must be accountable to Parliament, must be responsible to Parliament but they must have full functional autonomy without any hindrance or without any interference from any politician or any bureaucrat because we are not experts.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful that you have given me an opportunity to speak on the functioning of Prasar Bharati. History is a witness to the fact that all the dictators in the world have tried to centralise the power of media in their hands they want to keep TV and radio in their hands. Even today in several parts of the world dictatorship has been prevailing in one form or the other. In those countries where this kind of system is prevailing, Television or Radio, is under the control of Government i.e. dictator. Whatever the dictator want only that is broadcast and telecast.

I am sorry to say that whenever a party is in the Opposition it talks about granting autonomy to

[Shri Rashid Alvi]

Doordarshan and All India Radio but when it comes to power it changes its stand thinking that granting autonomy to Doordarshan and All India Radio will create troubles for them. It is not a new thing. This country has been ruled by a single family for 38-40 years. It was so because they were well aware as to how to use the media. There cannot be a greater truth than this.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): This is wrong.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Then you deny that a family has not ruled for 38 years.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: This allegation should not be hurled that they were responsible for it.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Since there is paucity of time, I do not want to take much time but during that era it looked as if Doordarshan and Radio does not belong to the country but to that family only. When Shri Narsimha Rao was the Prime Minister at that time also the Government advertisements seemed to be that of Congress. When that Government was in power it give the impression as if all the powers are vested in the Prime Minister. I did not want to say this but since you were defending them therefore I am saying this. My experience is that whichever party is in opposition, wants that autonomy should be given to T.V. and Radio but when it comes to power it says that autonomy should not be granted.

"Yeh Zanabe Shekh ka falsapha hai ajeeb Saare Zahan Se,

jo yahan piyu to haraam hai, jo wahan piyu to halaal hai."

The areas of their concern changes with their position in the House. Shri Arun Jaitley is my old friend. He started practising law before me because when I joined he was practising law. I respect him but through you I would like to tell him that these days people have no faith in Doordarshan, which they should have. It is being said that it should not be compared with B.B.C. Just now one of my friend has said that Doordarshan has received many international certificates, it is possible that it might have received. I do not want to go into it but this must be kept in mind as to what people think about Doordarshan and BBC. Today common man has more faith in BBC than in Doordarshan. I may be excused but it is a fact that only those things are announced by Doordarshan and All India Radio which Government wants. I never heard this in news and in Doordarshan that Babri Masjid has been demolished, I always heard

that a structure has been demolished. This is a pre-planned conspiracy. Today Doordarshan and All India Radio are working under this only. I would like to say that a Comprehensive Bill should be brought in this connection so that not only the Prasar Bharati Works independently but the civilization and culture of this country also remain intact. Today various channels are functioning in this country and the kind of programmes which are being telecast are against the culture and civilisation of this country. I am unable to understand as to why two sets of parametres are applied in regard to the telecast of Hindi movies and English movies when the viewers are same Indians. Therefore, I would like to say that a comprehensive Bill should be brought which may ensure the preservation of our culture and civilization.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now. You were allotted three minutes, I have given you five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: While not taking much time, I would like to say one more thing. I do not want to go into the contradictory statements given by all the Former Broadcasting Ministers but I would like to say one thing. In 'Geeta' Lord Krishna has said - there is two type of politics, one for the king and the other for the country. Lord Krishna had said that when politics is for protecting the interests of the king, the devotion loses its meaning and when so happens, truth also loses its value and in such a scenario none other but the untruth prevails. Therefore, I would like to ask Shri Jaitley that he should do politics for the country and not for an individual. Therefore I would like that a comprehensive Bill should be brought so that Prasar Bharati works independently and the entire country also comes to know that it is indeed working independently. It should also take care of civilization and culture.

[English]

SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN (Periyakulam): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate.

Advertisements is the basic resource on which the television channels survive. But certain television channels have monopolised on the advertisements over the years to the disadvantage of other channels. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps to bring a legislation on the lines of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the prevalence of the healthy trend in television industry. Thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been elected to the Lok Sabha for the first time and I would like to put my views before the House regarding the functioning of Prasar Bharati.

Sir, during the period of emergency, we had been listening through the discussions held in the House or reading through the newspapers that there was a control of the Congress Party over Aakashwani and Doordarshan. Thus when we the United Front Government came to power Bhartiya Janta Party and all other parties fought for the autonomy of Doordarshan and Aakashwani. Somehow emergency was withdrawn and regime of Congress ended and the United Front Government came to power. In those days, Doordarshan certainly worked independently and people had a trust over it. Now the Bhartiya Janta Party is in power, for the last two years and since then we have been constantly observing that the experts whosoever come on and express their views on various subjects are the supporters of Bhartiya Janta Party. Discussions were held by calling only those supporters. We observe that on T.V. and radio, only those scientists are called who are supporters either of Bhartiya Janta Party or Congress Party. But the supporters of the third force are never called.

Therefore, it is my opinion that the intention of Bhartiya Janta Party is not good. This was quite evident during the elections when Bhartiya Janta Party was in power. A propoganda was constantly being made on radio and television that Samajwadi Party in this country was no more and would not win more than one or two seats. The Muslim Community of this country has left Samajwadi Party. I also read interview of Arun Shourie about Prasar Bharati. I doubt whether Doordarshan and Aakashwani will work impartially during his ministership. Bhartiya Janta party is trying its utmost to decimate the third force and it will do so in future also. Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister through you that an Expert Committee may be constituted consisting of Members of all parties as was suggested by Shri Jaipal Reddy. With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member Shri Suresh Kurup to speak. Shri Kurup, your Party was allotted seven minutes. Shri Rup Chand Pal has consumed more time. You have been given a bonus minute.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, it is the discretion of the Chair.

Respected Chairman, Sir, it has been a long and painful endeavour to all the right-thinking persons in this country that we should utilise AIR and Doordarshan for stabilising our democratic setup and also for bettering the millions of illiterate poor people of our country. We are on the threshold of the next millennium and the world has already sunk to a global village. Our electronic media is facing its biggest challenge. Our skies are already open and various TV channels are competing with each other.

Now what are the rules of the game here? Credible and reliable information and also wide variety of entertainment are the new rules of the broadcasting regime. Here profit-driven and performance-oriented companies are competing with each other for influencing the mind and heart of the people.

In this environment, what should be the role of our electronic media apart from entertainment in which, of course, they have to compete successfully with other TV channels? They have a great responsibility on their shoulders. This is the only medium which can rise to the millions of illiterate masses of our country because illiteracy is not a bar for hearing the radio and viewing television.

The duty of AIR and Doordarshan is to inform, educate and entertain. My humble submission is that competition with other TV channels should not be at the cost of public service broadcasting. Already the time earmarked for public service broadcasting is being reduced. In a country like India, public service broadcasting should not be sacrificed at the altar of commercialisation. The public service broadcasting cannot be led by the market because, as I pointed out earlier, half of our population is out of the market, beyond the market.

So, whatever material that you want to reach the poor farmers to improve the quality of their life can only be through public service broadcasting. Here lies the main difference between Doordarshan and other TV channels. It should communicate to each and every citizen of our country. In this scenario, in what way should AIR and Doordarshan function? It is already pointed out that it was the dream of Jawaharlal Nehru that AIR should be modelled like BBC, with only broad Government control and wide autonomy. All these years, we have seen the negation of this idea. It was during emergency, we witnessed the naked assault on the independence of AIR and Doordarshan in this country. So, after emergency, the new ruling dispensation could not back out from the commitment given to the people regarding conferring of autonomy to AIR and Doordarshan. It was in this atmosphere that B.G. Verghese Committee was appointed,

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

20 years have lapsed since that Committee presented its Report, and everyone knows that none of its recommendations were implemented. It was a difficult path for AIR and Doordarshan to tread to reach the gates of autonomy.

It was a genuine attempt to confer autonomy to AIR and Doordarshan that the Prasar Bharati Act of 1990 was passed. But again, the country had to wait for another non-Congress Government for conferring the autonomy to the electronic media. It goes to the credit of my esteemed colleague, Shri Jaipal Reddy...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Then he was a former Congressman, and now he is a Congressman.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: He is always a Congressman at heart. He was the only Broadcasting Minister in this country who showed the political will and conviction to confer genuine autonomy to AIR and Doordarshan by constituting the Prasar Bharati Board and making it autonomous. In any case, it is a pleasure and pious obligation to salute him.

As everyone knows, the breath of fresh air that Shri Jaipal Reddy could infuse into the organisation could not last long. Again, it has degraded into the level of any ordinary Government department. The Government's policy towards this organisation, and the treatment that is in store for AIR and Doordarshan became evident when the Government made Romila Thapar and Rajendra Yadav to retire. Each and every speaker has referred about it. But what were the criteria used for this retirement? The only criteria used was that they were voices of dissent, as far as the Government is concerned. The Government do not want any independent-minded intellectual in this Board. They want to fill this institution with loyal saffronites. If we take the Government's attitude at its face value that as per the Act, after every two years two members have to retire, even then there was one vacancy already existing. That was created because Shri A. Padamanabhaiah had become the Governor. So, the need, if at all there was any need, was only for one member to retire. This itself shows that the Government's argument is spurious. This is part of a systematic organised attempt by BJP to saffronise all the key areas in the country. Already, textbooks are being rewritten, history books are trampled with, so also Prasar Bharati.

A new argument is being floated by the Government that the question of autonomy does not arise now, since Doordarshan is not the only network functioning in the country. I am surprised to see that a person like Shri Nitish Sengupta has also mentioned about that argument. This is a very deceiving argument. Since many other TV

channels are already in the country it is most important that Doordarshan and AIR should be autonomous.

It should be well-managed. Doordarshan may be owned by the Government but it should not be controlled by the Government on a day to day basis.

Sir, the offices of the Doordarshan and All India Radio should not be subordinate to the Shastri Bhawan only. They should be independent entities. There are different broadcasting systems in every part of the world which are owned and controlled by the Government, but those Governments broadly direct the organisations. It is only through this type of an autonomy that the Doordarshan can effectively compete with other channels in the country and reach the people.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman Sir, under rule 193 a discussion in the House is going on regarding the working of Prasar Bharati. Our Minister is capable and we are hopeful that he will take concrete and effective steps to change the set up of Doordarshan and Aakashwani. As the private channels are now functioning in India, we have to make also the present set up of Prasar Bharati effective. It is also to be seen as to what share of publicity work is being done by Doordarshan and Aakashwani under Prasar Bharati. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to how our Government will change the set up of Doordarshan and Aakashwani in future. A Committee consisting of three persons has been constituted to re-organise the Prasar Bharati. What will be its tenure and by when this Committee will submit its report. I hope that the hon'ble Minister will inform the House in this regard while giving his reply after this discussion is over.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the main issue relates to the autonomy at Doordarshan and Aakashwani. I think if Prasar Bharati is implemented in an effective way then definitely the quality of media will improve. It is also an important point as to how the credibility of Prasar Bharati will improve and what steps will be taken by the Government to extend the coverage of Doordarshan and Aakashwani in future. Under Prasar Bharati it is very essential to cover the rural India over Doordarshan and radio. Whether it is health or education our country is a country of diversity. In this country there are many languages along with the local languages and it is also necessary for Doordarshan and Aakashwani to give more time slot to local languages. Doordarshan and Aakashwani should try to increase the time slot specially for programmes in Marathi, with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (*Malegaon*): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. After ten days from today we will walk in the year 2000. It has no significance when 50 percent of our people are illiterate. Everwhere people are dying due to malnutrition. In certain sectors the income of two persons is only 38 paise. Such is the condition of our country. A large number of farmers are committing suicide because they are unable to repay the loan. It is true that 70 percent of the population of our country are farmers but no programme relating to them is telecast. Only the faces of some V.I.Ps are shown on the television and are told about them as to what they do and what they talk, no true picture of the country is telecast. At many places there are no roads; what to talk about train. There are no facilities available. Forest law was enacted in 1980 in Tribal Development department. Due to that law, development work has been paralysed. Have Doordarshan people or employees ever gone there and saw the condition there. Sir, regarding Doordarshan I will say only this much that those who have pond, will drink more water. But is this pond not meant for others. Government is meant for all and Government should think about this. Through you, I would like to say that Babasaheb Ambedkar drafted the Constitution ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly speak on the subject under discussion. You can talk about Dr. Ambedkar when you speak on the Constitution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: When V.P. Singh Government was in power, he tried to get prepared oil painting of Babasaheb. The statue of Babasaheb was not shown on T.V. in Lok Sabha news for four days. Employees of Doordarshan do not work properly. Though the V.P. Singh Government was there, it was not shown for four days. Under rule 377, I gave a notice that the statue of Babasaheb should be shown on television but the employees of Doordarshan did not show that. Now my point is whether Doordarshan is not for common people. Doordarshan is for all and should be cooperative with the people. I am not accusing anyone. However, who keeps pond, takes more water and it should be used by all. With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (*Chandigarh*): I submit that you kindly take the discussion to tomorrow rather than allowing only two minutes to each Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this discussion does not permit more time to Members. This is the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Members are making valid suggestions. Some time should be given to them to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We do allocate time in the Business Advisory Committee that way but always more time is given to the Members to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, let them consume more time.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (*Balassore*): Sir, I would like to express my displeasure at the way the BJP Members are being treated. It is most unfortunate that a party with 182 Members has got only one Member to speak on its behalf.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have your Minister sitting here.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Does it mean that we do not need to come to the House at all?...(*Interruptions*) They might be very magnanimous...(*Interruptions*)...Does it apply for only the Ministers? If so, then there is no need of us coming to this House at all. We have not come here just to raise our hands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for your party has already been exhausted by your Member.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, speaking in this House is in itself an incentive. We go to the Library and prepare the subject for hours together, and after that when we come here to speak, you say that there is no time for the Ruling party Members...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pramod Mahajan has given it in writing that 'if only the time permits, you allow more Members to speak'.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, you are controlling the House here. The Chair is controlling this House. That is the point, I just want to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the morning at 10 o'clock, you have different views.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Because we belong to the Ruling party, you cannot be so partial to us. Three



[Shri Kharabela Swain]

Members from the Congress party have already spoken on this subject. You tell us. Just to speak in this House, we will have to become Ministers, then only, you will allow us to speak! I express my deepest displeasure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I could give you any time you want because I do not have any other work here on the Chair. But a decision had been taken in the BAC.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: It would have been better just to have been elected as a Member of a single-Member party so that on every subject, I could have spoken. 182-Members party will get the same time as one-Member party or two-Member party gets! What is this, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow Shri Kanungo to speak.

SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had thought that perhaps I would be the last speaker. But I am not the last speaker, and my words are also not the last words.

Sir, I have been keeping in high esteem, hon. Shri Jaipal Reddy, even when I was not here in the House. My respect for him has also not gone down. I have heard him here and outside also with rapt attention. I have also heard different voices. I thought to express myself to give my free voice, to give my opinion of conscience because I do not want to put on a different face.

Sir, the electronic media of today and that of five to ten years before are altogether different. They have gone a sea change. During 1974-75, TV was not known all over the country, the radio was only known, the All India Radio was known as 'All India Radio'. At that time, I was a Member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly from the Congress party. During that time, even people in the rural places were telling that 'it is All India Radio' what happened after the 1977 Elections? everybody knows. My point is very simple. There was monopoly of the electronic media, and therefore, everybody was telling that it should be given autonomy.

Sir, I put before this august House. I appeal to the conscience of the hon. Jaipal Reddy. Is he really interested in the credibility of Doordarshan and electronic media? Is he really interested to have perfect accountability of the electronic media, the Prasar Bharati Board or Doordarshan, whatever the case may be? If he wants it, then my humble submission is that, when free channels and private channels are available why don't we leave it under the control of the Government totally?

This way, the credibility part, the accountability part will get scrutinised because they would be under scrutiny every moment, not only by this House alone but also by hundred of crores of people of our country.

Therefore, my point is that in the changing scenario, when there are so many free channels, let it be compared accountability-wise, quality-wise and character-wise. Thereby, the character, credibility and accountability of the Government will be subject to scrutiny every moment not only here but also outside.

I want to express my opinion that it should be left in the hands of the Government so that the Government's character, quality, calibre, credibility and accountability would be subject to scrutiny at every moment not only by this House, but by the whole of India, instead of granting full autonomy to audio-visual media, i.e. AIR and Doordarshan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Kharabela Swain will speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Are you giving me two minutes? In that case, I do not want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat will now speak.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per your instructions, I would only like to say that I can understand the agony of Shri Reddy Sahib. We can understand his feelings with which he brought the Prasar Bharti at the fag end of the Gujral Government, all these things are now coming up and we can understand his agony. But it is totally baseless to accuse us that we are safformising the Prasar Bharti I remember a few lines of a Urdu poet:—

Hum Aah Bhi Bharte Hain To Ho Jate Hain  
Badnam.  
Woh Katal Bhi Karein To Charcha Nahi Hota.

Hence I would like to congratulate hon'ble Jaitley Sahib that he —

Leek-Leek gadi chale, leek hi chale kapoot,  
Leek chhandi tno chalen, shayar singh sapoot.

So you should realize our NDA feelings, as we also want to provide autonomy to Prasar Bharti but autocracy

should not be introduced in the name of autonomy. Accountability must also be there alongwith autonomy. I think that you will surely keep these suggestions in view.

There are so many issues relating to TV and AIR. These issues are - Change in the system of marketing and management, bringing professionalism in these bodies and the upgradation of technology. Besides, there is a great need to improve the quality of programmes and its credibility. Keeping in view all these things, I think that the Court, by rejecting the petition challenging the removal of two officers of Prasar Bharti, has given a befitting reply to the so called leftists and Pseudo-Secularists who have made a hue and cry over the removal of these persons and took the matter to the High Court. It has proved that these persons were wrong and their removal was justified. If the leftists are appointed, it is alright but, if the followers of Any other ideology are appointed, it is alleged that safformisation is taking place. I think that we should try to avoid this tendency. I would like to submit to Shri Jaitley Sahib and NDA Government that while granting autonomy to Akashwani and Doordarshan, the issue of accountability and quality along with national interest should be kept in mind. With these words, I wish that you may continue to follow the path you have carried out for you. We will also have to keep in mind that we have to progress professionally as well as to complete with various channels:

Kadam-kadam Badhye jaa,  
Khusee ke geet gaye ja.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The hon. Minister can reply tomorrow because the House is not full.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has to finish it today. That is the decision taken.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I will go by the decision of the Chair.

19.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this discussion under rule 193 is with regard to the functioning of Prasar Bharati.

Certainly, with regard to the functioning of the Prasar Bharati and the conceptualization of its future that we have, this House and its hon. Members would have a lot to say because Prasar Bharati, Doordarshan and All India Radio are still struggling to define their identity in an environment where there are a large number of private channels. Some Members did refer and I must compliment Shri Suresh Kurup for having referred to the concept in which Prasar Bharati could be developed. But I deeply regret to say that a discussion on Prasar Bharati need not have been confined primarily to two individuals or to the attitudes of individuals who head the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

I must confess that I have the deepest personal regard for Shri Jaipal Reddy, who initiated the discussion. He was also fair enough to say that during the last few weeks that I have been associated with the Department he had no instance to cite any intervention by me. However, he made two crucial points. One was with regard to the retirement of two members and the other was that he thought that I, holding the current charge of this Ministry, am a bit too slippery.

I, today, realized why he has been awarded the honour of the 'Outstanding Parliamentarian'. He anticipated what could have been said about the manner in which things have taken place in the past. I may remind him through you, Sir, that both of us were together in opposing the Emergency, both of us used to speak in the same voice on the Bofors case. I remain where I am and he slipped into the Congress; and today it was not merely slippery but I could see the point of distinction between what Shri K.P. Singhdeo said, what Dr. Girija Vyas said and what, belonging to the same Party, Shri Jaipal Reddy had to say. They were making suggestions with regard to the functioning of the Prasar Bharati but Shri Jaipal Reddy still wanted to defend what happened in November, 1997.

I do not want to go into specific dates as to what happened when. The mindset was Janata Dal; the defence was of the then members clearly identified with political ideologies coming into the Board; and then, the argument being made now, 'My Government was on its last leg.' I do not want to quibble on the dates. The Jain Commission Report had been submitted to the Government. As a Minister of the Cabinet, the Government was aware of what the Jain Commission had said. The Congress Party was making the United Front Government shaky. There was a race whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting appoints the Board first or whether Shri Sitaram Kesari succeeds in withdrawing the support first. ... (Interruptions.) The Ministry facilitates the appointment of the Board.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

My friend, Shri Rudy gave some dates. I do not want to get into those dates once again. But every statement with regard to withdrawal of support from the then Government by Shri Kesari, his first warning and his second ultimatum were timed with the appointment of the Board and what Board did they appoint?

I must confess that I have personally nothing against the members including the members who have retired. They may be very eminent in their own fields. But when you speak of plurality, did you consider that there was any other political opinion in this country other than the political opinion with which those persons were identified? The Chairman was a person, ostensibly a very honourable man, who had very strong left leanings. The CEO was very critical of the BJP; he was more critical of the Congress. He was close to the so-called 'Third Front'.

The two members who have retired may be people of excellence in their own fields, but who can deny that they have leanings to a political ideology. I have always asked myself this question: If you speak of political plurality, it must be reflected in the programmes, in the current affairs programmes. Did it not ever strike you that people who could have inclinations to some other ideology should also come on the Board? Please do not have double standards on the issue of autonomy; there is no principle in Indian politics, that only the people with Left ideology will represent autonomy and everything else is destructive of autonomy. That is the principle of double standards which you have been moving with.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will you yield for a minute please?

First of all, the appointments cannot be made by the I&B Ministry and were not made by the I&B Ministry. Selections are made by the Selection Committee. For example, the Chairman of the Press Council is appointed by an independent Selection Committee. Why are you giving credit to me which I do not deserve?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am glad that Mr. Jaipal Reddy is saying this. Therefore, it was obligatory on the then Ministry - on the midnight of 20th November when he realised that the Chief Executive Officer-designate had passed the commercial interests with Doordarshan - to have disqualified him from being appointed because he could have been disqualified from continuing and also to have informed the Selection Committee once again that they have erroneously appointed a man who is disqualified from being appointed in the first instance. But he had already anticipated that appointment and amended the law by an Ordinance and the amendment which he brought about was this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: When did I amend the law?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, you must have had the person in mind, when you amended the law. ...*(Interruptions)* I will give clarifications when you seek them later.

I know that some facts are very uncomfortable because there is no presumption.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Some facts can be twisted by clever lawyers!

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, you have said about slippery today, but today it was not an act of being slippery, today it was an acrobatic act by which, sitting in the Congress benches, he is defending what the Congress had outrightly condemned. Let me just read out to him what the Congress had to say about what he did in November 1997. A Member of this House belonging to the Congress Party, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar had to say this in November 1997 about what the then United Front Government did and about what he did. He refers to this and I will read out only one sentence because some of the other sentences perhaps are little more aggressive. He says:

"The selection represents cronyism at its worst."

This is what a Member of his present party had to say about what he did in November 1997. He wanted to give autonomy to the Board. I am, *per se* not against the concept of autonomy. But please do not re-position me in order to defend something that he did, which is indefensible. He wanted to give autonomy to a person who was politically so committed as the Chief Executive Officer. Is it desirable? He said that I am going to saffronise. Well, I have not made any single appointment. The appointments even today will be made by the same Committee. Why is he anticipating that the same Committee will make the appointments to the persons of saffron colour? Going by his own yardstick, if 'red' can be autonomy, why is 'saffron' a threat to autonomy?

Please do not have double standards. What you did in November 1997 had done a great harm to the concept of autonomy and the Prasar Bharati. The entire asset worth Rs. 55,000 crore was placed in the hands of an individual, and how was that individual appointed? Mr. Reddy makes a strong grievance of the fact that Mrs. Sushma Swaraj, as the I&B Minister brought forward an Ordinance to get rid of Mr. Gill. But Mr. Reddy brought an Ordinance to appoint Gill. Has that Ordinance ever become an Act?

The Ordinance was passed to repeal certain provisions of the Act. The Prasar Bharati Act had been passed by both the Houses of Parliament and an Ordinance was passed when the Congress was on the verge of withdrawing support and the Government was shaky. The Government knew that there was no possibility of this Ordinance ever becoming an Act.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Ordinance was passed on the 29th October.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes. The Jain Commission report had been submitted before that date.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No. You are wrong. Mr. Jaitley, I will table a privilege motion. The Jain Commission report was not even leaked, let alone being submitted.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, I am sorry, you are referring to the 'leak', but I am referring to the 'availability' of the report with the Government.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No. It was not available.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: As a member of the Government, you certainly were privy to the knowledge which is much more than a leak. What kind of a person was appointed? The Selection Committee was not told that a person with commercial interest in Doordarshan is being appointed as CEO.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He did not have any commercial interest. I did not want to defend an individual.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Forget that he was critical of BJP. He was person who was a strong campaigner of a particular political view. The entire Rs. 55,000 crore asset, an independent electronic media as you want to define it, was handed over to this person. May I just read his views? He writes about your present party. He was writing about a person who was no more. Some courtesy could have been shown to him. He writes, "Rajiv lacked her adroitness and clout; whereas during Indira's time, dissidents were controlled through a well directed activity, Rajiv ended it giving out of control."...*(Interruptions)* Please allow me to complete. Perhaps in your present seat, it may embarrass you. "But Indiraji was never rude, not even to her worst opponents and refused to indulge in personal invectives, Rajiv had no such qualms. One can take an indulgent view of Rajiv trying to amuse him by his juvenile witticism, but for the fact that every word that Prime Minister utters carries weight or should carry weight, in such a high office it is better to be dull but discreet than smart and flippant". ...*(Interruptions)* Please allow me to complete.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Since you have referred to the criticism that he voiced, I would like to make one remark....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Why was a political person appointed as CEO? This is an explanation that you owe to the country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He voiced this criticism in a book as an author of that book. These were brought to the notice of the Congress Party and the Congress Party defended Shri S.S. Gill in the Twelfth Lok Sabha in spite of this. You kindly note this down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, a senior Member of the Congress Party had said that it represents political cronyism at its worst.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: In the Twelfth Lok Sabha, when I was not the member of the Congress Party, the Congress Party defended the appointment of Shri S.S. Gill and opposed your Ordinance.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am glad that you have pointed out this to me. Then you use the adjective 'slippery' for them and not for me.

He further says, "Rajiv had scant regard for established Parliamentary conventions". You have appointed a person who is out and out political. You have appointed him as CEO who will run the electronic media of this country for the next six years. Therefore, I wish to merely submit that the problem with the Prasar Bharati is far more than a problem relating to one individual being appointed or two individuals being removed. A question was raised as to why two members were removed. That is the mandate of the law. Section 6(v) of the Prasar Bharati Act is very clear. It says that each member will have a term of six years, but it would be a rotational membership like in Rajya Sabha where one-third of members will retire every two years. The Government will have the power to retire two members after every two years and two members after four years and the rest may continue for the full term. It is not the discretion of the Government. Therefore, from the next round onwards, the rotational system will come into play. The Government had no discretion in the matter but to retire two members. How do the Government exercise this discretion? There is a serious difference of opinion. One view was that you can do it by draw of lots. That is a view which Shri Jaipal Reddy publicly supported. With a minor legal background, I feel, that it is untenable in law because when you put people in governance of Prasar Bharati, those with a larger ability to contribute can continue more, then there has to be a criteria for

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

the continuation. The basis for that continuation cannot be that one who is lucky will get a longer term. It is not that he will continue though there are others who may be better qualified than him. Courts have always frowned upon draw of lots, chance or luck as an instrumentality of administrative decision making. We, therefore, went to the Attorney General and said that this was the circular. Should it be by draw of lots? The Attorney General was kind enough to record his opinion that is the procedure which has been frowned by the courts all over the world. There has to be some criteria and this particular criteria should be followed. We have not, after following that criteria, appointed anybody. It is the same honourable selection panel which will appoint the people. There is no question of people of one ideology or the other being appointed. It is the same system which will be followed. The legality of our action has also been tested in courts. The consequences are known and, therefore, to say that it is *ultra virus*, unconstitutional or we have done it for political reasons, is not meant to be a stigma in any way about those who have retired. We have applied the criteria and unfortunately the two had to go and, therefore, two went. Therefore, whatever criteria we would have applied, instead of Shri Yadav, Shri Verghese would have retired first. Shri Jaipal Reddy would have then said that Shri Verghese is a man behind the idea of Prasar Bharati. He is associated with this idea since 1977. He should have been given the longest term. Why has the Government retired him first? Any argument could have been raised in relation to these retirements.

But, as I said earlier, Sir, today the issue is what is the functioning of Prasar Bharati going to be. Shri Pal was kind enough to say that I speak in two voices. Different people speak in different voices. It is very easy to make these allegations. But it is difficult when the same allegations are made back. Could I then say, that people in his Party also speak in the same voices? Is there no institution in West Bengal where the appointments have been made where people of a political colour go in? Sir, they want autonomy for electronic media in Delhi.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: That means the Minister is agreeing that he speaks in two voices.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, that is your presumption, that is a hope and I would not oblige you with that.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: You are taking the other example to corroborate your position.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, I will explain the position, Sir. The West Bengal Government want to run a State-I Channel So, in West Bengal there must be a

State-run Channel and in Delhi there must be autonomy for electronic media. I do not know, Sir, who speaks in two voices.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, the problem is that the Central Government is confusing it with the State Government.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If there is to be an autonomy then autonomy will not recognise the State boundaries within this country. It is an argument which has to prevail all through.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The State Government wanted a Bengali Channel and not a State Channel.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Shri Pal has been kind enough to state that. The Prasar Bharati I am given to understand, and this was a suggestion which was made by some of the hon. Members, is today effectively contemplating and putting into action channels in at least five regional languages in the next few months which will be available in five different States. There will be Satellite Channels running 24 hours. I am given to understand that one of their contemplations is also for a Bengali Channel. That perhaps may then satisfy the need of the State Government also.

The real issue before Prasar Bharati, Sir, is, with the air becoming public, available to private parties, it has been mentioned that there has been competition. Obviously, when there is a freedom of choice, the viewers will switch over from one channel to another. The figures today are, there are 69 million TV homes in this country. Of 69 million TV homes in this country, 29.4 million homes have a freedom of choice because they also have a cable and satellite channel. In States where the powerful private regional channels have come up and are very popular, the dip in both the revenue and the viewership of Prasar Bharati is more significant. What, therefore, has to be done to rejuvenate this organisation? What is the role of this organisation going to be? I agree with the hon. Member from CPI (M) who spoke towards the end and asked and several other hon. Members also said - can you take BBC as a model? In the first instances, it can be very difficult to do. But the Act itself says that this is an Act which is contemplating to give Prasar Bharati - Doordarshan and All India Radio - a status of a public service broadcaster. Now if it is to develop as a public service broadcaster - the hon. Member was right when he said that it has terrestrial monopoly and large reach - people will have to be entertained. But besides entertainment, it is also information and education which have to be given. The private channels may only go for entertainment because

it really brings revenue and that makes it sustainable. But even today, there is already a gradual shift taking places as far as projecting Doordarshan as a public service broadcaster is concerned.

It is very easy to say that it only projects the Government in power. I have seen the News and Current Affairs Channel. There are a series of discussions which take place. There is hardly a discussion which takes place having a representative from one party. Plurality of opinion must be encouraged and it is always there. Today if I give the figures of the one month itself, on education and cultural activities, the Prime Channel — DD-1 is to be developed as a public service broadcaster — has 22 per cent of its programmes on education, and culture and on information, it has 36 per cent programmes. Therefore, even today 58 per cent of DD-1 is moving in the direction of public service broadcaster. Dr. D'Souza was very right when she said that she is given to understand that they are already contemplating whether messages with a social purpose in regard to people who cannot read and write can be available on such a channel. The entertainment content on this channel has already come down to 42 per cent. But some entertainment will have to be there because entertainment cannot be the prerogative of those who have cable and satellite channels available to them. It is because still there are 60 per cent of the television homes in this country which do not have a cable connection. Therefore, some entertainment have to be provided as far as they are concerned. Therefore, my respectful submission would be, with regard to the functioning of Prasar Bharati as of today, there is an enactment. The enactment is the law. By Ordinances, efforts have been made to repeal some parts of the Act. But those Ordinances never had the approval of this House. People have pointed out several shortcomings in the Act. But then, it is for this House, as and when the opportunity arises, to bring changes as far as the Act is concerned.

Today, our priorities with regard to Prasar Bharati are very clear. We are concerned in developing it as a public service broadcaster. We want the quality of its programming to improve. We want it to be a forum which has credibility because there are a large number of entertainment programmes and some revenue generation will have to come. The rest is coming as Budgetary support from the Government. Its revenue generation has to improve. It is easy to construe professionalism as meaning RSS and professionalism as meaning *amrta*. I do not know how such a political construction is even imaginable. But today a reference was made to the election telecast. On an election programme each day in the News Bulletin, if party 'A' was shown, leader of party 'B' was also shown. In the current affairs programme,

there was a plurality of opinion. But the difficulty was that the post-election telecast, Prasar Bharati telecast had the largest viewership in the country. It is several times over and above private channels. But the revenue generation was only a small percentage of what the private channels did. Therefore, if you are running an electronic media channel, you have current affairs programmes, and you have entertainment programmes. There is not a single system in the country in the Prasar Bharati even radio or television which has the ability to market programmes so as to be able to generate revenue. As a result of which it is the taxpayers money which is used to give budgetary support to Prasar Bharati.

Therefore, in the face of competition should various professional departments in Prasar Bharati be set up in relation to what is the quality of entertainment and how the current affairs programmes are to be packaged and marketed? Most of all, the Government is committed that in order to develop credibility, the programmes of Prasar Bharati, particularly the news and current affairs programmes must be on a non-partisan basis. It cannot be used to propagate only one view because that would go contrary to the spirit of a liberal democracy or that would go contrary to even political pluralism which is a part of our system. Therefore, in order to consider how the structures of Prasar Bharati can be professionalised, it need not—my friend was right—operate only as a commercial organisation.

In public service broadcasting, commerce would take a back seat. But in entertainment and some other programmes, commercial realisation will have to be there; otherwise it is the taxpayer who is burdened. Public service broadcasting has to be done not with the idea of yielding monetary returns, but with the idea of educating and informing, as he has rightly mentioned. How is the structure of the organisation to be professionalised? Is the entire resource being fully utilised or not? We have, therefore, appointed three of the best available professionals to go into these questions.

A question was raised as to how long it will take. We have, in the first instance, given them a period of about three months to complete their study. I am given to understand that they are already working on the terms of reference which have been assigned to them. It is our endeavour to make sure that Prasar Bharati exists not merely as a competitor or as a clone of private channel, but as a public service broadcaster with a distinct identity of its own.

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** I want to ask a small clarification. The Minister has admitted that two members from the Board were removed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We are not satisfied with the answer given by the Minister in regard to retirement of members and in regard to non-filling of vacancies. We, therefore, stage a walk out.

19.27 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy and some other hon. Members left the House.*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The Minister has admitted that they were removed because ideologically they were opposed to them. The Minister has not replied to our valid queries about the removal.

19.26<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Fourth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

19.27 hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 21st December, 1999, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Patents (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

### MOTION

That the Bill further to amend the Patents Act, 1970, be referred to a Joint Committee of the

Houses consisting of 30 Members; 10 from this House, namely:—

1. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi
2. Dr. L.M. Singhvi
3. Shri Suresh Keewani
4. Dr. M.N. Das
5. Dr. Biplab Dasgupta
6. Shri C.P. Thirunavukkarasu
7. Shri J. Chitharanjan
8. Shri K. Kalavenkata Rao
9. Shri Satishchandra Sitaram Pradhan
10. Shri Jayant Kumar Malhotra

and 20 Members from the Lok Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next Session of the Rajya Sabha; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that Lok Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The above motion was passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 21st December, 1999.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Wednesday, 22nd December, 1999 at 11. a.m.

19.28 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 22, 1999/ Pausa 1, 1921 (Saka).*

**Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates  
(English Version)**

Tuesday, December 21, 1999/Agrahayana 30, 1921 (Saka)

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| <b>Col./line</b>            | <b>For</b>                      | <b>Read</b>                                |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 35,36/19                    | 14.37                           | 14.57                                      |
| 37,38/10                    | 23.94                           | 230.94                                     |
| 47,48/last                  | 221.36 74.88                    | 221.30 74.08                               |
| 49,50/5                     | 7299.73                         | 7209.73                                    |
| 49,50/13                    | 33.68                           | 33.66                                      |
| 49,50/last                  | 47903                           | 479.03                                     |
| 142/23                      | 516                             | 515  |
| 193,194/3(from below)       | 1                               | --   |
| 274/3(from below)           | MINISTRY                        | MINISTRY                                   |
| 463,464/1                   | Statement-I                     | Statement-II                               |
| 503/24,25                   | (SHRI BACHI SINGH<br>RAWAT)     | (SHRI BACHI SINGH<br>RAWAT 'BACHDA')       |
| 576/16<br>577/4(from below) | Shri Sahib Singh<br>Verma       | Shri Sahib Singh                           |
| 579/2                       | Shrimati Bhavnaben<br>Chikhalia | Shrimati Bhavnaben<br>Devrajbhai Chikhalia |
| 614/11(from below)          | (SHRI ARJUN JAITLEY)            | (SHRI ARUN<br>JAITLEY)                     |



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